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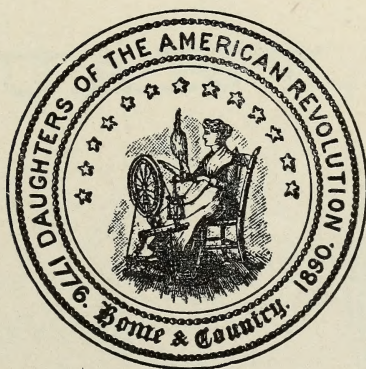
Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.

BUSINESS MANAGER:

MISS LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

VOL. X.

January-June, 1897.



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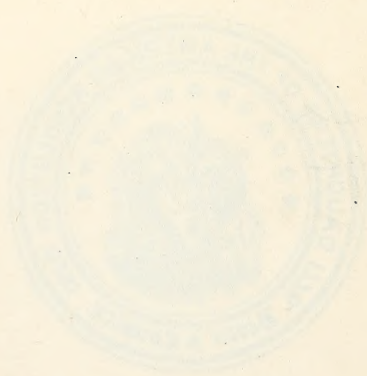
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EDITED BY
JAMES ALAN S. JACKSON

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January-June 1907



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HISTORIC

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JANUARY, 1897



EDITOR

MARY S. LOCKWOOD



PUBLISHED BY

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MISS LILIAN LOCKWOOD,

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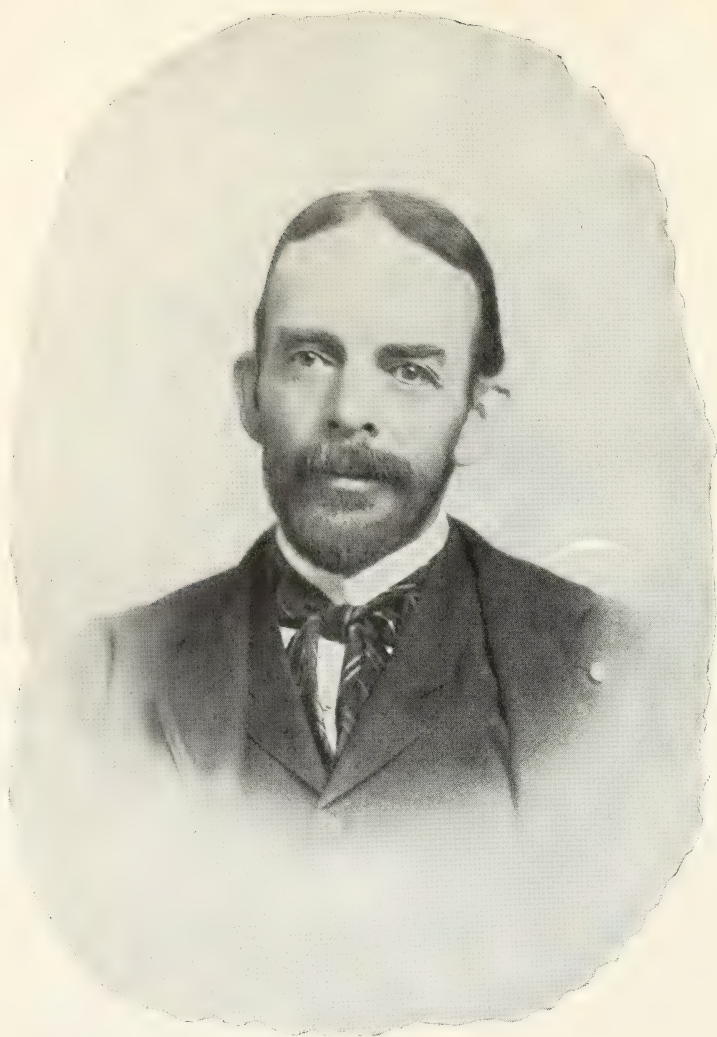
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Lyman Brown Gooden

American Monthly Magazine

VOL. X.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY, 1897.

NO. 1

GEORGE BROWN GOODE.

THERE is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel. A prince ! for he was a leader among men, a strong yet gentle and lovable commander, who carried a thinking sword.

George Brown Goode, Doctor of Laws and Philosophy, an ichthyologist, the most prominent ; a student, the most observing ; a historian, recognized as the authority on the history of American science ; a genealogist, indefatigable in tracing the lineage of American ancestry ; a museum administrator, second to none, whose plans have been adopted throughout the world ; a citizen, patriotic, unselfish, and upright, full of humanity, honest sympathy, and manly friendship ; a son, husband, father, and associate, the most devoted ; all of these was Doctor Goode who has been removed from us at the early age of forty-five, in the morning of a life replete with successful achievements and rich with promise of a still greater future.

What a void is created by the demise of such a man ! Shall we, in this generation, see his like again ? Though we revere his memory and mourn his untimely end, yet are we chastened while we rejoice in the consciousness of having had the friendship of one so noble and so powerful for public good.

His was a nature essentially intellectual—he was a student of cause and effect. No matter what occupation in life he might have chosen his success would have been inevitable. Endowed with a synthetic and analytic mind, with perceptive qualities trained to do his bidding, so logical were his conclusions, so unfailingly right his deductions, that they seemed to come by intuition, while yet dictated by his infallible reasoning.

He was capable of grasping the contents of a volume, or the

classification of a subject, animate or inanimate, at a glance. His memory was so tenacious that details the most minute, or most elaborate, were ever subject to his command. His administrative ability was of the highest order, and his knowledge of the true relationship of things, well exemplified by his arrangement of the American exhibit of the International Fisheries Exhibition, in London, in 1883, of which General Pitt Rivers, president of the Anthropological Society of Great Britain, said that, "in the whole series of professedly scientific exhibitions held in London within the past six years, it was the only thing done in the true spirit of modern science;" and later, by his "Draft of a System of Classification for the World's Columbian Exposition."

Doctor Goode throughout life never swerved from the rule, set by himself, for himself in boyhood, of truthfulness, accuracy, integrity in word and deed.

His scientific studies did not counteract but rather increased the deeply religious character of the man, for he recognized the work of the Creator throughout nature. Such was the man whose loss we mourn.

He was the son of Francis Collier Goode and Sarah Woodruff Crane, of Ohio. While his parents were on a visit to New Albany, Indiana, Doctor Goode was born. As a boy he removed to the State of New York with his parents, who were well qualified to inculcate those qualities of heart and mind which were so characteristic of the man. In 1870, when a youth of but nineteen years, he was graduated from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, and later his *alma mater*, in recognition of his contributions to science, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. From Wesleyan he passed to Harvard, where under the direction of Louis Agassiz, his fondness for natural history studies was confirmed, and ever afterwards it was his habit to refer to the training in Cambridge as that which had benefitted him most. In 1871 he returned to Middletown and was given charge of the college museum then being organized in the Orange Judd Hall of Natural Sciences, founded by Orange Judd, the veteran agricultural editor, who afterwards became Doctor Goode's father-in-law.

In connection with the United States Fish Commission, as volunteer assistant, he was for three years engaged in explorations, in 1872 in Eastport, Maine, and in the Bay of Fundy; in 1873 in Casco Bay; in 1874 in Noank, Long Island. In 1877-78 he was statistical expert for the Department of State in the proceedings of the Fishery Arbitration Commission of the United States and Great Britain, held in Halifax, Nova Scotia. In 1879 he had charge of the investigation of the fisheries for the United States census, and was commissioner at the Fishery Exhibition in Berlin in 1880 and in London in 1883. In 1889, on the death of Professor Baird, he was appointed by President Cleveland United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries. In 1873 he was appointed assistant curator in the United States National Museum; in 1877 curator; in 1881 assistant director; in 1887 director of the museum and assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. He also had under his charge the exhibitions prepared by the Smithsonian Institution for the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, the expositions in New Orleans, Cincinnati, Louisville, in Madrid, Spain, the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and the Atlanta Exposition of 1895.

Dr. Goode's services in connection with his exposition work did not go unrewarded. In Berlin he received a bronze medal, in London a gold medal, while at Madrid the decoration of Commander of the Order of Isabella was conferred upon him by the Spanish government.

His interest in American history led to his making a list of all the places in the United States that bore the name of its discoverer. These he marked on a large map, which was exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition, and for which he was awarded a medal.

His publications number over three hundred and embrace monographs, memoirs, and scientific contributions to official reports. Among these may be mentioned: "Game Fishes of the United States," illustrated by S. A. Kilbourne, "American Fishes," "The First Decade of the United States Fish Commission," "Statistics of American Fisheries," seven volumes, "The Fisheries of the World," "Virginia Cousins," "The Colleges of the United States," "The Origin of the Na-

tional Scientific and Educational Institutions of the United States," "The Beginnings of Natural History in America," "The Beginnings of American Science," "Bibliographies of American Naturalists," "Museum History and museums of history," "Principles of Museum Administration," "The Literary Labors of Benjamin Franklin," and "Old Albemarle in Revolutionary Days." He was also joint author, with Dr. T. H. Bean, of "Oceanic Ichthyology," which came from the press only shortly before Dr. Goode's death.

As chairman of the literary committee of the Patent Centennial, held in Washington in 1891, he was instrumental in collecting for publication a most valuable series of historical papers on American inventions.

Prompted not only by his scholarly instincts, but by his fervent patriotism, he was a promoter of, and was greatly interested in, the establishment of the University of the United States, in accordance with the plans of Washington. He was a member of the corporation of Columbian University, and for a number of years a member of the faculty of Wesleyan University.

The appreciation in which Dr. Goode was held in the scientific world is shown by his election to the following scientific societies: The National Academy of Sciences, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, American Society of Naturalists, vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, corresponding member of the Zoological Society of London, The Societe Zoologique de France, Society of Naturalists of Moscow, Societe Scientifique du Chili. His relations to historical orders included membership in the Japan Society of London, The American Historical Society, of which he was one of the founders and a member of its executive council, The Virginia Historical Society, The Southern Historical Society, member of the board of management of the American Institute of Civics, corresponding member of the American Institute of Architects, also the following local societies, several of which he had been president: Biological, Philosophical, Anthropological, National Geographic, and the Columbia Historical, and at the time of his death he was vice-presi-

dent of the Joint Commission of the Scientific Societies of Washington. He was deputy governor of the Society of Colonial Wars, vice-president of the Society of Sons of the Revolution, and president of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution in the District of Columbia.

His scientific work cannot be measured in this article, embracing as it did the entire field of natural science, nor can his museum and exhibition work be here properly estimated. I shall, therefore, speak more of the patriotic and historical characteristics of this many-sided man, who descended through a long line of American ancestry. Of his colonial ancestry it may be mentioned that his record shows him to have been seventh in descent from John Goode, of Whitby, a soldier under Nathaniel Bacon, "General by ye consent of ye people," who in 1676 participated in the first armed uprising of American might against royal authority. Ninth in descent from Hugh Calkins, eighth in descent from Henry Lyon, ninth in descent from William Swayne, eighth in descent from Captain Samuel Swayne, eighth in descent from Jasper Crane, founders of Newark and Elizabeth, New Jersey, and participants in the revolt of 1761 for solemnly guaranteed rights. A great-great-great-grandson of the Rev. John Cross, a leader in the New Jersey Land-right Rebellion of 1747, a movement foreshadowing the Revolution.

Although admitted to the Sons of the American Revolution in virtue of his descent from Israel Crane, Jr., of New Jersey, who was a private in the Essex Troop of Light Horse in 1777-82, and subsequently a cornet, he mentioned in his application paper that John Goode, of Whitby, had at least twenty great-grandsons in the Revolution, among them Colonel Samuel Goode, member of Congress from Mecklenburg County, member of House of Burgesses, and ensign of Chesterfield militia in 1776. Reference is made to Colonel Robert Goode, of Whitby, who was a major of militia, Lieutenant Thomas Goode, of the Chesterfield militia, and numerous collateral ancestors who served with credit. He also mentions his grandfather, Philip Goode, who though too young for service became after the war a friend and devoted admirer of Patrick Henry.

Of the Crane ancestry, he showed that Jasper Crane had at

least sixty soldiers of his own surname among his descendants, probably double that number in all. Other collateral relations include John Cooper, William Cooper, Benjamin Cooper, and members of the Lyon and Frazer families, who served in the Connecticut militia.

With such ancestry, together with his home influences and instructions, his convictions as to the duties of Americans could not help but be positive.

A few years since, when the need of a revival of Americanism became necessary, it was but natural that Dr. Goode should be accepted as the one best equipped to prepare plans for the organization and administration of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in the District of Columbia.

When called upon to lend his aid to the establishing of this patriotic society he consented, saying that, as the field was so large and the workers so few, he would insist that there should be no antagonism with men or societies engaged in similar work.

Those near him were consulted, but it is due to his careful thought and indefatigable energy that the organization was perfected. Seeing the interest he took in this work, prominent men in official, literary, and scientific circles were anxious to lend their aid to the movement.

A meeting was called in the Arlington Hotel April 28, 1890, and an organization was perfected with the following officers: President, Admiral Porter, United States Navy; Vice-Presidents, General Greely, United States Army, and General Wright; Secretary, Dr. St. Clair; Treasurer, Colonel McDonald; Historian, Dr. Toner; Registrar, Dr. Goode. The Board of Managers was composed of the Vice-President of the United States, United States Senators, generals in the army, admirals in the navy, and others equally prominent.

Doctor Goode, as registrar, performed the arduous duties of that office in a masterly manner, in many instances entirely preparing the application papers of men less familiar with the records of their ancestors than himself. He was also designated one of those to draft the laws and by-laws of the new society, and so well were these duties performed that shortly

afterwards the constitution of the national society was amended to correspond to that of the district.

The first *Register* was edited by him, and so attractive was its general appearance that it became the standard in patriotic literature, and has been followed by most of the society publications since then. It is interesting to note that the first editorial work for the society was this publication, and that his last official act was the selection of the design made by Mr. E. E. Garnsey for the cover of the *Register* just from the press. At the convention of the national society, held in Louisville, Kentucky, April 30, 1890, in recognition of his services, Doctor Goode was chosen one of the vice-presidents general.

His silent influence was felt on every side. The district society increased so rapidly in character and membership that it was deemed wise at the Hartford convention, the following year, to select a registrar general from Washington. Mr. L. L. Tarbell, of Massachusetts, on retiring, nominated Doctor Goode in the following words: "I know of one man who was born for this position. I know every one will agree with me in saying that, of all men among us, he can do what is required." Professor Cabell on the same occasion said, "If this society wants to prosper in its business, if you want success, if you want to put at the helm men you can rely on, in storm and sunshine, who will watch over your interests, then Doctor Goode is the man for the position."

He did not limit his membership to the Sons of the American Revolution. The Sons of the Revolution recognize him as the one member of their organization, who, in season and out of season, at times under circumstances most trying, advocated the union of the two great patriotic societies still so senselessly apart.

The Daughters of the American Revolution when struggling with the task of organizing their National Society, without experience and without precedent to guide them, sought and found in him a friend and adviser. It was he also who suggested the design for the artistic insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution, one of the most expressive and tasteful badges ever worn by woman.

The Daughters in Georgia appreciated his quick recognition

of the propriety of Massachusetts giving its building at the close of the Cotton States Exposition last year to the Atlanta Chapter, and it was he who saw to it that the suggestion reached the ears of the lamented Governor Greenhalge and other Massachusetts officials.

In consequence the Atlanta Chapter now has the satisfaction of having as its hall of records a copy of the old Cragie house, famous as having been Washington's headquarters while he was in Cambridge and later of having been the home of the poet Longfellow.

The Daughters of Georgia may well boast of its gift from the old Commonwealth, for it is a perpetual memorial of the sympathy and friendly relations between Cambridge and Atlanta, the old Bay State and Georgia, the North and the South.

Doctor Goode sacrificed himself for others. Of late years his constant duties were such that his health could but suffer, and he went abroad to recuperate. On his return and without solicitation, on February 22, 1895, he was elected president of the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and was reëlected February 22, 1896.

During the time he occupied the office a master hand was felt at the helm, the duties of president were never performed more satisfactorily, and the meetings were never more numerously attended. Anniversaries were appropriately celebrated, valuable contributions to history were published, among which are "Massachusetts in the American Revolution," by Hon. A. R. Spofford, and the "Battlefields of the Maumee Valley," a series of addresses by members and others.

The great interest felt by Doctor Goode in the hardy pioneers in the wilderness of the West is well illustrated in his introduction to the last named collection of historical addresses, in which he said: "The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was organized to take part in measures tending to foster the development of American patriotism, among which a not unimportant one is the preservation of historic sites and marking them by monuments.

"The War of the Revolution did not cease with the treaty of Paris, but continued until the conquest of the West had been

accomplished and the rights of our people secured by the success of our second conflict with Great Britain.

“The region was traversed during the War of the Revolution by that intrepid soldier, George Rogers Clark. He, with his band of Kentuckians, met the Indians at Harrodsburg in 1776, defeated them in 1777, and ultimately, in 1779, compelled the British commander at Vincennes to capitulate. Thus was ended the English occupancy and thus were made possible the negotiations for the possession of the vast regions beyond the Alleghanies, subsequently conceded by Great Britain.”

With how much delight Doctor Goode participated in the joint meetings of the two patriotic societies, especially the pilgrimage to Gunston Hall on the Potomac, June 12, 1896 (the one hundred and twentieth “Anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of the Rights” by Representatives of Virginia), to mark the long neglected grave of its former owner, George Mason, the author of that bill, and to listen to an address by Justice Harlan, as Doctor Goode said, “The man best qualified to speak of Mason’s life and attainments; Mason, the man Virginians looked to, to put that instrument in strong Anglo-Saxon, over a hundred years ago.”

With malice toward none and charity for all, who among those of us who heard Doctor Goode can forget his remarks on one occasion when an unfriendly feeling was said to exist between the district patriotic societies: “There can be no such feeling between our societies; there are two camps, it is true, but they are camps of the same army.”

In the national convention in Hartford in 1891, a resolution looking toward the union of the two societies was under consideration; objections were raised to its provisions. Doctor Goode at the proper moment offered a concise substitute which was adopted and has been followed in subsequent negotiations.

His influence for union was also felt both in Savannah and Richmond last spring, where resolutions that promised so much were adopted by the two societies, but have thus far borne so little fruit. In the latter convention he took a most active part, especially in framing the resolutions for union, which were unanimously adopted, the convention refusing to consider any of the substitutes offered, the delegates flocked to the side

of Doctor Goode to congratulate him upon the success of the movement, which all knew he had so much to heart.

This fact is recognized by the Sons of the Revolution in their "Year Book" for 1896, in which it is said, "From the formation of the Society Doctor Goode was one of its staunchest and most zealous friends, and from the beginning his energies were directed toward the consummation of a union between our Society and the Sons of the American Revolution under one constitution and one name."

He was greatly interested in preserving the American flag from desecration, holding with Grant that, "there is no name so great that it should be placed upon the flag of our country."

He gave his time freely to others, especially to young men desiring to prosecute scientific studies and it may be mentioned that through his instrumentality American students in France can now receive all the honors and benefits of the educational institutions of that country.

His every pulsation throbbed in unison with all that was pure, as was his life. The friend is gone from us. * * Doctor G. Brown Goode died September 6, 1896. Where are there hearts without sorrow or eyes without tears? How expressive the tribute to his memory by Doctor Samuel Pierpont Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in which he says, "I have never known a more perfectly true, sincere, and loyal character than Doctor Goode's; or a man who with a better judgment of other men, or greater ability in moulding their purposes to his own, used these powers to such uniformly disinterested ends, so that he could maintain the discipline of a great establishment like the National Museum, while retaining the personal affection of every subordinate. But how futile these words seem to be in describing a man of whom perhaps the best, after all, to be said is, that he was not only trusted, but beloved by all with an affection that men rarely win from one another."

It will not be inappropriate to close this article with the resolutions of condolence of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, to which he gave his untiring energies :

"WHEREAS, Doctor George Brown Goode, the beloved president and patron of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in the District of Columbia, has been suddenly removed by death ; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That we, his compatriots, give public expression of our grief at the loss of one who added to the successful administration of the office of president, the constant affection of his heart for the Society.

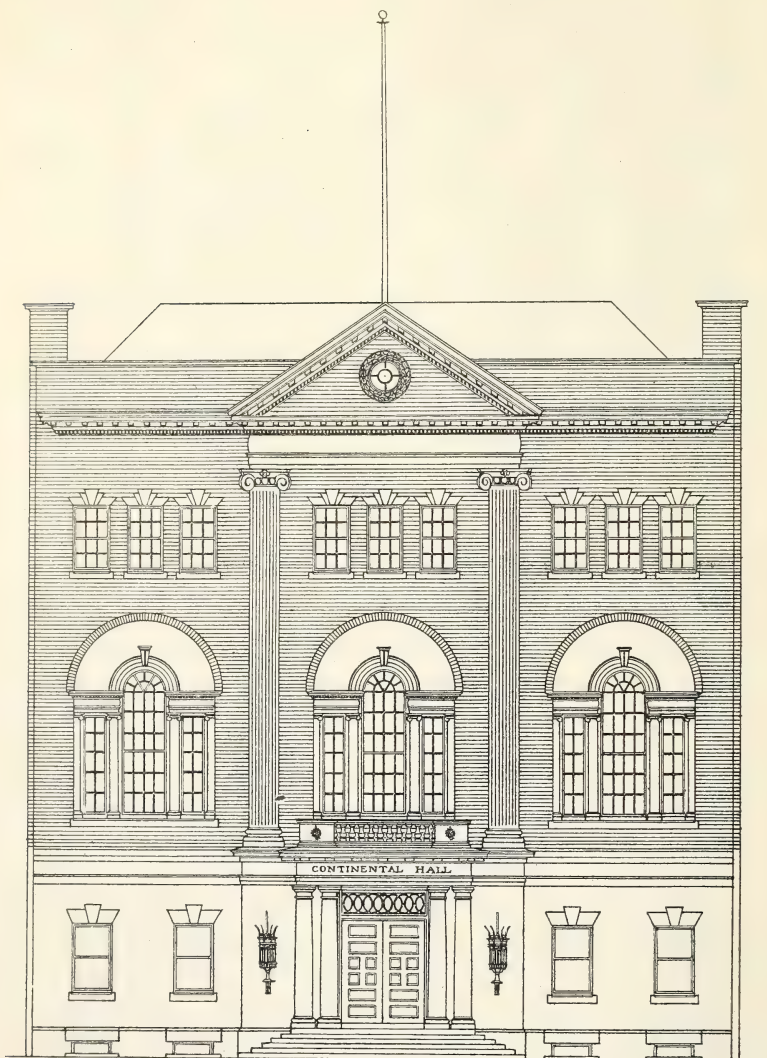
"That we recall with pride his lifelong patriotic fervor, his zeal in building monuments and erecting memorials to revolutionary heroes, his high ideal of what a patriotic society ought to be, his genuine and overpowering desire to effect the union of all associations having in view the memories of the founders of the Republic and the collection and publishing of historical material for America.

"That we unite in our admiration of his marked intellectual ability, his sterling integrity, his unremitting industry, his affectionate courtesy, and his personal uprightness and enthusiasm."

Like him, let us remember not to idolize the past, but to emulate rather than boast of our ancestors, looking earnestly forward to the future.

As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he.

WILLIAM VAN ZANDT COX.



ELEVATION FOR CONTINENTAL HALL.

SOME BUILDINGS OF THE TIME OF THE REVOLUTION, WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR THE CONTINENTAL HALL.

[Read before the Army and Navy Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, District of Columbia.]

IN considering the subject of a Continental Hall for the Daughters of the American Revolution so much stress has been laid upon the idea that the style of architecture must be "Colonial," that it may be interesting to consider briefly what colonial architecture was, and what was the appearance of the buildings in which our revolutionary ancestors lived, worshiped, and transacted their business.

Let us go first to Philadelphia with the signers of the Declaration of Independence. There they met in the State House of Pennsylvania, built in 1731, a plain brick building with stone trimmings and a wooden tower, in which hung the famous Liberty Bell. One of the lower flanking buildings is the City Hall, and the other Congress Hall. The old building is so well preserved that we can imagine that we see the dignified figures of the patriots entering its doorway on that fateful morning, talking together as they go of the serious business of the day. On the way thither some of them must have passed Carpenter's Hall, a handsome two-story building in similar style, then recently erected.

The delegates from the North must have admired the churches in Philadelphia, for there was nothing like them in Puritan New England. Indeed, at the time it was built, 1731, Christ Church was by far the finest building in the Colonies, and it was not equalled by later churches in its own city, such as St. Peter's and Zion Church. It was of brick, even the capitals of the pilasters being of this material, as there were no skilled stonecutters in the Colonies. The Massachusetts delegates probably found the quaint Old Swedes Church, built in 1700, a more familiar style than these edifices of the Church of England.

The houses where the visitors lodged, or were entertained

with the stately hospitality of the time, were generally of brick, several stories in height, with ornamental doorways in the style familiar to us as colonial columns or pilasters supporting a pediment or cornice, and often with leaded glass side lights and fan light over the heavy door. That was before the days when Philadelphia streets were shut in by long rows of plain brick houses, all exactly alike, with white marble steps and heavy wooden shutters. How much more attractive the older style was Arnold's mansion shows, and the Chew house at Germantown is a good example of the country places in the neighborhood. These were both comfortable and even luxurious dwellings, for at this time Philadelphia took the lead among American cities both in population and wealth. John Page, of Virginia, writing home from New York just after the Revolution, says: "This town is not half so large as Philadelphia, nor in any manner to be compared with it in beauty and elegance."

Yet New York had its fine buildings and comfortable houses, a mixture of Dutch and English styles. The traveler from Albany found it much more English than his own city, which is described by an old geography as having three thousand houses and ten thousand inhabitants, "all standing with their gable ends to the street." (I have forgotten the exact numbers.)

The city of New York in 1776 was confined to the extreme point of the island. A map published in 1775 shows country places and farms north of Grand street. At that time many of the older houses showed Dutch taste in their steep gabled roofs and wooden stoops, but the newer houses were all in the English style, resembling those we have seen in Philadelphia. The first presidential mansion, at the corner of Pearl and Cherry streets, was a square brick house of three stories, with stone trimmings and a balustrade around the top. It was about this time that people began to think that it was not proper to show the roof of a house, so they made it as low as possible and hid it by a balustrade.

New York was the first city to have a municipal building. The old City Hall, afterwards called Federal Hall, was built in 1700, of brick and stone. Here the first Continental Congress

met in October, 1765, and on its balcony, after the struggle was over, Washington was inaugurated the first President of the United States. The same southern traveler who admired Philadelphia, says of New York: "The College, St. Paul's Church, and the Hospital are elegant buildings. The Federal Hall also, in which Congress is to sit, is elegant."

New York suffered severely from fire in September, 1776, and from neglect while it was occupied by the British troops, but after the Revolution it grew very rapidly. Land has been too valuable to spare many old buildings in the city, but there are handsome old places and plain country farm houses still remaining in the neighborhood.

The general appearance of Boston in 1776 was not unlike other American cities. The streets were narrow and crooked, being originally laid out it is said, on the lines of cowpaths. The public buildings were not large or imposing. The old State House, built 1713, has been very little altered, but Faneuil Hall has been enlarged and a story added within this century. This "Cradle of Liberty" was so small that the great meetings in times of excitement usually adjourned to the "Old South Church."

The churches had an air of Puritan sternness and simplicity, amounting to ugliness, as we compare the Old South with Christ Church, Philadelphia, built at the same time. The church of Paul Revere's signal lanterns, Christ Church, built 1733, is also very plain, although it belonged to the Church of England. King's Chapel, begun in 1744, was not finished until after the Revolution.

Although they were so severe in their meetinghouses, the Bostonians of that day had more than Puritan comforts in their homes. John Hancock lived in a handsome house of brick and stone on Beacon Hill, where he entertained all the eminent men of his day. Other houses in the same style stood near it, in what was then the fashionable part of Boston. The older part, toward the North End, was more closely built up with plainer houses. There is remaining on Hanover street a portion of the house built by Increase Mather, in 1677, and afterwards occupied by the Rev. Andrew Eliot. The Province

House, near Washington street, was a three-storied brick house, with porch and cupola, built for private residence in

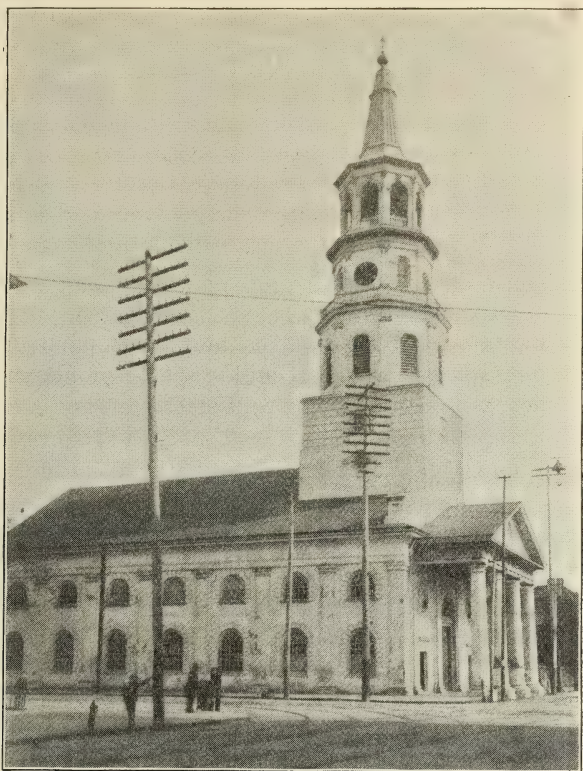


PRINGLE MANSION.

1679. From 1716 until the Revolution it was used by the royal governors and was furnished with great magnificence.

The manner of life in New England was very different from some of the Southern Colonies, where the towns consisted of scarcely anything but the court house, and all the dwellings of any consequence were country houses on great estates, such as Westover, Monticello, or nearer home, Mt. Vernon. In some of the Southern Colonies the seaports and capitals were of importance architecturally. Annapolis contains many beautiful old houses besides important public buildings. The State

House was built in 1772. It is still a plain, square building with a high dome, but the interior has unfortunately been



ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

much altered. The quaint little treasury stands near it. The old governor's house is in the Naval Academy grounds and is used as a library. All the older buildings in Annapolis are of dark red brick, sometimes ornamented with glazed or finer brick.

Charleston, South Carolina, also has a good many fine old buildings. The Pringle mansion is familiar from pictures and St. Michael's Church was one of the finest in the Colonies. Its spire was a landmark to vessels far out at sea.

I have mentioned but few of the buildings standing at the time of the Revolution, for I wanted to speak only of those of which I have pictures or which you have probably seen. This imperfect sketch leads to the question for discussion to-day, the circular sent us by the Continental Hall Committee.

The plan of building a Continental Hall was discussed at the last Congress, and a committee was appointed to have the matter in charge, but very little interest seems to be taken in the matter by the Society as a whole. Certainly, if we are to have a building for the Daughters of the American Revolution it must be in Washington, the city named in our constitution as the headquarters of the Society and the place of meeting for the annual Congress; and as every Chapter sends delegates to that Congress, so every Chapter and every member should feel an interest in the proposed building. Of course members at a distance, who cannot come to Washington and see it, cannot have as much pleasure in it as those who live nearer, but all have equal rights, and it is to be a national building, as our Society is a National Society. Every Chapter should at least try to know what is being done about the hall, so that its delegates may vote intelligently at the Congress; and every member should decide for herself how far she will help in erecting a building which shall be a credit to our Society, and worthy to stand in the Capital of our country. We of the Army and Navy Chapter may set the example of unselfish interest in the proposed building, for although we are in Washington now, it is most probable that before the hall is built we shall be scattered to far distant parts of the land.

The matter under consideration is not the expediency of building such a hall, for that has been decided in the affirmative by the Continental Congress, at which we had our representatives. We are now asked by the committee to take an interest in the matter, and to contribute toward the erection of the building. To do this we must know something about it.

It is easier to discuss a subject if we see something definite before us, therefore I submit these plans, in which are embodied all the information I could gather. The dimensions are those of the plan exhibited at the last Congress by Mrs. Keim, of the

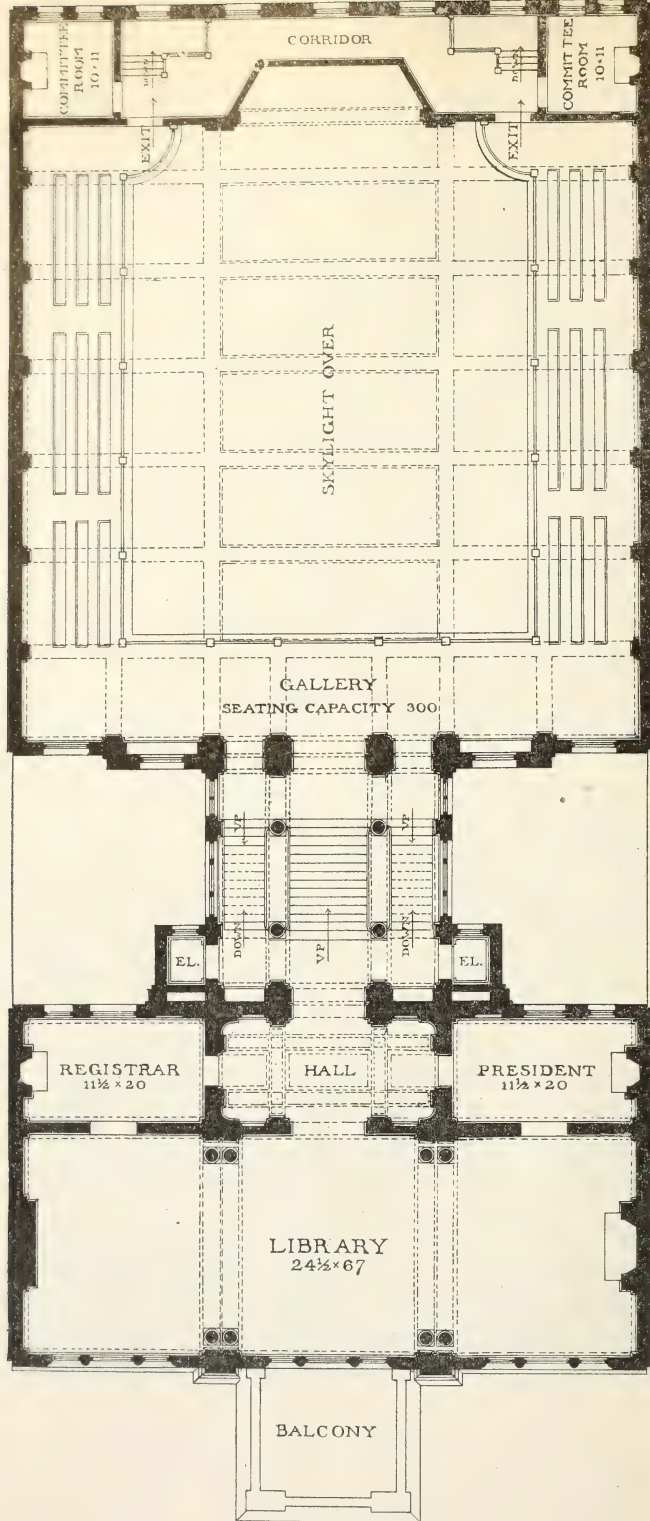
Continental Hall Committee, and the number and arrangement of rooms and other details are founded upon the report of the committee, the decisions of the Congress, and the discussions of the National Board as reported in the *AMERICAN MONTHLY*.

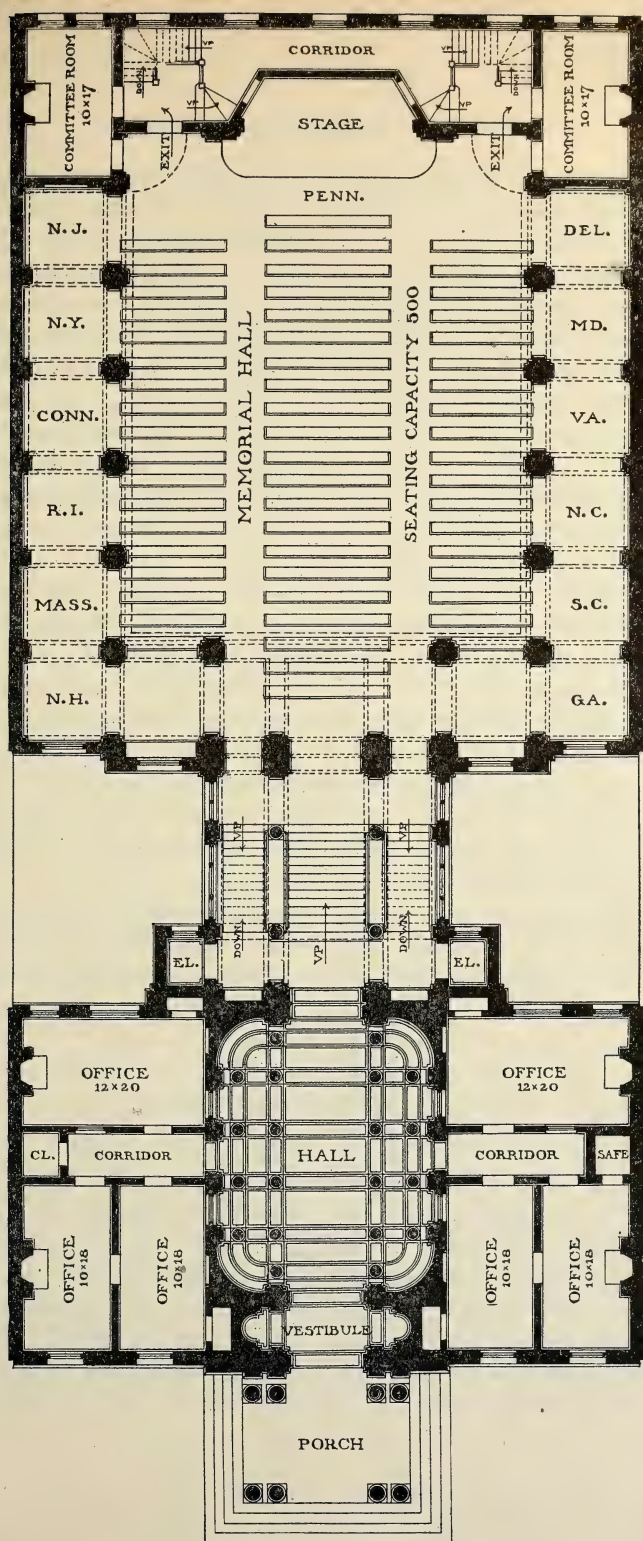
The Continental Hall is to consist of a convenient building to accommodate the offices of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Children of the American Revolution, a library, a room for Board meetings, etc. Connected with this it is proposed to have a Memorial Hall, where the meetings of the Congress may be held. The office building is four stories high, of brick, with light stone basement and trimmings. The entrance is a porch of four columns supporting a balcony. The style is an adaptation of colonial, suggested by the character of the building, and expressing the interior arrangement.

The vestibule opens into a monumental entrance hall, on both sides of which are short corridors leading to offices, three on each side. These are well lighted from the street and from courts between the office building and the hall. The main stairway, well lighted from the courts, is directly back of the entrance hall. A short flight on the axis of the building leads to the Memorial Hall, and on both sides are narrower flights leading to the basement, where are toilet rooms, etc., easy of access. Two elevators are conveniently arranged, one on each side of the stairway.

The Memorial Hall, on a higher level than the entrance hall, opens from a broad landing at the head of the first short flight of steps. At the sides of this landing narrower flights led to the second story of the office building, and thence to the gallery of the hall. The Memorial Hall is intended to serve two purposes; that of monumental hall where revolutionary relics, portraits, etc., are placed permanently on exhibition, and that of an audience room, suitable for the meetings of the Congress, and for rental.

For the former purpose the space under the gallery, on the sides, is divided into twelve alcoves, appropriated to twelve of the original States, while Pennsylvania, the birthplace of the Republic and the geographical center of the Colonies, has place at the end of the hall, opposite the main entrance.





When used for the meetings of the Congress seats are placed in the main portion of the hall, the alcoves being curtained off for conversation rooms, and a temporary stage is erected at the end opposite the entrance. On both sides of the stage are stairways to exits. Near the foot of these stairs are additional toilet rooms and storage rooms for seats, etc. These stairways also serve as means of exit from the gallery. Large committee rooms are provided on both sides of the stage on the main floor. These rooms are accessible from the hall and from the stage. The gallery is on three sides of the hall and has a seating capacity of three hundred. The floor of the hall seats five hundred. It is lighted by a large sky-light and by windows opening on the courts.

The second story of the front part of the building is chiefly occupied by a large library extending across the entire front, reached from the main stairway and from the elevators through a handsome entrance hall. Back of the library, and lighted from the courts, are two large rooms for the President and for the Librarian or Registrars.

In the third story is a large Board meeting room, which can be used for a lunch room at the time of the Congress, a smaller office room or kitchen, and comfortable dressing and toilet rooms. On the fourth floor are offices.

In the basement are provided well-lighted rooms for a printing office, janitor's room, store rooms, etc. The building is fire-proof throughout, and the decorations as costly as funds will permit.

ALICE WIGHT ALDEN.

"THE CONTINENTAL HALL."

I TAKE great pleasure in presenting this subject of the "Continental Hall" to the readers of our Magazine, more so from the fact that I am very confident that this is a matter very near the hearts of all of us. At the same time I am fully aware of my own inability to do justice to the subject, but as from the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh, so I am emboldened to simply express what my heart dictates, as I wish, like Dorcas of old, to do what I can to aid in this cause, and this is all

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that we ask you to do, and I cannot believe there is a member of the Society who does not heartily espouse this cause and wish success to the undertaking, and is willing and eager to contribute to the fund. The benefit of this hall to local Chapters is obvious, so I wish to more particularly emphasize the advantages which members of the Society from a distance will derive therefrom. In the first place they will know and feel that they have a "Home" in Washington where a cordial welcome will ever await them. We all know that the first real need a woman is conscious of is the need of a home, and as the feeling is innate as individuals, so it will manifest itself when those individuals unite and form a society, and I am sure no one can doubt that that need is now pressing. I have heard it argued that there is no hurry for this hall, but I am sure no one who has weighed the matter well could possibly thus decide. Let us consider the subject. We will view the matter first from a practical and economical standpoint. I have already alluded to the advantages of the hall to local Chapters in the matter of saving rent, etc., and also to individual members temporarily in Washington. But to the Society in general this building is a necessity as it absolutely needs a hall of its own of sufficient capacity to accommodate the Congress; we need facilities to provide luncheons for the visiting delegates to the "Congress" during the sessions and thus expedite business by shortening the noon intermission; we also need parlors in which to entertain the delegates while our guests and in which they may receive their friends; in fact we all need and need it badly, "A Home." I could continue *ad infinitum* on the advantages of this building, but a word to the wise is sufficient. And now let us view the subject from a sentimental standpoint if you so wish to term it. We all know that history is fraught with accounts of deeds of valor, suffering, and privations endured by the sons of 1776, and alas we also know that the history of the deeds of valor, sufferings, and privations endured by the daughters of 1776 is still an unwritten book, and yet we know, judging the past by the present, that they were the powers behind the throne, they were the unfailing source of encouragement and patriotism, like the still small voice of conscience their influence was felt, so I think this monument should be permanently commemora-

tive of the achievements of the women of the Revolution. Can any one doubt there were Barbara Fritchies in those days? No! The acknowledgment of what those heroines did in 1776, the benefit we enjoy in 1896, has been too long delayed, and it seems to me also as if it was decreed that we, their direct descendants, should be the ones whose duty and privilege it is to fill that deficiency. Shall we be recreant to our trust? It cannot be other than a work of love. We know that it is a duty, a simple act of justice, that we should do something to commemorate their efforts to establish our Nation. The question is, what shall we do? Can anything be more natural than that loving, grateful Daughters should erect a monument as a visible tribute to the virtues of our foremothers (if there is such a word, if not there ought to be). Now, what kind of a monument shall be erected? Statue after statue has been raised to the memory of heroes. While I do not deprecate the erection of the monuments, of what practical use are they except as beautifiers of a city, thus in a way educators, but for our purpose such models are not what we want. We can take the honored mother of our first President, Mary Washington, "the Roman matron of the Revolution," as she is termed in a recent sketch of her life which I have before me, as a fair sample of the dames of that day, and we know that with her the useful took precedence of the beautiful. Thus we realize that they would not appreciate anything which was not mainly useful rather than beautiful, so we want this monument to combine both. We want something grand, beautiful, useful, and enduring, and what structure can better combine all these qualities than a hall sacred to the memory of the women of the Revolution. This hall is to be built in Washington, the mecca of America. Thus like a beacon it will ever show forth to all nations and for all time as a visible evidence of how deeply the love of our country and gratitude to its founders is enshrined in the hearts of the women of the American Nation. But we must make a start in order ever to make a finish, and we appeal to all members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to help make that start. Large sums, of course, will be very acceptable, equally so small amounts. Give only a small sum now if you cannot give a large one, then you will feel that

you can give again, for one contribution is not sufficient. We prefer the steady influx of small sums, for they more quickly form a large one, on the principle of little drops of water, &c. If each member of the Society would give twenty-five cents a month—a small sum requiring no sacrifice—how quickly the requisite amount would be realized to enable the committee to secure the site, the first and most important step. We all wish to see this building erected in our day, but it cannot be accomplished with folded hands. All must help, all must work together. Would that I had the tongue of a Demosthenes or the pen of a ready writer that I might be able to arouse unbounded enthusiasm, and thus materially advance this undertaking.

FLORENCE REDFIELD HILL,
Member Continental Hall Committee,
Mary Washington Chapter.

THE EARLY SETTLERS OF WEST AUGUSTA.

A BRIEF notice of some of the men who first came to this picturesque section of Virginia may be worthy of more than local interest, and, perhaps, may stimulate others to put in permanent form the fast fading traditions and perishing historical papers of their ancestors.

There is in this sketch a blending of some authenticated family traditions with published history. The first may be readily recognized by descendants of the men whose intelligence and character apparently justified General Washington, in the deep dejection of adversity, in saying, that he would in the last resort retreat to West Augusta, and there establish a free and independent republic.

At the period now treated of Augusta County extended from the western slopes of the Blue Ridge far beyond the point where the strips of the bull's hide, cut by the beautiful Queen of Carthage, were they of gutta percha, could have been stretched. In short, it embraced all of Western Virginia, part of Tennessee, and Kentucky, and was staked on the northern bank of the Ohio, the beautiful river, and the eastern bank of the Mississippi, the father of waters.

Men are developed and characters formed by their environments. Properly to understand and appreciate them, therefore, it is necessary to look to the influences which made their characters and directed their careers.

Augusta County was chiefly settled by emigrants from the north of Ireland and generally called "Scotch-Irish." The prominent men in the new settlements were not of the ignorant laboring classes, but were men of character and education. One of the first and most prominent was John Lewis, who was compelled to fly from Ireland for killing his landlord and his steward who, with a mob, attempted to eject him from his leasehold by force. It was held for a term of three lives (only one of which had expired) at a fixed rental. But the young, dissolute, drunken and profligate landlord needed money, and determined that this prominent and prosperous tenant should be forced to raise his rent, which he had respectfully, though firmly, declined to do. Advised of his purpose, and seeing him as he approached with an escort of retainers, Lewis barred his door. Failing to batter it down, the young lord fired his fowling piece, loaded with buckshot, through the window. Lewis's sick brother was killed in his bed and his wife, Margaret Lynn, daughter of Laird of Lynn, was wounded in the hand. When he saw the blood streaming from his wife's hand he was infuriated by this brutal outrage, and seizing his shillalah, sprang out of the door and by a single blow crushed the skull of the landlord, and with the next killed the steward. The retainers fled like frightened sheep. Lewis knew his life was forfeited, and urged by his friends he disguised himself in the clothes of one of them and made his way to the Bay of Donegal, and took passage in a ship just about to sail to Oporto.

After many adventures by sea and land he reached Philadelphia, where he remained until joined by his family. Learning from them that a diligent search was being made by the friends of the young lord for his hiding place, he left Philadelphia, and to baffle pursuit and secure a safe retreat for his wife and four sons, Samuel, Thomas, Andrew, and William, he came to Augusta County and selected for his home Bellefont, near Staunton, in 1732. (See History of Augusta County, by John L. Peyton.)

He was the first settler in that vicinity. Not long afterwards (but I find no record of the year) came James Patton with his wife and two daughters, Margaret, who married John Buchanan, and Mary, who married William Thompson. (Waddell's *Annals of Augusta County*, p. 73.) He settled at Springfield near the present town of Waynesboro.

He had been a lieutenant in the British Navy and in reward for his services was given by George II a grant of 120,000 acres of land in Virginia to be located west of the Alleghany Mountains.

He owned or hired a merchant ship and soon began to import from Donegal, Ireland, and other ports, tenants for the lands he expected to locate, as well as many others who wished to seek their fortunes in America. In 1736 or '37 he brought over from Donegal his brother-in-law, John Preston, and his wife Elizabeth, with their three daughters and one son, William, a child between seven and eight years old. (Mrs. Letitia Floyd's *Letters to her son, Ben. R. Floyd.*)

John Preston paid for his passage as appears from the records of the May term, 1740, of Augusta County. (Waddell's *Annals*, p. 31.)

The family lived with Colonel Patton until 1743, when Mr. Preston moved to his own land called "Springfarm," where he died in 1747. This place is now within the corporate limits of Staunton.

About the same period, in 1736-40, there came to Augusta, the Breckenridges, Buchanans, Campbells, McDowells, McClanahans, and that long list of "Mc's" whose names indicate the country from whence they came and the faith they professed. This same year is also noted as the date of the famous grant to William Beverly, of Essex, Sir John Randolph, of Williamsburg, Richard Randolph, of Henrico, and John Robertson, of King and Queen, of 118,490 acres in "the County of Orange between the Great Mountains and the river Shenando" (Shenandoah). The grant is known as the "Beverly Manor" and embraced a large portion of the present county of Augusta.

But before that early period pioneers had traversed the country and given names to creeks and other natural features, such as Christies Creek, Bear Run, Great Spring, and others.

These early settlers of West Augusta were not ignorant men, nor was their education limited to the three "R's," *reading*, *'riting*, and *'rithmetic*, but had a wider and broader range, as is proved by their letters and other writings, and the prompt steps taken for the education of their children. The marked characteristic of them, however, was their piety. With every family was the Bible and in every cabin a family altar.

I have said that characters are formed and developed by their surroundings. It is not surprising, therefore, that patriots and soldiers were nurtured and grew in this atmosphere and soil as naturally as the sturdy oak and lofty pine.

Every settler had, with his own hands, aided perchance by his wife and children, to clear away the forest and cultivate the land about his own homestead and procure meat for his family by his rifle from the game which abounded in that part of Virginia. Buffalo, elk, deer, and bear were often to be had within the range of the rifle from their own doors. The young men took to hunting as naturally as ducks to water, and hence their skill in the use of the rifle and accuracy of aim so effective in skirmishes and battles with the Indians and some of the more important battles of the Revolution. (See Waddell's *Annals of Augusta County*, p. 38.) But interesting as these early settlements may be, we cannot linger too long over them.

The influx of population to the west of the Alleghanies and the settlements on the tributaries of the Ohio are rife with personal adventures and romantic incidents. These may be left for others to sketch. There was one exploration, however, of too wide an interest and historical value to be omitted.

It was made by Colonel James Patton, accompanied by his son-in-law, John Buchanan, Charles Campbell, Buchanan's brother-in-law, and Dr. Thomas Walker, of "Castle Hill," with a number of woodsmen and hunters in the spring and summer of 1748. Besides the Rives's (the present occupants of Castle Hill) who are descendants of Dr. Walker, there are other distinguished families of Albemarle, the Dukes, Frys, Meriwethers, Pages; in short, they are as leaves in Vallombrosa. This expedition was eleven years before Daniel Boone entered Kentucky. It is greatly to be regretted that no record of this exploration has been preserved, but from incidents gathered in

after years we can hypothetically trace its course. Assuming that the starting point was near Waynesboro, Colonel Patton's residence, and keeping the Blue Ridge to the left, soon the buffalo trail, leading from the cool sweet pastures of the valley of Virginia to the wider and warmer prairies of the Mississippi Valley and the sunny Savannas of the South, would be struck, and following it as it winds through the lowest defiles of the mountains and along streams flowing through fertile valleys the pioneers would pass through the counties of Rockbridge, Botetourt, Montgomery, Pulaski, and the eastern part of Wythe. Near the center of this last county they were confronted by a mountain rising abruptly from the plain and extending in broken peaks far toward the West. At its base the trail they were following forked, one fork leading to the north and the other to the south of the mountain. A clear stream, the banks of which were fringed by reeds (*Arundinaria macrosperma*), they named Reedy Creek, and keeping to the northern side of the mountain they would cross a divide and strike the head waters of another stream. In the bivouac of the night (we may imagine) the mountain is christened "Walker's Mountain" and the creek "Walker's Creek." The one lifts that honored name toward heaven, the other murmurs it through a beautiful valley and by happy homes in a soft symphony of peace and plenty forever.

Passing on west they cross another divide and turning south reach the headwaters of Indian River (now the Holston) and followed this stream to where "the sweet waters" of its three forks unite. Some forty miles below this point, they turn north, cross Clinch River and Clinch Mountain and march directly toward the wide gap of the lofty blue mountains facing them.

The buffalo trail they have followed broadens into a beaten road as the paths from north and south converge upon it. It looks like a highway to another country, and so it was, for this was the great crossing place for the migratory herds as they passed periodically from east to west and from west to east. Reaching the summit where now the three States, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee meet, we may imagine they pitched

their tents near the limpid fountains that send their waters toward the rising and setting sun.

They were loyal subjects of the British Crown, and when on the morrow they looked over the vast country spread out below them they felt that here was a greater domain than that secured to his Majesty by the victory of Culloden, in April, 1746. Patton, grateful for his princely grant and glowing with enthusiasm for the young imperial general who won that victory, named the mountain and the river that rises along its western base for the Duke of Cumberland.

There is a misty tradition in the families of both Colonel Patton and Doctor Walker that this party of pioneers passed through Kentucky to the Ohio at Louisville. Be this as it may, Colonel Patton during this exploration found the El Dorado for the location of a part of his grant. For between the years 1749 and 1752 he sent his son-in-law, John Buchanan, and Charles Campbell to survey and have patented the choice lands he had visited. These surveyors were the first to set a compass for that purpose on those western waters. Pattonsburg and Buchanan on the James River near one of their entries perpetuate their names. "Anchor and Hope," on Reedy Creek, near Max Meadows, in Wythe County, was Buchanan's choice as a home in the eventide of life. The rich valley, including the salt works on the north fork and the picturesque valley of the middle fork of Holston from east of Marion for fifteen miles west, was assigned to Campbell's family, his four daughters and one son, William, and to Mrs. Mary Thompson, daughter of Colonel Patton, who also inherited Burk's Garden, in Tazewell County.

Most of the patents for these lands are dated in 1753. Will-

NOTE.—Seventy years ago this next autumn, the writer of this paper crossed that mountain with his father. When the summit was reached they dismounted from their horses and whilst the father sat near one of those crystal fountains he bade his son walk several times around the cornerstone of the three States so that he could with truth say that he had walked into three States in less than half a minute. The impression made upon the boy's mind by this incident, and the magnificence of the scene so richly colored by the frost, are as distinct almost as those of yesterday on the mind of the man of eighty-four years.

iam Campbell, son of Charles, two years after his father's death in 1767, located with his mother and four sisters at Aspenville, a mile west of the Seven Mile Ford. There his mother died and was buried in 1777, the first tenant of the family's "God's Acre."

This episode, already too long, would not, however, be complete without a brief notice of the tragic death of the hardy sailor (who 'tis said crossed the ocean twenty-five times), pioneer, soldier, and Christian gentleman, Colonel James Patton.

In the summer of 1755, accompanied by his nephew, William Preston, he went to what was then called "Draper's Meadow's" afterwards "Smithfield," in compliment to William Preston's wife.

Without being discovered a party of Indians from the Scioto reached the vicinity on Sunday, the 8th of July, and hiding in a wheat field which commanded a view of the settlement, waited until they thought the men had gone away and then rushed in upon the unprotected women and children. Colonel Patton was sitting at his table writing when two Indians sprang into the room. He seized his sword, which he habitually kept within reach, and with one blow killed the foremost savage but in the struggle with the second he broke his sword in the last fatal thrust. As he straightened up the third Indian standing in the door shot and killed him. The Indians killed Mrs. George Draper, John Draper's child, and Casper Barrier. After plundering and setting fire to the houses they started on their retreat, carrying with them as prisoners Henry Leonard, Mrs. John Draper, and Mrs. Ingles with her two children.

William Preston had been sent that morning by Colonel Patton to Mr. Lybrook's, about five miles distant, to get him and others to assist in the harvest. They returned by a path-way across a ridge instead of the usual road and escaped from the Indians and knew nothing of the massacre until they reached the smouldering ruins. The escape of Mrs. Ingles from the Indians, then at Big Bone Lick in Kentucky, and her toilsome adventurous journey back to her friends, is among the most thrilling and romantic stories of that eventful period.

Her grandson, John P. Hale, has given no doubt the most accurate account of it.

My canvass is too small for other figures of as commanding presence and historic interest and our time too limited to sketch them. Passing over a period of nearly twenty years we reach the eventful era of 1774. Little mounds of earth mark the resting places of pioneers and earliest settlers of that trans-mountain country discovered by Governor Spotswood and the Knights of the Golden Horse Shoe in 1716. Their sons are the men of the day. They are a sturdy race, brave, self-reliant, independent, and intelligent. Knowing their rights they dare defend them at all hazards and at any sacrifice. They were not ignorant of the aggressions of the British government upon the inherited and chartered rights and privileges of the Colonies, nor of the condition of affairs in the distant colony of Massachusetts Bay, nor of the troubles nearer home in the eastern part of their own State.

In the summer of this year, 1774, Governor Dunmore sent a warning to the traders and settlers of the Ohio Valley, as trouble was brewing, to beware of the Indians. One, Daniel Great-house, had established a drinking shanty on Big Yellow Creek not far below Wheeling. In April came Logan's entire family, women and children, to this place in his absence. By a disgraceful device they were all made drunk, and whilst in that condition brutally murdered and scalped. This was the crowning outrage upon the Indians, committed by irresponsible settlers in the valley of the Ohio. Grave suspicions are entertained that some of them were instigated by Dr. John Connolly and Captain Michael Cresop, who received their impulses from Governor Dunmore himself. (See John Peyton's History of Augusta, pp. 151-2.) From whatever quarter the promptings came, the act quickened into life that confederacy which embraced all the tribes from the borders of Pennsylvania to Georgia. If the Cherokees were among them, as stated by John L. Peyton, no such formidable combination of Indians against the whites was ever formed at any period of our history, nor were ever any led by such able, brave and desperate chiefs. Foremost among these was Cornstalk, chief of the Shawanese, and king of the Northern Confederacy; then the

desperate and desolate Logan, chief of the Mingos ; Outicete, the man killer, chief of the Cherokees ; Blue Jacket or Red Hawk, chief of the Delawares. The mention of these names hushed to silence every cabin from the Ohio to the Blue Ridge. The incidents of the massacre at Muddy Creek, the Levels, and Carr's Creek, in Greenbrier County, 1763, and other outrages were too recent to be forgotten.

The plan of campaign against this formidable combination of savages was discussed and decided upon by Governor Dunmore and General Andrew Lewis in Williamsburg, where General Lewis then was as a member of the House of Burgesses. (See J. L. Peyton's History of Augusta, p. 152.) The conclusion was that General Lewis should raise a force of between eleven and twelve hundred men in Augusta and the adjoining counties and Colonel William Christian be sent to the settlements of the Holston Valley to raise a regiment there. These troops were to march down the Kanawha River to Point Pleasant where it empties into the Ohio. Governor Dunmore engaged to raise a similar force in the lower valley and east of the Blue Ridge, take command of them himself, march to Pittsburg and then descend the Ohio to the appointed rendezvous.

With his characteristic energy and tact General Lewis concentrated his forces at Camp Union, now Lewisburg, Greenbrier County, and took command on the 11th of September, 1774. From this point there was neither road nor pathway to the Ohio, a distance of one hundred and sixty miles. To pilot them through these primitive forests and over the rough ridges of that broken country Captain Arbuckle was selected. The supplies were transported on horses, followed by driven cattle. The difficulties and delays encountered are more readily imagined than described. They toiled through brush and forest and over precipitous and rugged hills and mountains for nineteen days and reached the Point on the 1st of October, averaging not quite nine miles a day. In modern military phraseology there were no returns to headquarters of the number of men "present and fit for duty," but we are led to infer that few of the original number at Camp Union were missing when the Ohio was reached, as the aggregate was estimated at be-

tween eleven and twelve hundred men. General Lewis's force consisted of only three regiments as Colonel Christian with the remnant of his regiment did not reach the Point until the night of the 10th, after the battle. He had sent three companies forward to join General Lewis at Camp Union and they were assigned to Colonel John Field.

The first regiment was commanded by Colonel Charles Lewis, a brother of the General's, and the companies composing it were the first, Captains George Mathews, Alexander McClanahan, John Dickerson, John Lewis (son of Colonel William Lewis, of the Sweet Springs), Benjamin Harrison, William Paul, Joseph Haynes, and Samuel Wilson; the second, Colonel William Fleming, and his companies were Captains Mathew Arbuckle, John Murray, John Lewis (son of the General), James Robertson, Robert McClanahan, James Ward, John Stuart; the third, Colonel John Fields, with his independent company from Culpeper, Captain Buford, from Bedford, Evan Shelby and Herbert, the two last named were of Colonel Christian's regiment of Holston Valley.

These details have been dwelt upon because this little army was composed chiefly of those West Augusta men, descendants of the pioneer settlers spoken of and because of the importance of the impending battle.

General Lewis was surprised to find, on reaching the Point, that Lord Dunmore had not arrived before he had, and after waiting four or five days sent runners to Pittsburg to ascertain where he was. On the evening of the 9th two messengers from Lord Dunmore arrived at General Lewis's camp bearing the information that his lordship had crossed the Ohio and was marching to the Indian towns to negotiate a treaty of peace; and with orders to join him (Lord Dunmore) as promptly as possible. This General Lewis immediately began to prepare for. Orders had been given that no one should leave camp or fire a gun. But before day, the next morning, the 10th, two men, one from Shelby's company and one from Herbert's, went up the Ohio on a hunting expedition. The Indians discovered and fired upon them; one was killed and the other fled back to camp and reported that he had seen five acres of Indians standing close together. The truth was, they were forming to

begin the attack and take Lewis by surprise whilst his men were at breakfast. The report of the hunter and that of the guns roused the camp, and General Lewis ordered out the main part of his army under Colonels Charles Lewis and Fleming with instructions to move up the Ohio. They had only advanced some four hundred yards when the Indians opened fire upon them. Soon Colonel Lewis was killed and Fleming mortally wounded and carried to the rear. The loss of their officers checked the advance of the troops and the Indians yelled as if for victory and began a more resolute advance.

Colonel Field, however, had been ordered to take his command up Crooked Creek, screened by brush and trees from the sight of the Indians, and attack them on the flank and rear. This he did, and the telling fire opened upon them filled them with consternation, for they thought Colonel Christian's regiment had arrived and they were in danger of being surrounded and their retreat cut off. They, therefore, began to retreat, but slowly, and kept up a desultory firing until near sun down. That night they recrossed the Ohio.

After caring for the wounded and burying the dead General Lewis crossed the river and marched to join Lord Dunmore. Neither he nor his officers and the men under their command were in an amiable mood. A pervading suspicion rested like a cloud upon their minds that they had barely escaped from a diabolical plot planned for their destruction. This suspicion was founded, in part, upon the fact that the Indians had assembled on the north of the Ohio as early, if not earlier, than the 5th or 6th, not far from Lord Dunmore's line of march, and crossed on the night of the 9th without a word of warning to General Lewis from his lordship, and that the order to Lewis, received in the afternoon of the 9th, was intended to throw him off his guard. At the plains a courier from Lord Dunmore reached General Lewis with orders to halt, as he (Lord Dunmore) was negotiating a treaty with the Indians. This order General Lewis refused to obey and continued his march. When within two miles of Lord Dunmore's camp he came in person to meet General Lewis. The result of the conference was that General Lewis returned with his command to Point Pleasant, and thence to Greenbrier, where the troops were disbanded.

Lord Dunmore concluded a treaty with the Indians, known as the treaty of "Camp Charlotte," eight miles from Chillicothe, which proved as binding as a rope of sand, and then returned to Williamsburg.

It was pending the negotiations of this treaty that Logan made his celebrated speech. He refused to attend the council, and Lord Dunmore, appreciating the importance of his presence, sent Colonel Gibson to seek and try to persuade him to join in the treaty. Colonel Gibson found him in his tent brooding over his wrongs and misfortunes. He listened patiently to the Colonel's appeal, and in answer made the speech which has been pronounced one of the most eloquent and pathetic to be found in any language.

In a short time after General Lewis began his retrograde movement he reached Fort Gowen at the mouth of Hocking. There on the 5th of November, 1774, his officers (among whom was William Campbell) and the troops under them held a meeting at which they declared :

"As the love of liberty and attachment to the real interests and just rights of America outweigh every other consideration, we resolve, that we will exert every power within us for the defence of American liberty, and for the support of our just rights and privileges."

These were advanced ideas of frontier soldiers who had just been ordered to their homes by a representative of the British throne, and yet they were not held exclusively by this body of troops, for a little more than two months later, on the 20th of January, 1775, Colonels William Preston, William Christian, William Campbell, William Edmondson, and the Rev. Charles Cummings, representing Fincastle County and the Holston Settlement, met and sent the following address to the Continental Congress then in session in Philadelphia :

"If no specific measures shall be proposed or adopted by Great Britain, and our enemies attempt to dragoon us out of those inestimable privileges which we are entitled to as subjects, and reduce us to slavery, we declare that we are deliberately and resolutely determined never to surrender them to any power on earth but at the expense of our lives. These

are our real, though unpublished, sentiments of liberty and loyalty, and in them we are resolved to live and die.”

Observe that this address to Congress was three months before the first gun was fired at Lexington, Massachusetts; four months before the Mecklenburg (North Carolina) declaration of May 20th; five before the battle of Bunker Hill, and two before the celebrated speech of Patrick Henry in the Virginia Convention.

General Washington was at that time a member of Congress and he knew personally the four first named of these colonels, and hence the foundation of his faith in their ability, courage, and devotion to the cause of liberty and independence. And observe further that all of these colonels, except the first, and he was detained at home on account of the critical condition of his wife, were at Fort Gowen with General Lewis.

These details about the battle of Point Pleasant are given because they establish the fact that no other troops, unaided by artillery, could have won that victory over the host of savages estimated at between fifteen hundred and two thousand, except the courageous and skillful riflemen of the frontiers. The inefficiency of regulars was sadly exemplified by Braddock's defeat. And secondly, because of the important issues dependent upon it. If Cornstalk had been the victor General Lewis's army would have been annihilated. No quarter would have been given and every captured soldier would have been tomahawked and scalped. The trans-mountain settlements from the Ohio and the waters of the Tennessee rivers to the Blue Ridge left defenseless would have been razed, and their locations only recognized by the ashes of their cabins and the bleaching bones of women and children. The tide of destruction would have threatened Eastern Virginia, and Lord Dunmore, aided by tories, liberated slaves, and savages might have mocked the leaders of the Revolution, and, reversing the device on the flag of Virginia, kept the tyrant's foot on the neck of liberty for another generation.

Let us then cherish the memory of these heroic men and not forget the debt of gratitude we owe to the descendants of the pioneer settlers of West Augusta.

THO. S. PRESTON.

University of Virginia, April, 1896.

THE FORTS OF OSWEGO.

[Read at meeting of the Irondequoit Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Thursday afternoon, October 22, 1896, by Martha Burt Stone, Rochester, New York.]

OSWEGO is a place of great interest in our American history, for in 1615 Samuel Champlain, with a little band of ten white men, came down the Trent River in Canada, through the Bay of Quinte, sailed across Lake Ontario, and landed twenty miles east of Oswego. They were the first white men who saw Lake Ontario or set foot in the Empire State west of the Hudson River. This little band was accompanied by many Huron Indians, and they came to attack the Iroquois, who were then in possession of this part of the country. Champlain's expedition was entirely unsuccessful. This was nine years after Hendrick Hudson discovered the noble river that bears his name, and five years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock. For forty years after the visit of Champlain little of interest is known of this region. In 1655 the Jesuit, Father Le Moine, passed through Oswego County on his perilous undertaking to convert the Onondaga Indians. He was received with favor, and followed by many Jesuit fathers, who hoped to establish the dominion of France here, but after a time they had cause to fear the treachery of the Indians, and disappeared entirely.

There is a legend in Clark's "Onondaga" that once when the Iroquois Indians were in great distress over the blighting of their corn and other misfortunes, that there appeared a white canoe, coming over the lake, having a personage who announced himself as the "Spirit Man." He sailed up the river, bringing with him good fortune to all, and finally, laying aside his spiritual attributes, lived as a mere man under the well-known name of Hiawatha! By the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, the control of the Iroquois tribes was given to the English. The French being the first traders here were jealous of the newcomers, so in 1722 Colonial Governor Burnet erected, on the west side of the Oswego River, a fort called "Fort Oswego," which was intended to protect the trading post, where the Indians congregated to market their furs. The English now had the advantage.

In 1725 Lake Ontario was first mentioned by its present name, and is supposed to mean "Beautiful Water."

In 1744 Lieutenant John Lindsay, the founder of the Cherry Valley settlement, was appointed commander at Oswego, and held the position for five years. The stirring scenes in Cooper's "Pathfinder" are laid here at about this time.

In 1755 General Bradstreet directed stores to be brought to Oswego to fit out an expedition to take Fort Niagara from the French. The force and supplies for such an undertaking were too small, so it was decided to strengthen Oswego by constructing a new fort on the east side of the river, Fort Ontario, and another on the west side, west of Fort Oswego, called Fort George or Oswego New Fort. Colonel Mercer was left with seven hundred men to construct them. Early in 1756 Fort Ontario was completed and Oswego was now one of the largest military posts on the western frontier. In August, 1756, the Marquis de Montcalm came to Oswego with a fleet. He landed east of the town about two miles, captured Fort Ontario, and opened fire on Fort George. Colonel Mercer was killed at this time and the officer next in command made terms of surrender. Montcalm took what supplies he needed, destroyed Forts Ontario, Oswego, and George and left for Canada with his prisoners and never returned. Sir William Johnson came to Oswego in 1759 and repaired Fort Ontario, the only one ever rebuilt. There is now standing on the site where stood old Fort George a very beautiful, and expensive home, which is very appropriately named "Montcalm Place."

England rallied her colonies in 1760 to give a final blow to the French in Canada, and the armies were formed to concentrate at Montreal. In July the whole force came to Oswego and never had the place been so animated before, with its four thousand regulars and six thousand provincials, and the hymn of "God save the King" and the newly invented tune of "Yankee Doodle" were strangely blended. In September of this year Montreal and Canada were surrendered to the English.

St. Leger was at Oswego during the Revolution for some time in the summer of 1777, when organizing his army for his expedition, and returned by way of Oswego after his defeat at

Fort Stanwix. Sir John Johnson was also there at that time. Fort Ontario was in a delapidated condition in 1796, and over it still waved the English flag. The masses clamored for a war, but were resisted by Washington, who knew of the weakness of America at that time. John Jay was sent as minister to England, and negotiated a treaty by which all differences were settled, and the British agreed to give up all frontier forts on the 1st of June, 1796, and on the 15th of July the American flag, under a federal salute, was for the first time displayed from the citadel of the fort.

During the war of 1812, and in the spring of 1814, the English were on the move at Kingston, Canada, and planned an attack on Oswego, to secure a large quantity of naval stores that had been collected there and stored twelve miles up the river. This squadron appeared off Oswego on the 5th of May, under command of Sir James Yeo, who had about one thousand men. Oswego was poorly prepared to withstand this attack, having only about three hundred soldiers. This was such a small force for the defence of the village and fort that Lieutenant Mitchell ordered all the tents to be pitched near the town, and his whole force took position at the fort. The deception had the desired effect, as the military array seemed much stronger at the village, and the English proceeded to assail the fort and the defenceless village was left unmolested. They took possession on the sixth, captured what guns and stores were there and then dismantled the fort and burned the barracks, but did not go up the river and seize the stores collected there. They took several citizens as prisoners to Canada, but they were soon released.

Fort Ontario continued in the condition in which the English now left it until about 1839, when it was again repaired. It is still in a state of good preservation and here the anniversary of the evacuation of it by the British was celebrated July 15, 1896.

In case of necessity Fort Ontario would be a strong fortification. Large and expensive casemates were added to it after our civil war, and the fort has been well kept up, although for the past year or two it has not been garrisoned—much to the

regret of the citizens of Oswego, as here for the past one hundred and forty years has been heard, with slight interruptions, the monotonous tread of the sentinel (how many have come and gone !) to challenge, " Who comes here ?"

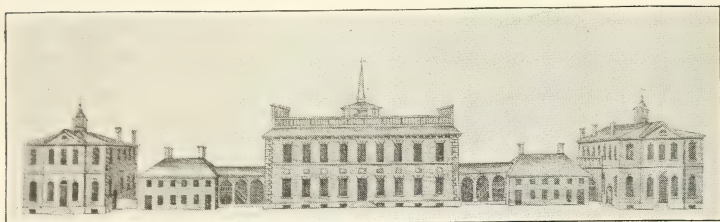
There is a great charm about a military post which adds much to the attractiveness of a town, greatest of which is addition, socially, of agreeable officers and their wives. Then, too, the sun-rise and sun-set gun ; the sweet notes of the bugle wafted over the water, and the flag floating over all, casts a spell or enchantment which is irresistible.

* * * * *

The 15th of July, 1896, dawned bright and beautiful, and the pretty city of Oswego was early awake to make preparations for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the departure of the British from Fort Ontario, and to do honor to the many distinguished guests and thousands of visitors who were to be present. The city was gay with flags and bunting, and everything had put on a festival air.

From a platform, which had been erected on West Fifth street for the occasion, General Miles reviewed the troops, a long and imposing procession, and as they marched with true military precision toward the lake, under the archway of beautiful trees, the scene was one to impress deeply and to be long remembered. The literary exercises were held later at the fort. A canvas-covered grand stand, under the shadow of the parapet, held the speakers and invited guests. Mayor John D. Higgins delivered a royal greeting of welcome. General Horace Porter followed with a characteristic patriotic address, and the historian, Mr. George T. Clarke, read a most scholarly history of the fort and neighboring city.

When the five brass bands stationed on the parade ground followed by playing in unison " The Star Spangled Banner " the burst of patriotic enthusiasm was loud and long. The evening was filled with dinners, banquets, and receptions, and at its close it was unanimously agreed that this important historical event had been celebrated in a most elaborate and appropriate manner.



VIEW OF THE STATE HOUSE AT PHILADELPHIA, 1735.

INDEPENDENCE HALL IN ANTE-REVOLUTIONARY TIMES.

INDEPENDENCE HALL is my theme, not only because it is an ever present reminder of the birthplace of our liberties and of our republican government, but because it is the darling project of our Regent that we, Philadelphia Daughters of the American Revolution, should expend our patriotism in the practical work of restoring to its original condition the upper story of the old building, or as it is sometimes termed the Banqueting Hall. This then is the *ultima thule* of our aspirations.

The State House was the outcome of the needs of the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania for a proper place in which to hold its sessions; they had been obliged to meet in a variety of places, in private houses, in schoolhouses, and even in the great Quaker meetinghouse, at Fourth and Arch streets. So they determined to build, and in March, 1729, appropriated for the purpose two thousand pounds, and appointed three members of the House as trustees, namely, Mr. Thomas Lawrence, Dr. John Kearsley, and Mr. Andrew Hamilton, who was speaker of the House.

Mr. Hamilton submitted an architectural plan which was approved and accepted; it called for three main buildings on Chestnut street with a frontage of three hundred and ninety-six feet. First, the central hall or State House with an open arcade of three arches on either side, which connected with two low hip-roofed offices by a stairway; and the other two buildings were the large square structures on the respective corners of Fifth and Sixth streets; these three, when fully completed, he estimated, would form the largest edifice for State and muni-

cipal purposes in the country at that era. These corner buildings, afterwards used for city and county business, were not erected, however, until near the close of the Revolution.

Mr. Hamilton was unanimously chosen to superintend the work, which was begun in the year 1732, and whilst in the faithful discharge of his duties he was much harrassed by the jealousy of Dr. Kearsley, the architect of Christ church, who was vain of his architectural accomplishments, and who would neither approve of the site chosen for the future State House nor admire the simplicity of its design.

Three years later, on the 15th of September, 1735, the Provincial Assembly, with Mr. Hamilton, their president, took possession of the East Room, which was designed for their use and occupancy, although it was in a very unfinished condition. This apartment has since become historic and famous as the chamber in which the Declaration of Independence was signed. Mr. Hamilton continued his labors until August, 1741, when he died, and his life work ended, and the work on the State House had also neared its completion after a period of nine years. His trusteeship was committed to another, and new trustees were appointed from time to time as the old ones passed away, but after the Declaration of Independence the buildings became the property of the Commonwealth. The State House had no steeple as originally constructed, so in the year 1750 the Assembly ordered that a tower should be erected on the south side to contain a staircase, with a suitable place for hanging a bell; to this tower, in the following year, a wooden steeple was added, and the old Liberty Bell, then new, was ordered from London. It was to cost one hundred pounds sterling, but far exceeded that amount, for it had to be recast on its arrival in Philadelphia. The following inscription was cast around it: "By order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania for the State House in the city of Philadelphia, 1752," and underneath, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof." It is unnecessary to say how nobly the old bell has obeyed its orders by proclaiming liberty, independence, and free and equal rights to the citizens of the New World, and with what affection and veneration in its old age it is cherished by all, the North and the South, the

East and the West, and although now it stands mute and silent it ever was the mouthpiece of the defenders of our rights. A clock was also added to the State House about this time. It was made by Mr. Peter Stretch, and has two dials, which showed their faces under the east and west peaks of the main building. They surmounted a clock case which extended to the ground, and which was modelled in stone, after the form of the old "grandfather clocks" then in every day use.

The materials of which the State House is constructed are, as we all know, brick, stone, marble, and wood. The base of the building is stone quarried from our own Fairmount and no more of it is now accessible. The coignes are cut from the West Chester serpentine quarries, but so faded with age that we can scarcely recognize it as the bright green stone which is such a favorite building material in our modern architecture. The white marble streaked with blue came from the quarries near the Schuylkill, and the bricks were home-made, of Philadelphia red clay. Amongst the different mechanics who participated in its erection, one, the painter and glazier, became a noted man; he was none other than Thomas Godfrey, the inventor of the quadrant.

Mr. Hamilton, having a regard to the social requirements of the Provincial Government, had arranged the second floor of the State House in one long hall with ante-chambers, to be used for banquets, balls, and other entertainments, and on September, 1738, whilst still in an incomplete condition William Allen, Esq., mayor of the city, gave a "raising frolic," which was a feast to the citizens, and to which all strangers were invited; and from that time forward was inaugurated the title of the "Banquetting Hall" of the city. The principal of the succeeding entertainments given at the State House was a brilliant ball and supper in the year 1752 by Governor Hamilton in honor of the birthday of King George II. On the 21st of May, 1766, the repeal of the Stamp Act was celebrated with great demonstrations of joy and a dinner at the State House of three hundred covers, at which the mayor presided. After dinner toasts were drunk to the King, the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and all the Royal family, even the House of Lords, and Commons. Before the company dispersed in the Banquetting

Hall they passed a resolution in order to show their affection for the mother country and their gratitude for the repeal, that on the 4th of June, the birthday of our most gracious sovereign, George III, we dress ourselves in the manufactures of England and give our homespun to the poor.

The Governors, especially John and Richard Penn, were frequently feasted at the State House; but the last and certainly the most significant to us of all the banquets was that given to the members of the first Continental Congress in September, 1774.

I cannot close this sketch without a brief history of the Hon. Andrew Hamilton, who certainly was the creative spirit of the State House. Having retired from public life in 1739, he devoted the latter years of his life entirely to this work. He gave to it loving service, although he could have no conception that after the lapse of a century and a half this unpretentious building would have become such a factor in the future history of our Republic, and the venerated monument of the principles of liberty. He was a Scotchman by birth, but came to America and settled under an assumed name. He married a lady of social standing. He studied law, and being ambitious to have a certificate from the highest legal establishment in the world, went to London, England, and graduated at Gray's Inn Temple. He returned to America and settled in Philadelphia, and was on terms of great intimacy with the Penns, besides being their legal adviser. His beautiful country home—called Bush Hill—was cut out from Springettsburg, the home of the Penns, in consideration of his services in the difficulties with Lord Baltimore. Besides being an eminent lawyer, he was made attorney general of the Province, and was for many years speaker of the Provincial Assembly. He lived in great elegance, and his city home was in the fashionable quarter, at the corner of Third and Chestnut Streets, extending back to Dock Creek, now Dock Street; it was called Clarke's Hall, and there his son, Governor James Hamilton, was born. It seems like a romance when we read of the exquisite garden, rare trees and avenues of cedars which beautified his country seat, Bush Hill (which stood on a commanding eminence, overlooking

the Schuylkill River), when we know that it lay between what is now known as Vine Street and Fairmount Avenue, and Twelfth and Nineteenth Streets, a thickly populated district.

Mr. Hamilton was a man of fine appearance; his portrait by Wertmuller depicts a handsome, shrewd face in the wig, gown and bands of an English barrister, and with that of his son, Governor James Hamilton (copied after Benjamin West), in a rich court dress, now adorn the hall of our Pennsylvania Historical Society.

Governor James Hamilton was the son of Mr. Andrew Hamilton, and was twice governor of the Province; he was the first native governor and filled his office with so much dignity and integrity that he became very popular, and his second appointment was to fill the place vacated by Governor John Penn, who was called to England by the death of his father. In 1763 he resigned his position in favor of Governor Richard Penn, the younger brother of John, but still retained his position on the Council Board. He had inherited from his father a strong attachment to the Penn family, and this interest was strengthened by the marriage of his niece to Governor Penn. He had also very loyal feelings to the Crown, and in the year 1752 Governor Hamilton gave a great entertainment at his country seat, Bush Hill, to commemorate the natal day of the King of Great Britain, his majesty, George II. He was unfriendly to the Revolution, but submitted quietly to what he could not control. He died in New York City in 1783, aged seventy-three; he was never married.

ANNE LAW HUBBELL,
Historian Philadelphia Chapter, D. A. R.

GOVERNOR RICHARD PENN BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

[In a recent number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY we published numerous extracts from this old volume, "The Weekly Magazine, or Edinburgh Amusement," sent to us by the owner of the volume, Mrs. Paul, of Harrisonburg, West Virginia. Some of the extracts were omitted for want of space. We are glad to open the pages again to the following, which is of unique interest.—ED.]

THIS interesting record of the appearance of Governor Richard Penn before the bar of the House of Lords is a picture of the times worth recalling.

Governor Penn was chosen to present the second petition of Congress to the King, and sailed for London in the summer of 1775 on that mission.

He was a stalwart man, of firm integrity, and an Englishman in all his instincts, but possessed a sense of justice that would not allow him to approve of "taxation without representation."

His relations with Washington and other notables of the Revolution were pleasant. He had a clear vision and was not afraid to state unwelcome truths. His fearless replies must have surprised the law-makers of Great Britain, and the statement of facts no doubt convinced those of their mistake who did not consider "the affair in America an inveterate irruption."—E. B. J.

FROM "THE WEEKLY MAGAZINE, OR EDINBURGH AMUSEMENT."

November 10, 1775.—The lords were assembled for the purposes of examining Governor Penn, and of discussing a motion which the Duke of Richmond proposed to ground on such information as that gentleman should afford the house.

Previous to the calling of Mr. Penn to the bar the Duke of Richmond announced the mode he had adopted preparatory to the Governor's examination. His grace confessed "that he had apprised Mr. Penn of the questions which would be propounded to him, but the noble duke disclaimed having entered into any sort of conversation with the Governor, lest such conversation should be malevolently construed into a design of anticipating the answers Mr. Penn might think proper to return."

His grace having fulfilled his preliminary remarks, Mr. Penn was called to the bar and interrogated nearly to the following purport :

Q. How long had he resided in America ?

A. Four years. Two of those years in the capacity of Governor of Pennsylvania.

Q. Was he acquainted with any of the members of the Continental Congress ?

A. He was personally acquainted with all the members of that Congress.

Q. In what estimation was the Congress held ?

A. In the highest veneration imaginable by all ranks and orders of men.

Q. Was implicit obedience paid to the resolutions of that Congress throughout all the provinces ?

A. He believed this to be the case.

Q. How many men had been raised throughout the Province of Pennsylvania ?

A. Twenty thousand men had voluntarily enrolled themselves to enter into service if necessity required.

Q. Besides these twenty thousand who voluntarily enrolled themselves to act as exigencies might require, what other forces had the provincials of Pennsylvania raised ?

A. Four thousand minute men, whose duty was pointed out by their designation. They were to be ready for service at a minute's warning.

Q. Did the Province of Pennsylvania grow corn sufficient for the supply of its inhabitants ?

A. Much more than sufficient ; there was a surplus for exportation, if required.

Q. Were they capable of making gunpowder in Pennsylvania ?

A. They perfectly well understood the art and had effected it.

Q. Could saltpeter be made in the Province ?

A. It could.

Q. Could cannon be cast in Pennsylvania ?

A. The art of casting cannon had been carried to great perfection ; they were amply furnished with iron for the purpose.

Q. Could small arms be made to any degree of perfection ?

A. To as great a degree of perfection as could be imagined.

Q. Were the Americans expert in ship-building ?

A. More so than the Europeans.

Q. To what extent of tonnage did the largest of their shipping amount ?

A. About three hundred tons.

Q. Did the witness think that the language of the Congress expressed the sense of the people of America in general?

A. As far as this question applied to Pennsylvania, he was sure this was the case; for the other provinces, he replied in the affirmative from information only.

Q. Did he suppose that the Congress contained delegates fairly nominated by the choice of the people?

A. He had no doubt but that the Congress did contain delegates chosen under this description.

Q. In what light had the petition which the witness had presented to the King been considered by the Americans?

A. The petition had been considered as an olive-branch, and the witness complimented by his friends as the messenger of peace.

Q. Did the witness imagine that sooner than yield to what were supposed to be the unjust claims of Great Britain, the Americans would take the desperate resolution of calling in the aid of foreign assistance?

A. He was apprehensive that this would be the case.

Q. What did the witness recollect of the Stamp Act?

A. It caused great uneasiness throughout America.

Q. What did witness recollect concerning the repeal of that act?

A. The anniversary of that memorable day is kept throughout America by every testimony of public rejoicing.

Q. Would not the neglect with which the last petition was treated induce the Americans to resign all hope of pacific negotiations?

A. In the opinion of the witness, it would.

Q. When the witness presented the petition to the Secretary of State was he asked any questions relative to the state of America?

A. Not a single question.

Cross-examination.

Q. As the witness had acted as governor, he was well acquainted with the charter of Pennsylvania?

A. He was well acquainted with its contents.

Q. Did he not know that there was a clause, which specifically subjected the colony to taxation by the British legislature?

A. Yes.

Q. Were the people of Pennsylvania content with their charter?

A. Perfectly content.

Q. Then did they not acquiesce in the right of the British parliament to enforce taxation?

A. They acquiesced in a declaration of the right so long as they experienced no inconvenience from the declaration.

Q. Did the witness apprehend that the Congress acquiesced in an act which maintained the authority of the British parliament in all cases whatever?

A. Except in taxation, he apprehended the Americans would have no objection to acknowledge the sovereignty of Great Britain.

Q. Had the witness ever heard of any persons who had suffered persecutions for declaring sentiments favourable to the supremacy of the British parliament?

A. He had heard of such oppressions in other provinces, but never met with them during his residence in Pennsylvania.

Q. In the opinion of the witness, were the Americans now free?

A. They imagined themselves to be.

Q. In case a formidable force should be sent to America in support of government, did the witness imagine that there were many who would openly profess submission to the authority of parliament?

A. The witness apprehended that the few who would join on such an occasion would be too trivial a number to be of any consequence."

Mr. Penn was then ordered to withdraw.

THE QUAKER BRIDE.



MRS. CORNELIA JENKINS PLATT,
Aged 94.

SWEET Dinah Folger ! who can paint
The lovely Quaker bride ?
Who stood up in the meeting-house,
Seth Jenkins by her side— !
Her gown of gray with satin sheen
Her cap transparent mull,
Her muslin kerchief snowy white
Like wings of the sea gull.
Like sea shell on Nantucket sand
Rose mingled with the pearl
On cheek, and brow, and snowy hand
Of this fair Quaker girl.
And now, the picture only lives
In legendary lore— !
The bride—was our great-grandmother
In seventeen fifty-four.

* * * * *

Their happy home long since has passed away
But memory of its household virtues stay,
Within a hundred hearts now scattered wide—
Untrammelled now—they backward turn with pride,
To the dear home where grandmother presided,
And Seth and Dinah in their age resided—
The spinning wheel upon the sanded floor,
The warming pan that hangs behind the door,
The tall clock ticking on the winding stairs,
The sampler with its motto that declares,

“ That virtue brings its own reward to man,”
All this, and more does busy memory scan.—
The high back chairs all standing by the wall
The chest of drawers on legs so slim and tall,
While grandma, sitting in the rocking chair
With upright form and brow untouched by care,
Is now—“ on hospitable thought intent ”—
But knits the stocking heel—her daily stent—
Who can forget the table spread with care?
The solid silver urn—no plated ware !
The china cups with pictures quaint and rare—
The bread, preserves, and cake, beyond compare,
Made by the spinster aunt, whose household ways
Are talked of now on these Centennial days—
Grandma—with lute-string gown of Quaker gray—
And mits that meet the elbow sleeve half way,
Kerchief and cap of India muslin clear,
Treasured within our hearts will still appear—
And in the outline of her head and face,
The Franklin pedigree we plainly trace—
The gentle accents of her Quaker speech,
Her words of kindness and of wisdom teach
Lessons that all may profit by to-day—
And learn from Dinah Folger what to say.
An antique portrait of her honored sire
Adorns the mantelpiece above the fire—
The velvet coat and ruffles of clear lawn
For thirty years at “ General Court ” were worn,
In old colonial times, before the bell
Of Independence tolled the Tyrant’s knell—
Before the fires of Liberty were lighted,
And hopes of all the Royalists were blighted.
When price was set upon a Patriot’s head,
Seth Jenkins, and his brother Thomas fled—
“ Path finders,” in the wilderness they came,
True heroes, tho’ perhaps unknown to fame— !
And leaders of a band, who soon apace
Followed—forerunners of an honored race—
The Cofferis, Folgers, and a hundred more
Who pitched their tents upon the Hudson shore—
And as the centuries shall roll away
In the bright light of the millennial day,
Glad memory will recount her blessings o’er
The heritage of seventeen fifty-four !

ANNA LAWRENCE PLATT.

Washington, D. C., 1896.

TO A PORTRAIT OF DOROTHY SEWALL.

[Dorothy Sewall was the daughter of Judge Samuel Sewall, who sentenced the Salem witches.]

You look so dainty and demure,
 Fair cousin of a vanished year,
 Your kerchief folds so white and pure,
 Your coif half hides a shell-like ear,
 Warm, brown depths your bonny eyes seem,
 Methinks there mischief lurking gleams.

I doubt me not, in Salem town,
 That many a youth gave his heart to you,
 That you lured, then refused them with a frown,
 These Puritan gallants who came to woo.
 Do your eyes half sparkle, you roguish elf?
 Methinks you were sometimes a witch yourself!

MARY FISHER BOSSON.

Lawrence, Mass.

ORIGIN OF "YANKEE DOODLE."

It is known as a matter of history that in the early part of 1755 great exertions were made by the British Ministry, at the head of which was the illustrious Earl of Chatham, for the reduction of the French power in the provinces of the Canadas. To carry the object into effect General Amherst, referred to in the letters of Junius, was appointed to the command of the British Army in Northwestern America, and the British Colonies in America were called upon for assistance, who contributed with alacrity their several quotas of men to effect the grand object of British enterprise.

In the summer of 1755 the British Army lay encamped on the eastern bank of the Hudson, a little south of the city of Albany, on the ground then belonging to John I. Van Rensselaer, Esq. After a lapse of sixty years, when a great proportion of the actors of those days have passed away, like shadows from the earth, the inquisitive traveler could observe the remains of the ashes, the places where they boiled their camp kettles. It was this army that, under the command of Abercrombie, was foiled, with a severe loss, in the attack on

Ticonderoga, where the distinguished Howe fell at the head of his troops in an hour that history has consecrated to his fame.

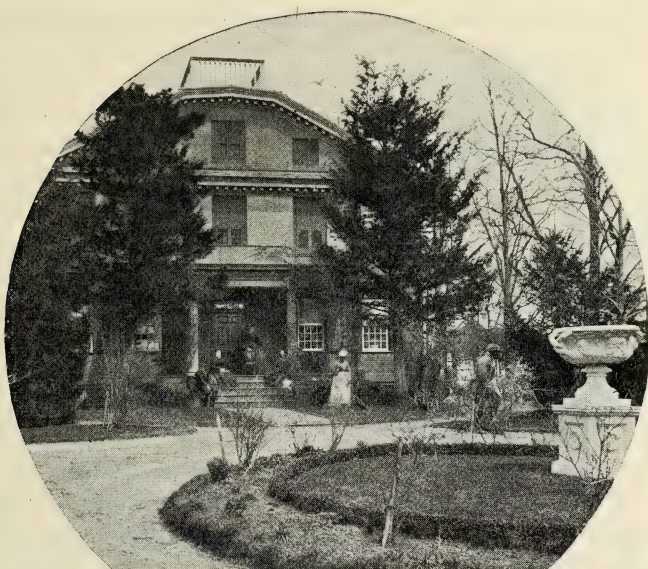
In the early part of June the eastern troops began to pour in, company after company, and such a motley assemblage of men never before thronged together on such an occasion, unless an example may be found in the ragged regiment of Sir John Falstaff, of right merry and facetious memory. It would, said my worthy ancestor, who relates the story, have relaxed the gravity of an anchorite to have seen the descendants of the Puritans marching through the streets of our ancient city to take their station on the left of the British Army—some with long coats, some with short coats, and others with no coats at all, in colors as varied as the rainbow; some with their hair cropped like the army of Cromwell, and others with wigs whose curls flowed with grace around their shoulders. Their march, their accoutrements, and the whole arrangement of the troops furnished matter of amusement to the wits of the British Army.

The music played the airs of two centuries ago, and the tout ensemble, upon the whole, exhibited a sight to the wondering strangers that they had been unaccustomed to in their own land. Among the club of wits that belonged to the British Army, there was a physician attached to the staff by the name of Doctor Shackburg, who combined with the science of the surgeon the skill and talents of a musician. To please Brother Jonathan he composed a tune, and with much gravity recommended it to the officers as one of the most celebrated airs of martial music. The joke took, to the no small amusement of the British corps. Brother Jonathan exclaimed, it was "nation fine," and in a few days nothing was heard in the provincial camp but the air of "Yankee Doodle." Little did the author or his coadjutors then suppose that an air made for the purpose of levity and ridicule should ever be marked for such high destinies; in twenty years from that time our national march inspired the hearts of the heroes of Bunker Hill, and less than thirty years Lord Cornwallis and his army marched into the American lines to the tune of "Yankee Doodle."

EUGENIA WASHINGTON.

December 12, 1896.

WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.



BELMONT HALL.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ELIZABETH COOK CHAPTER.

BELMONT HALL has been the scene of many important occasions, but none since the days when it was used as an executive mansion eclipsed in brilliancy and success the gathering on Saturday at this shrine of American liberty. Guests were present from all parts of the State, including representatives from other States. To these were added by the grace of the genial hostess, Mrs. C. E. C. Peterson-Speakman, a number of the people of the vicinity who would not {make the claim of direct lineage from those who took part in the Revo-

lutionary War, but who, as the guests of those who were thus honored, fully sympathized with the Daughters of the American Revolution, and vied with them in the social festivities that gathered all into a common purpose to commemorate the deeds of the noble patriots who banded themselves together to achieve our civil liberties.

Belmont Hall had the dignity of age, but was clothed in the beauty and freshness of youth. The arched driveways, giving



MRS. C. E. C. PETERSON-SPEAKMAN.

first the evidence of autumnal tints, the acres of attractive evergreens and deciduous trees, the colonial architecture with its balustrade and Walls of Troy on top, and ample rooms throughout the edifice, was both curious and attractive to the visitors not familiar with its environments. The facade was further enhanced by a skillful folding of the national colors, that gave

a holiday aspect to the approaching visitors, and the stairway that ascended from the entrance hall to the balustraded top that served as an observatory in the early days of the Republic, was likewise wreathed with bunting and golden rod. Directly through the open hallway was the conservatory, richly adorned with large aloes, lemon and banana trees and other plants. The characteristic courtesy and cordiality of the hostess seemed from the first extended to the individual visitors, for freedom and cleverness was the marked feature of the occasion.

The hour of assembling was twelve o'clock, but the larger number of visitors from a distance came on the noon train. Following the social greetings was the organization of the Elizabeth Cook Chapter. Ebenezer Cook, who was the husband of the patron saint, so to speak, canonized to-day, took a prominent part in the war for liberty and was the grandfather of the hostess. The 10th of October was selected because it was

the birthday anniversary of Elizabeth Cook, as suggested by the dates 1764-1896.

At one o'clock the guests being already seated in the library (those not being able to get in occupying the hall, drawing-room and dining-room), Mrs. Elizabeth Clark Churchman, of Claymont, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution for Delaware, standing in the bay-window behind a spinning wheel, gently rapped the assembly to order, using a gavel made from a cedar grown at Belmont, and called on Bishop Leighton Coleman to preface the occasion with prayer, which was appropriately done.

Then followed the organization, Mrs. Churchman, State Regent, leading off in a neat address, reviewing woman's part in those "troubulous times" and her interest in commemorating names that should "never die." She then instituted "The Elizabeth Cook" Chapter, naming Mrs. C. E. C. Peterson-Speakman the Chapter Regent. The latter arose in designation and feelingly responded as follows:

"To the kind friends who honor me with their presence to-day I would extend the heartiest welcome. It is an occasion of the keenest interest to me personally, and I thank you all for uniting with me, and the other members of the Elizabeth Cook Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in their organization. Heredity and environment have ever kept alive the patriotic fire kindled in my heart in early youth, and to-day witnesses the realization of many earnest longings to express in some way the veneration I feel for the precious legacy which is mine.

" On history's page in every age,
The names of men we read,
Who fought for right and fought with might,
To do some noble deed.

" But while 'tis well their names to tell,
We joy to note the rise
Of all that leads to honor the deeds
Of woman's sacrifice.

" Elizabeth Cook did well her part
In trying times of old.
We'll place her name on the page of fame,
And write it in letters of gold."

This was followed by a carefully collated history and memoir of those for whom the Chapter was named, by Miss Anna Cunningham, the Historian, which was listened to with evident interest, and would be given in this connection but for the fact that the main incidents are included in the history of "Belmont Hall," by Rev. G. W. Dame.

She reminded the guests that to-day we celebrate the birthday of Elizabeth Cook, who, when only a girl of fifteen years, rode from the old Cook farm on horseback through a wooded country frequently to assist Governor Collins's daughters to mould bullets for the Continental soldiers.

Miss Sophia Waples was next called on by Mrs. Churchman to represent Cæsar Rodney Chapter, of Wilmington, which she did in a few words, bringing, she said, the greetings of its members to the Chapter then being organized.

Mrs. Anderson, wife of Dr. E. S. Anderson, of Dover, also brought greetings of the Colonel John Hazlett Chapter, of Dover, in perpetuating memories to worthy ancestors.

Miss H. J. Baird Huey, of Philadelphia, in representing a Chapter of that city, paid an earnest and warm tribute to those who braved the hardships of that period in sacrificing life and property to earn for themselves and posterity the sacred boon of liberty.

Miss Rena Hall, as the representative of a Society in embryo in Milford, was asked to represent the "Daughters" of her town. Miss Hall in responding said she was present without any idea of being other than a listener, not being on the programme, but she felt imbued with the spirit of those who had preceded her in honoring and commemorating the memories of those who had endured so much to give us not only civil liberty but liberty of individual conscience. She referred to the reverence in China and Corea for age, amounting almost to worship, and thought it highly commendable in Americans to reverence the names of our ancestors who had left as a heritage not only liberty, but freedom of conscience as well. The address was warmly applauded.

Mrs. Mary J. Seymour, of Washington, Registrar General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, followed with an address setting forth the aims and ob-

jects of the association. She expressed her pleasure in meeting the "Daughters" of Delaware and was very complimentary of the day and occasion they were then commemorating. Mrs. Seymour is a member of the Mercy Otis Warren Chapter, of Springfield, Massachusetts. She drew a parallel between the night ride of Paul Revere and of Cæsar Rodney from Georgetown to Philadelphia to sign the Declaration of Independence, with fine effect.

The last speaker was Bishop Coleman. He was particularly felicitous, and a fitting close to the hour that had been occupied, though it did not seem so long. The Bishop abounded in both humor and sentiment. The queens in society had always reigned supreme and those who had possessed with their graces the qualities of helpfulness as narrated by the historian of this occasion, whose deeds were thus commemorated by their daughters were to be emulated as queens of the highest type. Passing from the complimentary to the real, he dwelt on the value of courage as an important factor in accomplishing great and noble purposes. He closed with the applause that had followed the preceding speakers. The Regent acknowledged the high compliment the Bishop had paid to the Daughters and handed the auditors over to the tender mercies of the hostess.

The guests were then invited to the dining-room where an elaborate collation was served, George M. Stevenson, caterer. While the repast was being served the sweet tones of the violin, cornet, and harp, of Professor Stevenson's orchestra floated through the hallway and conservatory and enlivened the occasion with popular airs. The most of the visitors took an inspection of the colonial building (being erected in 1736), including a visit to the observatory where the sentinel, while at his post of duty in the war, was shot. Just before the hour, when they began to separate, four o'clock, Mrs. Louisa D. Woodridge, of Chester, Pennsylvania, took a photographic picture of the company as they stood on and in front of the portico. The visitors were full of compliments on their departure.

Officers of Elizabeth Cook Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution: Regent, Mrs. Caroline Elizabeth Cloak

Peterson-Speakman ; Historian, Miss Anna Cuninghame ; Chaplain, Miss Julia Collins ; Secretary, Miss Daisy Dean Lockerman ; Treasurer, Miss J. Agnes Cummins ; Registrar, Mrs. Katherine Douglass Speakman.

LAFAYETTE'S TOMB DECORATED.

AT one of the meetings held in the fall of the year a vote was passed that the Mary Silliman Chapter should take as one of its patriotic works the decoration of General Lafayette's tomb. At the June meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution I was commissioned by the Daughters to place a wreath upon the grave of General Lafayette as a memorial from the Mary Silliman Chapter. After a day's rest in Paris Mr. Beardsley and I started out to find where Lafayette was buried, what kind of wreath we could use, and how it could be fastened securely, etc. Very few people know where to find the tomb, but we have the street and number, and the hotel concierge (who knows everything) told the cabman where to go. After a drive of more than half an hour we arrived at the Convent of the Sacred Heart in the Rue Picpus. This convent, like everything else in Paris, is enclosed by a high stone wall, the only entrance being through a small door. We rang several bells before we came to the right one. It was opened by a woman who evidently belonged to the convent. I asked if we could see the tomb of General Lafayette. She seemed to understand, and motioned that we were to cross the court yard of the convent and pass through another door that led into the vegetable garden. Here another sister took charge of us, and we followed her through this long garden to a gate that was the entrance to a small cemetery, the cemetery of Picpus, in one corner of which Lafayette is buried. I could not find out very much about this cemetery, but think it had some connection with the convent. It was the burial place of some of the noble families who were killed during the French Revolution. I think the reason Lafayette was buried here was that he might be beside his wife, as she and all her family were buried here. Her family, the Noailles, were very prominent during the French Revolution.

The French idea of a cemetery and ours are very different. We think of large lots with beautiful green grass, flowers, perhaps a tree; but over there whatever space is not occupied by the tombstone is covered with gravel. Lafayette's tomb is of this style. The lot in which he is buried may be twelve by fifteen feet. It is in a corner; on two sides are the high stone walls, and an iron fence encloses the other two. Standing against the wall are several stone tablets in memory of different members of his family—three children, his mother, and others. I noticed that at the head of his tomb was one of his son, George Washington Lafayette. Filling most of the enclosed space, excepting a narrow gravel walk, lie two large stone slabs, one for Lafayette and one for his wife. The inscription on the tomb is :

M. J. P. R. Y. G. B. Lafayette,
Lieut. Gen., Member of the Chamber of Deputies.
Born at Chavagnac, Haute Loire,
The 6th. of Sept. 1757.
Married the 11th. of April 1774,
to M. A. G. de Noailles.
Died at Paris the 25th. of May 1834.
Requiescat in pace.

We found already near the tomb a tribute from the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, 1894, which was the bronze star of the Sons, with a small tablet telling by whom presented; a small American flag placed there July, 1896, by some family; an old flag by a Colorado Daughter of the American Revolution.

The only things used for such decoration in France are bead wreaths. The beads are strung on very strong wire and made into flowers, leaves, etc. These wreaths are used to decorate statues, public fountains, etc. This wreath is about four feet high and three wide, made of beads; at the top flowers in purple, white, and green, supposed to be the lilies of France. On the lower part of the wreath is the inscription in white letters, Lafayette, U. S. A., 1896; in the center underneath, presented by the Mary Silliman Chapter, D. A. R., of Bridgeport, Conn.

I have a photograph of the wreath, which will give you a better idea than my explanation. We were in Paris on the 14th

of July, and these wreaths were placed on the statues of Gambetta, Joan of Arc, and Strasburg; but the one we gave to Lafayette was far the handsomest.

Very few people visit this tomb, but whoever goes hereafter, will see at first glance the wreath of the Mary Silliman Chapter.—MRS. MORRIS B. BEARDSLEY.

THE FIFTH STATE CONFERENCE OF CONNECTICUT.—The fifth State Conference of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Hartford on Tuesday, May 26, 1896. By vote of a former conference the State holds two meetings a year, one for social and one for business purposes, and as this was the social meeting and all the Daughters of the State invited, nearly five hundred were present. Had it not been for the inclement weather the attendance would probably have been still larger. Every arrangement for the entertainment of the guests had been made by the members of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, who were the hostesses of the day. The morning was spent in a short business meeting held in Park Church and presided over by the State Regent, Mrs. S. T. Kinney, who gracefully responded to the cordial address of welcome by Mrs. J. M. Holcombe, Regent of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, and then introduced the special business of the day, which was the reading of the by-laws for a State organization, which it is hoped will be of assistance in systematizing and strengthening the patriotic work of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution. A consensus of opinion was taken, which was a purely preliminary proceeding, and the matter was at once referred to the individual Chapters for discussion and final action. Resolutions were then offered by Mrs. Walker, of Hartford, from the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, that the Conference request the committee on the revision of the national by-laws to reduce the amount of the annual dues sent to Washington. A paper was also read on the subject by Mrs. C. F. Johnson, of Hartford, and many questions referred to Mrs. Hill, of Norwalk, Vice-President General for Connecticut, who was present. As the hour was late the subject was tabled and no action taken.

All then adjourned to Foot Guard Armory, which had been

tastefully decorated with bunting, flags, and waving palms, while bountifully spread tables filled the large hall. When the ladies were seated the scene was a brilliant and unusual one, and all present enjoyed the beauty of the occasion and the delightful repast. In the after dinner speeches which followed Mrs. Holcombe gracefully presided, introducing first Mrs. Parsons, of South Norwalk, who spoke on "The Women of '76;" Mrs. Hill, Vice-President General, spoke on "The Meaning of Our Society;" Mrs. Coe, of Meriden, interested all in her description of "Glimpses of Washington in Trinidad and Venezuela," and Miss Bowman, of Bristol, spoke on "Objects of Work for the Daughters of the American Revolution," while Mrs. Devan, of Stamford, received much applause during her inspiring talk on "The Highest and Best Aims of Our Society." During the exercises an opportunity was given for Mrs. Kinney to introduce Mrs. Angeline Loring Avery, the youngest daughter of a revolutionary soldier in the State, if not in the country, for her father served in the war when he was only fourteen years old. She is a member of the Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter. The speeches were interspersed with music from the Hartford High School Banjo Club and with singing, which was thoroughly enjoyed by an appreciative audience.

The notice of this delightful occasion has been delayed in order that the action of the Conference might be ratified by vote of the Chapters.—CLARA LEE BOWMAN, *Secretary*.

PIQUA CHAPTER.—The organization of a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Piqua, Ohio, occurred June 13, 1895, that day being generally observed as Flag Day instead of the 14th, which came on Sunday. The meeting was held at the beautiful home of the Regent, Mrs. Augusta Isham Hicks. The spirit of the day seemed to possess the ladies, and the charming hostess, who presided as Regent, made the occasion one to be ever remembered in the annals of the Society. After the preliminary exercises, the Regent announced as officers of the Chapter: Vice-Regent, Mrs. Bessie Slauson; Recording Secretary, Miss Martha Wood; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Daisy Smith; Registrar, Mrs.

Gertrude Irvin ; Historian, Mrs. Louis McKinney ; Treasurer, Mrs. Bessie Royer. A constitution and by-laws had been prepared, which were read and unanimously adopted. The duties of each officer, as contained in the constitution, were defined by Mrs. Hicks. It was voted the regular meetings be held on the first Tuesday of each month, beginning October, 1896. A general invitation had been given by the Regent to the members of the Children's Society and others who contemplated becoming members of the Chapter.

A programme prepared for the occasion was inaugurated by all uniting in singing, to piano accompaniment, "The Star Spangled Banner," which was rendered in a spirited manner suitable to "the day we celebrate." Mrs. John Patterson read a very interesting paper on "Our Flags on Land and Sea." "Barbara Fritchie" was effectively recited by Master Forest Daniels. The programme closed with a fine paper on "The Minute Men," by Miss Martha Wood. The paper was filled with the patriotic fervor of 1775. The glorious flag of our country floated everywhere in Mrs. Hicks's lovely home, and on the broad veranda, while tiny silk flags were given as souvenirs. It was the good fortune of the Chapter to have present at their initial meeting the mother of Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Thomas, Vice-Regent of the Cincinnati Chapter. Dainty refreshments were exquisitely served. The name chosen for the Society is the "Piqua Chapter." The name signifies, in the Shawnee tongue, "A man formed out of the ashes." The first warrior of the Piqua tribe which existed in a remote age, they say, leaped from the embers of a camp fire. Mrs. Hicks has generously given to the Piqua Chapter a charter which is in course of preparation, and will be presented to the Society in the near future. There is material for a large and efficient Chapter in Piqua, as there are many descendants of revolutionary heroes in this vicinity. The charter members are : Mrs. Augusta Isham Hicks, Mrs. Bessie Slauson, Mrs. Ella Statler, Mrs. Martha Geyer, Mrs. Gertrude Irvin, Mrs. Anne Hall, Mrs. Bessie Royer, Mrs. Louise McKinney, Miss Daisy Smith, Miss Mary Hall, Miss Nellie Wood, Miss Addie Gross, Miss Martha Wood.—LOUISE WOOD MCKINNEY, *Historian*.



REBECCA MOTTE.

A HEROINE OF THE REVOLUTION.

[By Miss Blanche Moore, Converse College, Class of '97.]

REBECCA MOTTE is said by Gilmore Simms "to be one of the foremost of those glorious dames of the Revolution to whom the Nation is so greatly indebted for the glory of that event."

- Mrs. Motte's grandson in writing of her says that the knowledge that she occupied so high a position in the history of her State and her country would have surprised, and even shocked her no little, as she always disclaimed any peculiar merit in the sacrifices she made. Mrs. Motte was at her new mansion, on the Congaree, with her two daughters and her niece, Mrs. Brewton, when Colonel McPherson, a British officer, took possession of the place, erected a fortification around it, and made it one of the British line of fortified posts, extending from Charleston to Augusta. Although Mrs. Motte was a widow, it was a well-known fact that she was a Whig, and she was doubly hateful to the loyal British mind, because the influential "rebel" officer, Major Thomas Pinckney, was her son-in-law.

As long as Mrs. Motte remained in her house there was no particular unpleasantness between her and her soldier guests, in spite of the vast difference in their political views. McPherson's soldiers, contrary to the general rule, did not ruthlessly destroy everything they could lay their hands on, but

on the other hand would never even make way with her poultry without first asking her permission, framing their oft-repeated petitions in the following words: "My Lord Cornwallis's compliments, and says will you please give him a pair of turkeys," or whatever the desired article might be. The mention of Lord Cornwallis's name was somewhat far fetched, as his lordship was nowhere near Fort Motte (at that time), but the polite fiction imposed on no one.

On the approach of the American forces, under Green and Marion, Mrs. Motte left her home to the tender mercies of the English soldiers and with her two daughters and her niece, Mrs. Brewton, took up her lodgings at the house of her overseer, which was at no great distance from her mansion.

The siege of the fort began; there was some time spent in scrimmages in which a good many lives were lost and little advantage for either side gained, however a stop was put to all this very soon. Lord Rawdon came with strong forces and this made it necessary that the Americans take some decided steps, and the decided step, it seemed, must be the burning of Mrs. Motte's house. General Marion hesitated before speaking to Mrs. Motte of the decision. A widow whose plantation had been so long ravaged by war, who herself had been forced to live in a log cabin, whose grain and stock had been nearly all ruined, must she lose her elegant home also?

But General Marion was mistaken if he imagined that any feeling of selfishness or even of self-preservation on the patriotic widow's part would weigh for one instant against her desire for the welfare of her country. As soon as she heard the plan she exclaimed: "Burn it General Marion! God forbid that I should bestow a single thought on my little concerns when the independence of my country is at stake!"

The question as to how the fort was set on fire is a much disputed one. Some say that the idea that it was by means of an arrow is only a pretty myth, and that the fatal spark was really discharged from the musket of an American soldier.

Mrs. Motte's grandson, however, in writing of the storming of the fort, says that Mrs. Motte herself presented to General Marion the arrows by means of which the shingle roof of the house was set in flames. He goes on to say that these arrows

were a great curiosity ; the points, if dipped into a certain preparation, would, on striking wood, set it on fire. These arrows came into Mrs. Motte's hands at the death of her brother, Captain Miles Brewton, who had received them from an East India sea captain. The quiver belonging to the arrows Mrs. Motte preserved and used as a knitting case. An old lady who was still living when the article referred to was written (about 1867) told her granddaughter that she had a very distinct recollection of seeing it and playing with it as a child, by Mrs. Motte's side.

As soon as the roof of the fort caught fire, the British surrendered, and, before the fire had time to make any headway, the Americans rushed in and saved the building—an act of gratitude to the owner for her patriotic devotion. Some years after this it was completely destroyed by fire, and this circumstance has led to much confusion in the tradition on that subject. Mrs. Motte did not rebuild at Fort Motte, but erected a mansion on the mouth of the Santee.

The day of the storming of the fort was concluded by a dinner given by Mrs. Motte to both parties under a large arbor in front of her log cabin. An officer of Marion's present at this feast has said : " With great pleasure I observed that the same lady could one day act the Spartan and the next the Parisienne. I do not think that I could recollect a transaction in the whole war that God looked down with higher complacency than on this."

This is not the only incident to be told of Rebecca Motte's doing service for her country and for those fighting for its independence. Daniel Green, of New Jersey, a private in a regiment of Continental regulars, tells of how, when he, with four or five others, escaped from the British, Mrs. Motte welcomed them kindly, gave them a hiding place, treated them as equals and made them feel that they had not served their country in vain. This occurred a short time before the siege of Fort Motte. In many ways the British showed their bitter feeling toward this noble woman who had done so much to aid and abet the cause of the " rebels."

There is (or was some years since) in the possession of one of her descendants, a faded letter to her from Tarleton, dated September 2, 1780, in which he acknowledged her horses had

been seized for the use of his troops, and professes a willingness to return them provided he can identify them. Evidently, however, this was not done, for some years after, when General Thomas Pinckney was minister at St. James, Mr. Church introduced him to Tarleton as the son-in-law of Mrs. Motte, whose horses, you know, you stole in South Carolina. Tarleton is said to have narrowly escaped blushing.

Even the Bible and prayer book which had Mrs. Motte's name inscribed in them and were presented by her to St. James church, Santee, were stolen and carried to England. An officer, who had received some kindness at the hands of Mrs. Motte during the war, seeing these books for sale in a book stall in London, restored them to their owner. The prayer book she kept, but gave the Bible to the church again. Fifty years afterwards one of her grandsons, rector of the church, read the lessons from it.

Mrs. Motte died when she was quite old, leaving no sons. Her name died with her, but her three daughters all married, one to Major Thomas Pinckney, one to John Middleton, and the other to William Alston. Some of her descendants are among the Pinckneys, Alstons, Ravenels, Izards, Hugers, Haynes, Middletons and others.

Mrs. Motte was personally beautiful, small, with blue eyes, light curling hair, and a fresh complexion, which she retained to the last. Her manners were easy and dignified. She possessed not only the courage and nobility of character which all her life has set forth, but the tact which comes from good feeling. She was universally esteemed, respected, and loved.

CURRENT TOPICS.

TO OUR CONTRIBUTORS!

WRITE on one side of paper only, letter size preferred, and take special care that PROPER *names* are written *distinctly*. As our space is limited make articles brief. All contributions appear as promptly as possible. A careful observance of above is requested.

SAVANNAH, *November 5, 1896.*

To the State Regent: You will, of course, recall the fact that on the programme of the last Congress the "Reports of the State Regents" were announced for the evening session. After a hard day's work, and with many social obligations to meet, the members, as a general thing, do not find it obligatory or convenient to attend the night meeting of Congress. The result was that the reports that were offered were practically delivered to empty benches, in many cases the Regents returned home without having offered their reports at all. At the first Board meeting immediately following the adjournment of Congress, I offered a resolution, which was carried, to the effect that the reports of the State Regents shall immediately follow those of the national officers. This much seems due the importance of the office and the dignity of the State. The object of my addressing you to-day is to propose that the State Regents meet twenty-four hours prior to the convening of Congress in order to discuss State work and needs, and by interchange of thought and purpose establish, if possible, a plan of concerted action that would enlarge the Regent's field of usefulness, and give added strength and dignity to the office. By this means we will also avoid the charge now often brought against giving time and prominence to these reports of State Regents that they are too long, too full of unnecessary detail and not suggestive and courageous enough.

With cordial salutations to my colleagues in office, I am very sincerely,

E. B. C. MORGAN,

State Regent of Georgia.

MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, *Editor:*

Dear Madam: Can you give me with any positiveness for whom George Washington cast his vote in 1796, when John Adams, Federalist, received seventy-one electoral votes and Thomas Jefferson sixty-nine as anti-Federalist, so by the constitutional provision regarding elections,

Adams was declared president and Jefferson vice-president, sixteen States voting at the time. There has been so much argument *pro* and *con* with which party Washington gave *his vote*, I would take it as a great piece of information, as I doubt not all the readers of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE would do likewise.

(Signed)

MARGARET A. D. TOWNSLEY.

It is a well-known fact that George Washington was a Federalist. When Genet, the French minister, arrived in this country he took advantage of his popularity and began to abuse his authority and fitted out privateers to prey on the commerce of Great Britain and planned expeditions against Louisiana. The President had issued a proclamation of neutrality yet Genet demanded an alliance with the Government. Washington and his cabinet firmly refused, the minister threatening to *appeal to the people*. It is enough to say that he was encouraged and sustained by the anti-Federalist party. Washington stood unmoved, and declaring the course of the French minister an insult to the sovereignty of the United States demanded his recall. France heeded the demand. It is not to be imagined Washington voted an anti-Federal ticket. His correspondence will very soon set you right if you will read it. Argument seems hardly necessary but plenty of history can be furnished to establish Washington's Federalism.

THE Dolly Madison Chapter stands first in its contributions to the Continental Hall.

THE Brownson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, have erected a monument in memory of Mary Brownson, first wife of Ethan Allen, in the old churchyard at Arlington, Vermont. The Children's Society, "Ethan Allen," Children of the American Revolution, have also erected one in memory of his children, Joseph and Mary, in the same churchyard, Arlington, Vermont.

THE usual reduction will be made in railroad fares to the Congress this year. Full particulars in February number. Circulars relating to this will be ready early in January.

THERE is being published by authority of Congress messages and papers of the Presidents. It was resolved by joint resolution also that Hon. James D. Richardson, of Tennessee, be authorized and requested to take charge of the work, and prepare, compile and edit the same. In compliance with the authorization two volumes have already been published. No more valuable contributions could be made to the public literature of our Republic. In his prefatory note Mr. Richardson says: "In executing the commission with which I have been charged I have sought to bring together in the several volumes of the series all the Presidential proclamations, addresses, messages and communications to Congress excepting those nominating persons to office and those which simply transmit treaties, and reports of heads of departments which contain no recommendations from the Executive." Mr. Richardson has also incorporated in the first volume authentic copies of the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution of the United States, together with steel engravings of the Capitol, the Executive Mansion, and the historical painting of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Steel portraits of the Presidents are to be inserted in their appropriate places. The two volumes before us show a master hand in compilation, and Congress and the country are to be congratulated that these volumes are being so ably edited.

OUR LIBRARY.

THIS month I want to beg for some magazine numbers that are needed to complete files. Of our own AMERICAN MONTHLY the National Society, Editor, and Business Manager combined, have only one complete file, and a second one is certainly needed. For this purpose Vol. I, No. 1, and Vol. II, No. 2, are greatly desired, as they are the only ones still required for this second set.

Of the Adams Magazine we much need the number for April, 1891, and of the Spirit of '76, Vol. I, No. 4, and Vol. II, No. 3. Also Our Country for April and May, 1896.

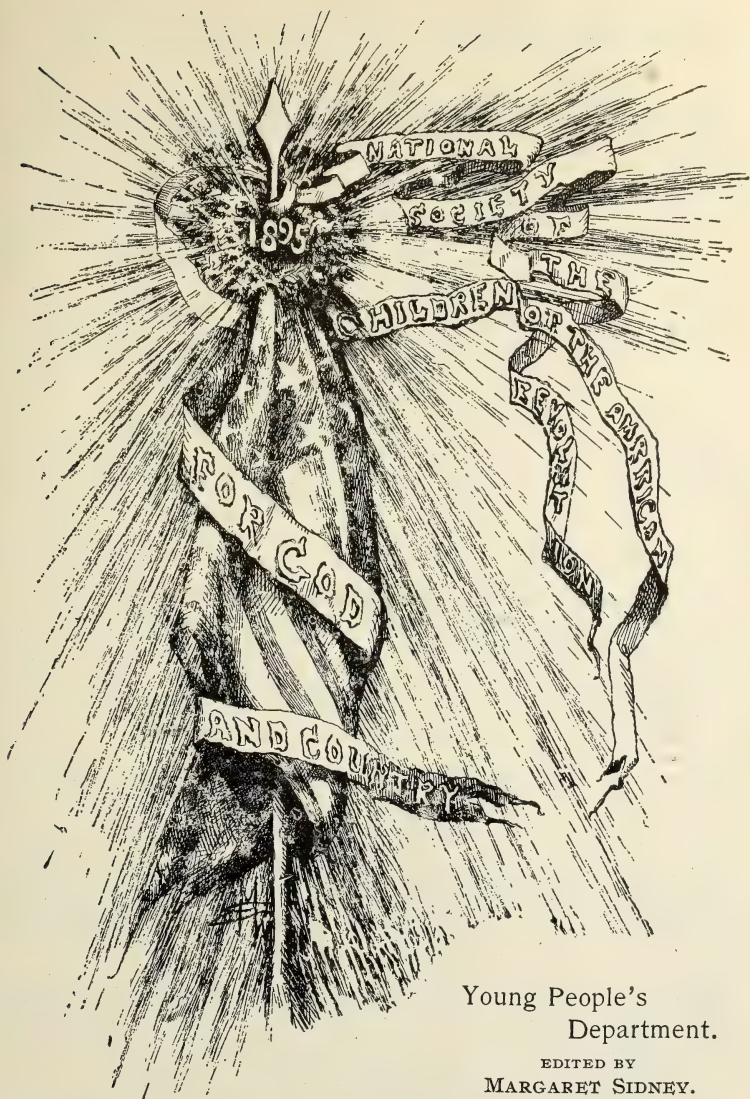
We possess of the defunct Colonial Magazine the numbers for September, October, and November, 1895. If, as was said,

only four were published, the August issue will complete that set.

Since the list of our periodicals was given in this Magazine for June last, there have been added the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, beginning with January, 1892, and the Pennsylvania Magazine of History, previous to and including 1894. Cannot Massachusetts and Pennsylvania supply the lacking years? Of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record we have Vol. XXVII (1896), Nos. 1 and 3 of Vol. XXVI, and No. 4 of Vol. XXV. No comment is needed on what New York can do here. We have a set of William and Mary College Quarterly, but if some member of the Virginia Historical Society will send us its magazine, it will be a material addition to the records of that State.

This appeal is made in the hope that each reader of the Magazine will be able to send some response, as it is so difficult, after lapse of time, to supply the fleeting issues of periodicals. As a final hint, it should be added that we do not have Mrs. Lamb's Magazine of American History.

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE, M. D.,
Librarian General.



Young People's
Department.

EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.

MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

WE have come to the beginning of a new year. Dear members of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution the best wish we can bring to you is, that you will, with God's help, make this new year of 1897 a bright and a beautiful one. Let it shine out day by day with true, strong effort and achievement in every circle in which you are placed, at home, at school, and abroad, so that all resolutions and efforts shall prove themselves to be the real things, and not idle words.

May you in your individual life, and your Society work, show that you really understand the dignity and honor of membership in this Society, and may you serve it well and grow in it, so that you can say: "Devotion, purity, and truth shall be the vanguard of our youth."

When your National President selected the motto for our Society she did not know that it was one of the mottoes selected by Washington for his own use, "For God and Country." Let us never go one day without saying over to ourselves this motto, and living up to it.

PLANS FOR THE GREAT ANNUAL CONVENTION OF 1897.

The annual convention of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution will be held in Washington, District of Columbia, February 22-27.

Monday Morning, February 22, 10 a. m.—Annual meeting and public patriotic gathering.

This meeting will be held at a church to be announced in February number.

2 p. m.—At the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution an address made by the National President of the Children of the American Revolution, followed by exercises by the Societies.

Tuesday Morning, February 23—Informal reception by the National officers of all members and accompanying friends at the Board room of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, room 50, 902 F street, 10 to 12 o'clock. *Each member must register at this time.*

Tuesday Afternoon, 2 p. m.—Meeting for reports of Societies and other business.

Wednesday Morning, 10 a. m.—Meeting for reports of Societies and other business.

Thursday, all day, sight seeing.

Friday, a field day; grand all day excursion to Mount Vernon; various other pleasures through the week, are being arranged for the Children of the American Revolution.

A CORPS of intelligent ladies and gentlemen who know the sights of Washington thoroughly will, as a labor of love for the cause, accompany in parties, or by Societies, all the members on sight seeing trips about the city, taking them to all places of interest and explaining all the same, and accompanying them back to their hotels or boarding houses, so that the mothers who are Daughters of the American Revolution may be free to attend their own meetings.

EACH President of a Society is expected to read a report of the *general* state and progress of her Society. Each Secretary will read a report of special meetings and pieces of work.

THE President General will give the address of welcome to all the members. Responses by one member from each State to reply for that State. This one member to be selected from the Society earliest formed in a State.

THE National Emblem presented by the President General at the annual meeting, February 22, 1896, to the State having the largest number of Societies, will be brought on to Washington by Connecticut members, that State having won it for 1896. On February 22, 1897, it will be presented for that year to the State having at that time the largest number of Societies.

EACH member who can come to the convention is entitled to vote on all questions put before them and all special plans for 1897 that will be presented for their selection, and to be thus empowered with all a delegate's privileges. If a President or Secretary cannot be present she must send her report by a Daughter of the American Revolution to be read. *No excuse can be accepted for the absence of a report.*

THERE are certain ribbons for distinction and honorable mention to be given out at the convention :

Class A—Distinction.

Ribbon to be presented to each Society whose records show a fine piece of work done toward saving a historic place, marking out an old road, or other revolutionary or colonial landmark, a tablet erected, or any other service of equal value.

Class B—Distinction.

Ribbon to be presented to each Society whose records show best selection of work to be done, or greatest growth in numbers, or best regular meetings.

Class C—Distinction.

Ribbon to be presented to each Society or member whose President certifies has done good work in reading American history.

Class D—Honorable Mention.

Ribbon to be presented to each member who asks or answers historical questions in Our Question Box in the Magazine. This department has

been constantly urged upon the attention of members since its adoption. We desire to make it a special feature, depending entirely upon the encouragement of the members.

As part of the opening exercises of each meeting, the "Salute to the Flag" will be given. At the public patriotic meeting, February 22, the "Capital" Society, of Washington, District of Columbia, will render it.

A visiting Society will be selected to give it, at subsequent meetings, changing each meeting. Each one of all the Societies will please at once practice the "Salute to the Flag" at each of their regular meetings, using as the final feature the poem written for them by their President General, entitled, "Our Flag of Liberty." It was printed in the Young People's Department, AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, November, 1896.

EACH Society will please, at once, take up from this time to February 18, by maps and books, the study of the city of Washington with its public buildings and objects of interest, *and the history of the same*. All those members intending to come to the annual convention will thus be prepared to gain great educational advantages from the trip. Those who are obliged to remain at home can store their minds with rich material and be able to compare notes when the visiting members return home.

A PRIZE for the best report of a visiting member to the Convention will be given by the National President. These reports must be written after the return home and all handed in by May 1. A committee will decide the award.

FURTHER particulars of the Convention will be given in the February number.

WE are having many letters showing that a great many members intend to be present at the Convention. *Let every Society be well represented.*

It is hoped that members who are to attend the Convention, will, as far as possible, buy the Society badge (price \$1), including engraved name and national number and registered postage. Apply to Registrar General, Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith, at once, in order to be supplied in time.

RHODE ISLAND held a large State Convention of all the Societies in the State, December 14, in the rooms of the Historical Society at Providence. It was arranged by Miss Amelia S. Knight, Vice-President General of the National Society, and was admirably carried out. The National President addressed the assembly and afterwards met all the young people in the reception that followed. A full report will appear in the February number.

LIST OF SOCIETIES.—(FIRST LIST.)

"Old North Bridge," Concord, Massachusetts; Miss Lucy Emily Noyes, President; Margaret Mulford Lothrop, Secretary. Organized, May 11, 1895.

"Conrad Weiser," Reading, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Daniel Ermentrout, President; Mary Virginia Stauffer, Secretary. Organized, June 1, 1895.

"Jonathan Brooks," New London, Connecticut; Mrs. Grace T. Arms, President; Richard B. Smith, Secretary. Organized, June 14, 1895.

"Thomas Starr," Groton, Connecticut; Miss S. B. Meech, President; Bethiah Williams Spicer, Secretary. Organized, June 15, 1895.

"Capital," Washington, District of Columbia; Miss Mary Dudley Breckinridge, President; Nannie McClelland, Secretary. Organized, June 17, Bunker Hill Day, 1895.

"Thomas Avery," Poquonnock Bridge; Miss Addie A. Thomas, President. Organized, June 20, 1895.

"Charles Warren," Danvers, Massachusetts; Mrs. Mary C. Emerson, President; Margaret H. Putnam, Secretary. Organized, July 4, 1895.

"William Latham, Jr.," (Little Powder Monkey), Stonington, Connecticut; Mrs. Harriet E. Noyes, President; Lulu M. Brayton, Secretary. Organized, July 18, 1895.

"Alice Stearns," Auburndale, Massachusetts; Mrs. Alice Abbott Hackett, President; Leon Hackett, Secretary. Organized, July, 1895.

"Samuel Ward," Westerly, Rhode Island; Mrs. John P. Randall, President. Organized, August 2, 1895.

"Joseph Bulkley," Louisville, Kentucky; Mrs. Harriet Bulkley Larrabee, President; Coleman Gray, Secretary. Organized, August 22, 1895.

"Bridgeport," Bridgeport, Connecticut; Mrs. Harriet L. Torrey, President. Organized, September, 1895.

"Piram Ripley," Washington, District of Columbia; Miss Elizabeth H. Blount, President. Organized, October, 1895.

"Fort Washington," Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Margaret B. Morehead, President; Henry Truxton Emerson, Secretary. Organized, October 26, 1895.

"Ethan Allen," Arlington, Vermont, Mrs. Cornelia C. Burdette, President. Organized, November 9, 1895.

"Caleb Starke," Newport and Covington, Kentucky; Mrs. Jennie B. Thompson, President; Harry Grant, Secretary. Organized, November, 1895.

"The Iroquois," Rochester, New York; Mrs. Mary Cheney Elwood, President; Elizabeth Kemp Waters, Secretary. Organized, December 7, 1895.

"Lafayette," Cooperstown, New York; Miss Grace Scott Bowen, President. Organized, December 7, 1895.

"Mercy Holmes Mead," Rutland, Vermont; Mrs. M. J. Francisco, President; Mary Baldwin, Secretary. Organized, December 9, 1895.

"Washington and Lafayette," Lexington, Kentucky; Mrs. Lily B. Scott, President. Organized, December 10, 1895.

"Lyman Hall," Meriden, Connecticut, Mrs. Elizabeth Hale Upham, President; Elsie Parker Lyon, Secretary. Organized, December 14, 1895.

"Adam Dale," Memphis, Tennessee; Mrs. Thomas Day, President. Organized, December 14, 1895.

"Asa Pollard," Billerica, Massachusetts; Miss Martha A. Dodge, President; Annie Foster Dodge, Secretary. Organized, December 21, 1895.

"Joseph Bucklin," Providence, Rhode Island; Mrs. Isabel B. Brown,

President; Henry Dyer Knight, Secretary. Organized, December 30, 1895.

"Stephen Hempstead," New London, Connecticut; Mrs. Marion Staynor Hempstead, President; Jennie Alexander Smith, Secretary. Organized, January 1, 1896.

"New York City," New York City; Mrs. Daisy Allen Story, President; Peter B. Olney, Jr., Secretary. Organized, January 12, 1896.

"Hannah Cromwell," Washington, District of Columbia; Mrs. Henry A. Vale, President; Edith Pratt, Secretary. Organized, January 15, 1896.

"Joel Cook," Meriden, Connecticut; Miss Ella J. Smith, President; Mabel Mayne, Secretary. Organized, January 18, 1896.

"Vina Howard," Manchester, Vermont; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Perkins, President. Organized, January 24, 1896.

"Isaac Wheeler," Mystic, Connecticut; Mrs. H. K. H. Bradford, President; Josephine Dickinson, Secretary. Organized, January 27, 1896.

"George Washington," Washington, District of Columbia, Miss Susanna G. Hickley, President. Organized, January, 1896.

"Brattleboro," Brattleboro, Vermont; Miss Mercy R. Cabot, President. Organized, January 29, 1896.

"Commodore Silas Talbot," Providence, Rhode Island; Mrs. Benjamin A. Jackson, President; Virginia Wheaton, Secretary. Organized, January 30, 1896.

"Children of the Green Mountains," St. Albans, Vermont; Mrs. Flora L. Reynolds, President. Organized, February 1, 1896.

"Valentine Holt," San Francisco, California; Mrs. S. Isabelle Hubbard, President; Flora M. Walton, Secretary. Organized, February 1, 1896.

"Grace Warren," Franklin, Tennessee; Mrs. Martha Jones Gentry; President. Organized, February 2, 1896.

"Abigail Adams," Washington, District of Columbia; Miss Jessie Stafford Adams, President. Organized, February 3, 1896.

"Lord Baltimore," Baltimore, Maryland; Mrs. Emma Thomas Miller, President; John Philip Hill, Secretary. Organized, February 8, 1896.

"Ephraim Sawyer," Boston, Massachusetts; Mrs. Elizabeth H. Curtis, President; Carroll Curtis, Secretary. Organized, February 11, 1896.

"Mary Lanpheer," Tacoma, Washington; Mrs. Eleanor Freneau Noël, President; Jacquetine Noël, Secretary. Organized, February 22, 1896.

"Joseph Coggsell," Manchester, New Hampshire; Mrs. Foster Campbell, President; Jennie B. Harmon, Secretary. Organized, February 22, 1896.

"Washington Heights" Society, New York City; Mrs. Ferdinand Pinney Earle, President. Organized, February 22, 1896.

"Laura Wolcott," Torrington, Connecticut; Mrs. A. D. McCarthy, President; Harry B. Hanchett, Secretary. Organized, February 29, 1896.

"George Washington Lafayette," Montpelier, Vermont; Miss Nellie C. Barrows, President. Organized, March 12, 1896.

"Thaddeus Maltby," St. Paul, Minnesota; Mrs. Martha Love Foster, President; Martha Foster, Secretary. Organized, March 16, 1896.

"Anthony Wayne," Wayne, Pennsylvania; Miss Susan Stroud Roberson, President. Organized, March 19, 1896.

"Richard Lord Jones," Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Ella Gale McClelland, President; Fred. C. Loomis, Secretary. Organized, March 21, 1896.

"Old Glory," New Orleans, Louisiana; Mrs. Margaret Lonsdale Scanwell, President. Organized, March 25, 1896.

"Mary Gibson," Indianapolis, Indiana; Mrs. Flora Sullivan Mulschner, President; Lillian Atkins, Secretary. Organized, March 26, 1896.

"Red, White and Blue," Washington, District of Columbia; Miss Alice W. Alden, President. Organized, March, 1896.

"Seattle," Seattle, Washington; Mrs. George H. Heilbron, President. Organized, March, 1896.

"Bunker Hill," Washington, District of Columbia; Mrs. Joseph E. Washington, President; Clarence E. Wright, Secretary. Organized, April 7, 1896.

"General Montgomery," Poughkeepsie, New York; Mrs. Frank Hasbrouck, President; Mary Radcliffe, Secretary. Organized, April, 1896.

"Fort Schuyler," Utica, New York; Miss M. Isabelle Doolittle, President; Margaret L. Talcott, Secretary. Organized, April 23, 1896.

"Columbia," Columbia, Tennessee; Mrs. Nancy Lee Morgan, President. Organized, May, 1896.

"Samuel McDowell," Dallas, Texas; Mrs. Charles B. McMillan, President; Percy Davis, Secretary. Organized, June 14 (Flag Day), 1896.

"Nathan Hale," Bound Brook, New Jersey; Mrs. Mary Craven Thomae, President. Organized, June 17 (Bunker Hill Day), 1896.

"Bemis Heights," Saratoga, New York; Mrs. Jeanie Lothrop Lawton, President; Alice L. Church, Secretary. Organized, June 18, 1896.

"Edgartown," Edgartown, Massachusetts; Miss Jennie L. Dunham, President; Maude Keniston, Secretary. Organized, August 3, 1896.

"Lewis Malone Ayer," St. Paul, Minnesota; Mrs. Charles E. Smith, President. Organized, August, 1896.

"Portland," Portland, Maine; Miss Sarah W. Adams, President. Organized, September 29, 1896.

"Little Men and Women of '76," Brooklyn, New York; Mrs. Elizabeth Thayer, President; Elsie White Hopkins, Secretary. Organized, October 3, 1896.

"Stars and Stripes," Plainfield, New Jersey; Mrs. Mary E. L. Mann, President; Mary Lee Mann, Secretary. Organized, October 14, 1896.

"Nathan Beman," Plattsburgh, New York; Mrs. Mary McGill Gamble, President; Alexander McGill Gamble, Secretary. Organized, October 17, 1896.

"Commodore Abraham Whipple," Pawtucket, Rhode Island; Mrs. Edith C. Thornton, President; Louise Bawker, Secretary. Organized, October 17, 1896.

"Franklin," Franklin, Tennessee; Mrs. Martha Jones Gentry, President. Organized, October, 1895.

"Mo-quou-o-quu," Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; Miss Martha Sharpe, President. Organized, October 30, 1896.

"Dolly Madison," Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. Sarah Grant Jackson, President; Austell Thornton, Secretary. Organized, November 7, 1896.

"Ebenezer Huntington," Norwich, Connecticut; Miss Carrie Elizabeth Rogers, President. Organized, November 13, 1896.

"Greenville," Greenville, South Carolina; Mrs. Eliza F. W. Binst, President. Organized, November 16, 1896.

"John Swift," Fall River, Massachusetts; Mrs. Mary F. Conant Neill, President; Marion Osborne, Secretary. Organized, November 28, 1896.

"King's Mountain," Knoxville, Tennessee; Miss Pauline Woodruff, President; Lucy Givens, Secretary. Organized, November 29, 1896.

"Bristol," Bristol, Rhode Island; Mrs. Charles B. Rockwell, President; Martha S. Rockwell, Secretary. Organized, December 14, 1896.

"Captain John Ford," Lowell, Massachusetts; Mrs. Maria M. Neale, President. Organized, December 16, 1896.

"Nelly Custis," Washington, District of Columbia; Virginia Powell Goodwin, President; Marguerite Chew, Secretary. Organized, December 18, 1896.

THE FOLLOWING SOCIETIES ARE FORMING.

A Society in Richmond, Virginia, Mrs. Mary Louise Harrison, President.

A Society in Lynchburg, Virginia, Miss Margaret Dabney, President.

Both of these Societies have been raised through the personal effort of Mrs. James Lyons, Vice-President General. They will probably bring large delegations to the annual Convention.

A Society is forming in Lewiston and Auburn, Maine; President, Mrs. W. H. White.

"Philadelphia," Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Charles B. McMichael, President.

The "Buff and Blue," Washington, District of Columbia; Miss Miriam Ballinger, President; Sheldon H. Graves, Secretary.

"Somerville," Somerville, Massachusetts; Miss Mary Bradford, President. As Miss Bradford is the daughter of Mrs. H. K. H. Bradford, the efficient President of the fine "Isaac Wheeler" Society, of Mystic, Connecticut, we confidently expect the Somerville Society soon to be a most promising organization.

A Society in Providence, Rhode Island; Mrs. George L. Arnold, President.

"Wickford," Wickford, Rhode Island; Mrs. Alice Durfee Greene, President.

"Poultney," Poultney, Vermont; Mrs. Sarah Adelaide C. Clark, President. Reported by Mrs. Jesse Burdett, State Regent Daughters of the American Revolution, and State Promoter Children of the American Revolution.

"La Grange," Georgia; Miss Lizzie Thornton, President.

"Marietta," Georgia; Miss Sallie Camp, President.

"College Park and Newman," Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. Louie M. Gordon, President.

"Rome," Georgia; Mrs. Hamilton Yancey, President.

These four Societies are reported by Mrs. William H. Dickson, State Regent Daughters of the American Revolution, and State Promoter Children of the American Revolution.

"Santa Cruz," Santa Cruz, California; Mrs. John R. Jarbor, President. Reported by Mrs. Helen M. Wetherbee, Regent Sequoia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

OUR QUESTION BOX.

HONORABLE MENTION.

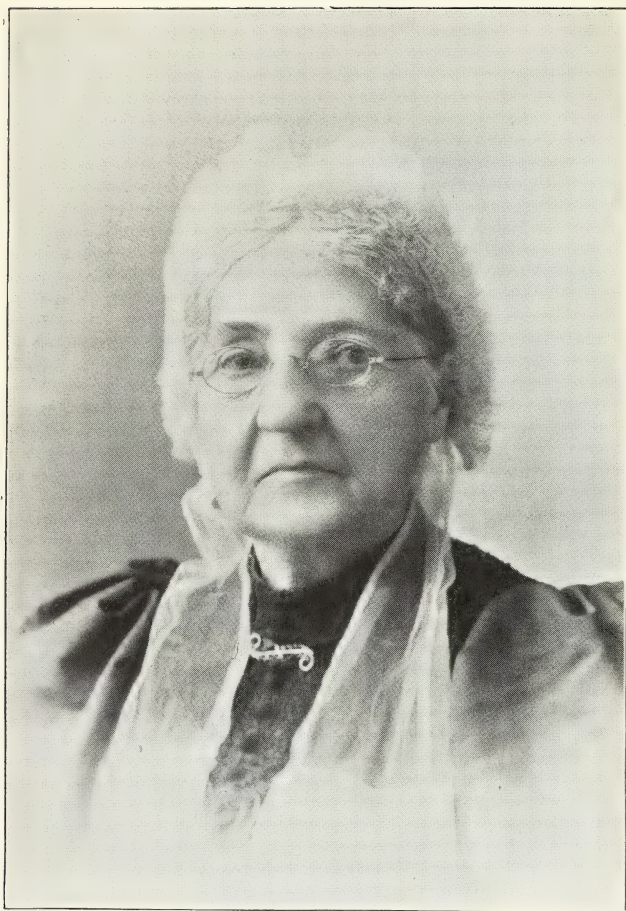
CHARLES LESLIE UPHAM, JR.,

Of "Lyman Hall" Society, Meriden, Connecticut, answers this question, "Who first discovered that America was an independent continent?" Asked by Joseph Bulkley Society, of Louisville, Kentucky, February number, 1896. Answer is as follows:

I would say that Vasco Nunez Balboa, a Spanish soldier, was commissioned by the Spanish Government to act as governor of a new settlement at Darien. He learned from the Indians that there was a great sea to the south. Determined to discover it he started from Darien September 1, 1573, and after an adventurous journey reached, on September 25, a mountain from which he first saw the Pacific Ocean. The fact of their being a great ocean to the south proved without doubt that it was an independent continent.

Flora M. Walton, Corresponding Secretary of "Valentine Holt" Society, of San Francisco, California, would have had honorable mention had not her question, "Can any one tell of the origin of Old Glory as applied to the American Flag," been asked in July number, 1895, by Helen Hunt Moore, of "Old North Bridge" Society, Concord, Massachusetts.

EDITOR—It shows a fine ambition to try, and we hope this active young Secretary will send another question next month.



MRS. ELECTA F. C. MSHER.

A "real Daughter." Aged 86 years, 6 months.

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. ELECTA FOSDICK CARRINGTON MOSHER.—Entered into rest, Mrs. Electa Fosdick Carrington Mosher, Wednesday, September 16, 1896, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, while on a visit at the home of her daughter, Mrs. N. A. Dodge, at the advanced age of eighty-six years and six months. The remains were brought to Waupun, Wisconsin, her old home, the following Saturday, being met at the station by a large concourse of relatives and old friends, who came to sympathize and pay the last tribute of respect to one they had so many years loved. Services were held at the Baptist church (of which she was a charter member), at 11 a. m., the Rev. Mr. Fisher, of Beaver Dam, officiating. The body was tenderly laid to rest in beautiful Forest Mound Cemetery, by the side of her husband who died in 1865.

Mrs. Mosher was the last surviving, and youngest but one, of thirteen children, nine of whom lived to a ripe old age. She was born in the town of Hartford, Washington County, State of New York, March 23, 1810. Married at the place of her birth, January 5, 1826, to Rowland Carrington, and with him removed to Almond, Allegheny County. He engaged in the mercantile and hotel business until the spring of 1845, when they came with their family to the Territory of Wisconsin, the journey being made by steamboat around the lakes from Buffalo. In the fall of the same year they settled in Waupun, making that their home for twenty-three years. The husband of her youth died October 29, 1865. She was the mother of thirteen children, eight growing to maturity, all of which survive her, with the exception of Mrs. J. W. Hinkley, who died the 3d of last July. On February 2, 1869, Mrs. Carrington was married a second time, to Mr. Elisha Mosher, and removed to Monroe, Wisconsin, where she lived until his death, January 6, 1892. Since then she has visited among her several children, but made her home with Mrs. Sutton Norris, of this city.

Mrs. Mosher was the daughter of William and Renie Fosdick. Her father at the age of thirteen responded to the first call for troops after the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775. He was born April 27, 1762; married in 1783, and died in Angelica, New York, February 6, 1851. His revolutionary service is as follows: William Fosdick appears on the "Lexington Alarm List," in which temporary service he was engaged for five days. He enlisted May 12, 1775, as a fifer in the Ninth Company of Connecticut troops, raised on the first call of the Legislature, under Captain Jonathan Chester, of Wetherfield, in the Second Continental Regiment, commanded by General Spencer. This regiment marched by companies to the camps around Boston, took part at Roxbury, and served during the siege until the expiration of its term of service in December, 1775. A detachment of officers and men from the regiment was engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, and in Arnold's Quebec expedition, September to December, 1775. William Fosdick subsequently reënlisted and served the larger portion of the war.

In the death of Mrs. Mosher Janesville Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, mourns her first "real Daughter." Our ranks for the first time are broken. It was my pleasure to meet and greet this venerable mother in Israel on several occasions and how the dear, kindly face would brighten as she talked of her father and revolutionary days. It was her great desire that she might be permitted to live and attend at least one of our meetings and become the owner of the Souvenir Spoon I had described to her.

Several homes are saddened, many hearts are aching, by the death of this loved mother. Especially lonely is our honored member, Mrs. Norris.

At a special meeting called by our Chapter the following resolutions were adopted.

ADA P. KIMBERLY,
Honorary State Regent.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God to call to her rest Mrs. Electa Fosdick Carrington Mosher, a member of the Janesville Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as a Chapter and as individuals we express our sorrow at the sad event which has deprived us of one of our real Daughters, who

was an honored member and thoroughly interested in the welfare of our Chapter.

Resolved, That the Souvenir Spoon (which was received too late to be presented to Mrs. Mosher) be presented to her daughter, Mrs. Sutton Norris, together with a copy of these resolutions, also that they be published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and entered upon record.

MELISSA CHITTENDEN,
Secretary.

MRS. ANN GRAHAME ROSS.—Entered into life eternal, on the morning of November 17, 1896, Ann Grahame Ross, Regent Frederick Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, widow of Worthington Ross, Esq., and daughter of Colonel John and Fanny Johnson McPherson and great-granddaughter of Thomas Johnson, first Governor of Maryland.

The following resolutions were passed by the Frederick Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, on the death of its Regent, Mrs. Ann G. Ross, who died at her home in Frederick, Maryland, November 17, 1896:

WHEREAS, Our beloved Regent, Mrs. Ann Grahame Ross, has been taken from us by the inexorable hand of death, and this Chapter has been called together in special meeting to take suitable action upon the sad occasion ; be it

Resolved, That in the death of its honored Regent this Chapter has sustained an overwhelming and irreparable loss ; and the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in losing so prominent and valued a member has been greatly bereaved. The successful organization of the Chapter in this community is largely due to her earnest coöperation and active interest, and since its early formation she has taken great pride and found much pleasure in its work. For nearly three years it has enjoyed her wise administration and profited by her clear judgment and judicious care. Now it is bereft indeed, and cannot find words to express an adequate sense of all that we lose in being deprived forever of her gentle, gracious presence as our presiding officer. The daughter of a long line of distinguished ancestry, she united in her own person the intelligence, beauty, patriotism, and public spirit for which it had been known to this State, and the whole country. Tried by such sorrows and afflictions as fall upon few women her faith never faltered ; her trust in the love of that "Almighty father who can make no mistakes" was supreme, and so "being steadfast in faith, joyful through hope, and rooted in charity," she has passed the waves of this troublesome world and "through the grave and gate of death" has entered upon her joyful inheritance.

Resolved, That as the ties of kindred will prevent many of this Chapter from attending the funeral in a body, a committee of four be appointed to represent the Society on that occasion, and that each member be requested to wear the insignia and colors displayed.

Frederick, Maryland, November 18, 1896.

MRS. ELIZABETH O'HARA DENNY MCKNIGHT.—At a meeting of the Board of Management of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held November 12, 1896, the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

It is the painful duty of your Historian to chronicle the death of one of our most valued members, Elizabeth O'Hara Denny McKnight, widow of the Hon. Robert McKnight, who died November 2, 1896, at Kilbuck, her residence in Allegheny City. She was the daughter of Elizabeth Febiger O'Hara and the Hon. Harmar Denny, and was born December 30, 1824. She was appointed honorary life member of the Daughters of the American Revolution at its inception June 10, 1891, and always took a lively interest in all its meetings and undertakings. She entered the Society by four lines. First. Great-granddaughter of William Denny, of Carlisle, who held a commission as commissary of supplies during the Revolution; second, great-granddaughter of John Wilkins, who raised and equipped a company in Bedford County, at his own expense; was in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and with the troops at Valley Forge; he was elected a member of the convention of July 15, 1776, and served as a member of the Supreme Executive Council in 1790; third, granddaughter of James O'Hara, who enlisted in a Virginia regiment and in 1781 was made assistant quartermaster; in 1792 he was made quartermaster general of the United States Army by Washington; fourth, granddaughter of Ebenezer Denny, who at the early age of nineteen entered the army as ensign in the First Pennsylvania Regiment, and being promoted served with distinction until the close of the war.

WHEREAS, After a long and well-spent life, Elizabeth O'Hara Denny McKnight has left us for new fields of usefulness in a higher and better world.

And whereas, She always showed herself by her loyalty, generosity, and gracious courtesy to be a worthy descendant of her noble ancestors.

Resolved, That in her death the Daughters of the American Revolution have lost a most valued member, whose good example they will strive to emulate.

Resolved, That a copy of this minute be entered in the records of this Chapter, and also published in full in the AMERICAN MONTHLY.

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the family with an expression of the heartfelt sympathy of the Chapter.

GRACE A. GORMLY,

Historian.

MRS. LILA LINTHICUM HODGE BERRY.—The Martha Washington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, District of Columbia, is called upon, for the third time this year, to mourn the loss of one of its valued members, by the death of its Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Lila Linthicum Hodge Berry. She was a beautiful, bright, accomplished, charming woman, who had made many friends during her residence in Washington, to whom her sad death was a great shock. It has cast a gloom over the Chapter, the members of which will miss her bright presence and delightful voice in their gatherings for many a day. Owing to this bereavement, the open meeting of the Chapter, which has already been postponed, will have to be deferred again, and will not be held until some time in January. To the mourners, the father and sisters, the husband and children, who have lost in her a loving daughter and sister, a devoted wife and mother, we give our heartfelt sympathy, knowing by our own sorrow, how vast and irreparable is their loss and how inconsolable their grief.—LILIAN PIKE.

MRS. HARRIET BROOK SMITH.—It is the sad duty of the George Washington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to chronicle the untimely death of its beloved and honored Vice-Regent, Mrs. Harriet Brook Smith, wife of Dr. Allen J. Smith, of Galveston, Texas. At a meeting of the Chapter on November 21st the following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, God in his wisdom has seen fit to remove from our ranks our beloved Vice-Regent, Mrs. Harriet Brook Smith;

Resolved, That we tender the following tribute of sympathy to her bereaved husband and family, and that the same be published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Mrs. Smith was dear to the hearts of the Daughters of the George Washington Chapter. Her strength and purity of character, her gentle and affable manner, her active coöperation in all Daughters of the American Revolution work, her quick sympathy for every one in all conditions of life, has endeared her to all of us, and we deeply deplore her vacant place in our midst.

JULIA WASHINGTON FONTAINE,


Regent.

ALICE Q. BRUCE,

Registrar.

MRS. ELLEN WAYLES HARRISON.—Memorial tribute to Mrs. Ellen Wayles Harrison, the oldest descendant of Thomas Jefferson and honorary member of the National Society and of the Albemarle Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Ellen Wayles Harrison was born December 21, 1823, at "Tufton," near Charlottesville, Virginia, and was the sixth daughter and child of Colonel Thomas Jefferson Randolph and Jane Nicholas Randolph. She was married in 1859 to Mr. William Byrd Harrison, of Upper Brandon, Virginia, where she lived until her husband's death. Later she spent a number of years at "Edgehill," formerly the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Martha Jefferson Randolph, and for a long time a noted school for girls established by the late Miss Mary Randolph and now conducted by Miss Possie Randolph, two of the sisters of Mrs. Harrison. In 1891 Mrs. Harrison went to live with her daughter, Mrs. Jane Harrison Randall, in Baltimore, where she died August 15. She was laid to rest on August 17 at Monticello, near the tomb of her great-grandfather, Thomas Jefferson.

One who knew Mrs. Harrison well and who was closely identified with her during her stay at "Edgehill" says: "She was a woman of rare qualities of head and heart and possessed great personal magnetism, particularly for the young." Another writes, "Without taking an active part in the school she exerted a powerful influence over all the girls who studied there. She was a woman of brilliant mind and an originality of thought which gave the greatest charm to everything she did and said." Still another says, "She had a great capacity for self-denial, was hot tempered but had herself perfectly under control, and was the most brilliant member of the family." To the remaining members of this distinguished family the Albemarle Chapter extends its deepest sympathy and mourns with them the irreparable loss of another of that coterie of beautiful and brilliant women of the old regime of Virginia who are so rapidly passing away. May the women of the twentieth century strive to attain the high standard of nobility and purity of character displayed by their grandmother and great-grandmother throughout their long and useful lives.—THE REGENT OF ALBEMARLE CHAPTER.





OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

1896

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La Normandie, Washington, D. C.

First Vice-President General.

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1726 Q St., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. PHILIP HICHBORN,
1707 N St., Washington, D. C.

Vice Presidents General.

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77 Pike St., Cincinnati, O.

MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY,
The Cochran, Washington, D. C., Kentucky.

MRS. MARY SAWYER FOOTE,
1012 13th St., Washington, D. C.

Chaplain General.

MRS. J. J. BULLOCK,
The Ingleside, 1527 I St., Washington, D. C.

Secretaries General.**Recording Secretary General.**

MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
2009 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.

MRS. JOHN L. MITCHELL,
32 B St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

Registrars General.

MRS. MARY J. SEYMOUR,
715 9th St., Washington, D. C.

MRS. ALBERT D. BROCKETT,
711 Cameron St., Alexandria, Va.

Treasurer General.

MRS. AMOS G. DRAPER,
Kendall Green, Washington, D. C.

Historian General.

MISS ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON,
1320 Florida Ave., Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.

MISS FEDORA I. WILBUR,
1719 15th St., Washington, D. C.

Surgeon General.

DR. JULIA CLEVES HARRISON,
The Cairo, Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.

DR. ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE,
2027 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.

Attorney General.**State Regents.**

- Alabama, MRS. JAMES B. MORSON, Birmingham.
Alaska,
Arizona,
Arkansas, MRS. W. C. RATCLIFFE, Little Rock.
California, MRS. V. K. MADDOX, Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.
Colorado, MRS. WM. F. SLOCUM, JR., 24 College Place, Colorado Springs.
Connecticut, MRS. SARA THOMSON KINNEY, 1162 Chapel St., New Haven.
Delaware, MRS. ELIZABETH C. CHURCHMAN, Claymont.
District Columbia, . MISS VIRGINIA MILLER, 1729 P St.
Florida, MRS. D. G. AMBLER, 411 W. Church St., Jacksonville.
Georgia, MRS. SARAH BERRIAN C. MORGAN, Cor. Bull and Macon Sts., Savannah.

Idaho,	
Illinois,	MRS. S. H. KERFOOT, 136 Rush St., Chicago.
Indiana,	MRS. C. C. FOSTER, 762 N. Penn St., Indianapolis.
Indian Territory,	MRS. WALTER A. DUNCAN, Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation.
Iowa,	MRS. CLARA A. COOLEY, 1394 Locust St., Dubuque.
Kansas,	MRS. MATTIE A. HAND, Holton.
Kentucky,	MRS. HENRY L. POPE, 701 W. Chestnut St., Louisville.
Louisiana,	MISS KATHERINE L. MINOR, Southdown Plantation, Houma.
Maine,	MRS. JOHN E. PALMER, 60 Winter St., Portland.
Maryland,	MRS. JOHN RITCHIE, Frederick.
Massachusetts,	MME. ANNA VON RYDINGSVARD, 26 Newberry St., Boston.
Michigan,	MRS. WM. FITZHUGH EDWARDS, 530 Woodward Ave., Detroit.
Minnesota,	MRS. R. M. NEWPORT, 217 Summit Ave., St. Paul.
Mississippi,	MRS. WM. H. SIMS, 1119 K St., Washington, D. C. (and Columbus.)
Missouri,	MISS ETHEL B. ALLEN, 1313 Penn Street, Kansas City.
Montana,	MRS. E. A. WASSON, Great Falls.
Nebraska,	
Nevada,	
New Hampshire,	MRS. JOSIAH CARPENTER, Manchester.
New Jersey,	MRS. EDWARD H. WRIGHT, 24 Park Place, Newark.
New Mexico,	MRS. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Santa Fé.
New York,	MISS MARY I. FORSYTH, Kingston-on-the-Hudson.
North Carolina,	
North Dakota,	MRS. FRANCES C. HOLLEY, Bismarck.
Ohio,	MRS. ELROY M. AVERY, 657 Woodland Hills, Cleveland.
Oklahoma,	MRS. CASSIUS M. BARNES, Guthrie.
Oregon,	
Pennsylvania,	MRS. N. B. HOGG, 78 Church Ave., Allegheny.
Rhode Island,	MISS MARY ANNE GREENE, Providence.
South Carolina,	MRS. R. C. BACON, 100 Plain St., Columbia.
South Dakota,	MRS. WALTER A. BURLEIGH, 114 Broadway, Yankton.
Tennessee,	MRS. J. HARVEY MATHES, 29 Cynthia Place, Memphis.
Texas,	MRS. JAS. B. CLARK, State University, Austin.
Utah,	MRS. CLARENCE E. ALLEN, 457 M St., Washington, D. C. (and Salt Lake City).

- Vermont, MRS. JESSE BURDETT, Arlington (and "Bardwell House," Rutland).
- Virginia, MRS. WM. WIRT HENRY, 415 E. Franklin St., Richmond.
- Washington, . . . MRS. EDWIN G. CRABBE, 810 N. Carolina Ave., S. E., Washington, D. C. (and Tacoma, Washington).
- West Virginia, . . . MRS. CHARLES J. FAULKNER, Martinsburg.
- Wisconsin, MRS. JAMES S. PECK, 5 Waverly Place, Milwaukee.
- Wyoming, MRS. G. W. BAXTER, 719 East 17th Street, Cheyenne.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof, will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Applications Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, D. C."

Application should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The applicant must *be endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F street, N. W. Washington D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order, *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

THE regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Thursday, November 5, at ten o'clock a. m., Mrs. Rose Brackett, First Vice-President General, presiding.

Members present: Mrs. Hichborn, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Dickson, of Georgia, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Draper, Miss Johnston, Miss Wilbur, Dr. Harrison, Dr. McGee, Madame von Rydingsvård, Mrs. Ritchie, Miss Miller, Mrs. Crabbe.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chaplain General.

The Chairman announced that a deputation from the New York City Chapter had arrived at the rooms, and as they were to return on the next train, suggested that it would be well to defer the regular business in order to give them an audience.

Mrs. Seymour moved: "That the regular business of the meeting be suspended to receive this delegation." Carried.

Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Hamilton, and Mrs. Postley, a committee from the New York City Chapter, appeared before the Board to protest against the formation of any other Chapter in New York City.

The committee was referred to the action of the Board in October, 1894, as follows: "*Resolved*, That the Corresponding Secretary be desired to inform Miss McAllister and Mrs. Pryor that the constitution authorizes no office of City Regent, but only State Regents and Chapter Regents; that in Mrs. Pryor's commission, dated September 15, 1891, the phrase 'for the City of New York' is substituted for 'in the City of New York,' through a clerical error, and it is the opinion of this Board that it cannot be superior to the constitution; therefore the position of the Regent of the City of New York has never existed. Mrs. Pryor and her successors have been and are Chapter Regents." Motion carried.

At the conclusion of this audience, the regular order of business was resumed.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Recording Secretary General, and upon motion of Mrs. Bullock, were accepted.

REPORT OF RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—Charters issued in October, 10: "Lucy Knox," Gloucester, Massachusetts (re-issue); "Anna Stickney," North Conway, New Hampshire; "General Van Renssalaer," Renssalaer, Indiana; "Jemima Johnson," Paris, Kentucky; "Framingham," Framingham, Massachusetts; "Sarah McCalla," Chariton, Iowa; "Martha's Vineyard," Edgartown, Massachusetts; "Ypsalanti," Ypsalanti, Michigan; "Eastern Shore," Salisbury, Maryland; "Piqua," Piqua, Ohio. Charter applications issued, 48; charters in the hands of the engrosser, 3; number of letters written, 134; expenses of desk as per itemized account, \$7.68.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

At this point a handsome floral offering was brought into the Board, being the gift of the ladies of the New York City Chapter forming the delegation.

Mrs. Foote moved: "That the Corresponding Secretary General express the appreciation of the National Board for the beautiful gift of flowers from the delegation from the New York City Chapter." Carried.

In the absence of the Corresponding Secretary General the reports of the Registrars General were called for.

Mrs. Seymour reported: Applications presented, November 5, 411; applications verified, awaiting dues, 27; applications on hand not verified, 14; badge permits issued, 94; ancestors verified during September, 608.

At the conclusion of her report Mrs. Seymour said: "Ladies, I desire to express my appreciation of the work that was done on the Ancestor Catalogue during the summer months. It has been of invaluable assistance to me, having enabled me to expedite matters, very much to my my peace of mind, to my eyes, and my faculties generally. I have even been accorded the privilege of reaping the reward of my own labors; for when applications come in they can be verified by papers that I have already verified myself. I also wish to inform the Board of the work in Delaware. I speak of the organization of the Elizabeth Cook Chapter, the first Chapter to receive a charter in Delaware. The Chapter was organized at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. Speakman, on the 10th of October, the anniversary of the birthday of Elizabeth Cook, for whom the Chapter is named. Mrs. Speakman is a descendant of Elizabeth Cook, and her residence, Belmont Hall, is filled with historical relics. Among the guests, about 150 in number, was the Rev. Bishop Coleman, who made a fine address, and was most pleasantly impressed by the occasion. He has since asked for the history of Belmont Hall."

Mrs. Brockett reported: Applications presented, November 5, 200; applications verified, awaiting dues, 39; applications on hand not verified, 6; badge permits issued, 64; ancestry verified during September, 390; 12 deaths and 3 resignations.

Before closing the report Mrs. Brockett called the attention of the Board to the case of a lady who had prepared papers for admission to the National Society, but had died before the papers were forwarded, and stated that the brother of this lady requests the privilege of paying the necessary dues, for the purpose of having the applicant's name enrolled as a deceased member.

The instructions given by the Board in this case were to the effect that no action can be taken on papers that had never been filed.

Mrs. Brockett also reported as the result of her inquiries regarding the aged colored woman who had applied for membership to the Society, that proofs of her service were not sufficient.

Also, presented for the consideration of the Board, application papers that had been in the office since June 1, and which were retained for further proof, that given not being sufficient, and every effort to procure more had been unavailing.

It was moved that these applicants be not admitted without further proof. Carried.

Mrs. Brockett stated also that there were sixteen or seventeen papers that had been here, some of them since March, without dues. She asked permission of the Board to return these papers, and when the applicants were ready to send their dues their papers could be returned to the office. This was granted.

Reports of the Registrars General were accepted.

It was moved and seconded that the Secretary cast the ballot for the names of the new applicants. Carried.

Upon motion, the resignations were accepted and the announcements of deaths received with regret.

It was moved to adjourn until two o'clock p. m.

The meeting was called to order at two o'clock, the First Vice-President General in the chair.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL was read, as follows: Application blanks issued, 4,086; constitutions, 512; information circulars, 404; Caldwell circulars, 404; circulars about dues, 404; letters written, 40; amount expended for postage and expressage on stationery to State Regents, \$14.81.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRIET D. MITCHELL,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

It was stated that Mrs. Wittenmeyer, of the Press Committee, had requested the services of the stenographer to the National Board for her work on the Press Committee.

Moved and seconded to refer this to the Committee on Arrangements for the Congress. Carried.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.—I am advised that the "Dial Rock" Chapter, of Pittston, Pa., was organized on the 14th of October with Mrs. Elvira A. Fear as elected Regent. Also, that on account of ill health Mrs. Mary A. Warren, of Phoenix, Arizona, resigns her position as Chapter Regent.

Appointments of Chapter Regents by State Regents have been made as follows: Miss Helen Lavinia Archer, in Suffield, Connecticut; Mrs. Flora R. Frazer, in Warsaw, Indiana; Mrs. Mary N. Richmond, in North Adams, Massachusetts; Mrs. Hannah Pope White, in Lake Linden, Michigan; Mrs. Eva A. Butler, in Rockland, Maine; Mrs. Sarah Jane James Wells, in Exeter, New Hampshire; Miss Louise Ward McAllister, in New York City; Miss Lucy M. Salmon, Historian of Vassar College, of a Chapter to be formed among the students; Mrs. Katharine

E. Marshall, in Shelby County, Ohio; Mrs. Louise F. Pillsbury, in Newbury, Vermont; Miss Belle Dikeman Wing, in Kewanee, Wisconsin.

Respectfully submitted, JENNIE FRANKLIN HICHBORN,
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Hichborn read a letter from the "Mercy Warren" Chapter, of Springfield, Massachusetts, claiming to be the oldest Chapter in that State, and calling attention to the fact that the Directory of '96 gave this distinction to the "Warren and Prescott" Chapter.

In explanation of this Dr. McGee said: There having been until recently no complete records of the date of organization of the old Chapters in the office, the compiler of the Directory in '95 was obliged to ask each Chapter for its date of organization. Such dates were accepted always, unless evidence to the contrary presented itself. When the '96 Directory was compiled a very large number of Chapters sent different dates of organization from what they had the previous year. In such cases the officer sending a changed date was written to and told that this date differed from the one previously given, and was asked to tell us which was correct. The reply guided the date in the '96 Directory. Beyond these general statements I know nothing at all regarding the Chapter in question. They changed their date; they said that the '96 date was correct.

Mrs. Draper moved that the adjustment of the matter be deferred for a month, or until the Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters can confer with both Chapters. Carried.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.—The Treasurer General requested permission to read simply the headings of this report, which was granted.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Draper reported that in the case of a lady who had been dropped for non-payment of dues every effort had been made to give her an opportunity to attend to this matter, but neither the State nor Chapter Regent, both of whom had been communicated with on the subject, and who had written to this lady, have received any reply. It was decided that this name go upon the "unclaimed list."

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL.—*Madam President:* There is nothing new to report in regard to the work on the Lineage Book. It moves slowly. I have not until this morning received a sufficient number of photographs to make one page of bust portraits. I wish to have two pages of bust portraits and a full page frontispiece. Having received permission to select two members to consult upon illustrations, I chose the First Vice-President General and the Corresponding Secretary General, and we had a consultation and agreed upon selections. I received the approval of the Board to finish the Index of Ancestors of first volume. I find I can have 500 copies of the Index printed for

\$15.00. I suggest that these Index pages be issued at ten cents each, upon application. I should add that some Daughters who entered as collateral have, through close investigation, been proven lineal—in all about twenty.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON,
Historian General, D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL.—Very few papers are voluntarily sent in to us from the Chapters, but in my absence from town, by personal solicitation, I have secured a few historical papers that have been read at Chapter meetings, and I am making an effort to secure others. The Chapters do not seem to realize that in addition to our desire to secure printed books for our library, we are endeavoring to collect the authentic family traditions and the heretofore unpublished histories of heroic men and their deeds during the Revolution. If they realized this the Chapter Regents would make more of a systematic effort to collect these from each member of their Chapter and would send us type-written copies of such records when collected.

In addition to this I have nothing to report, save that as a "Daughter" and a member of the Board, I have done what I could, wherever I could, to aid in enrolling new members or exhorting those already organized into Chapters to aid in our work of increasing patriotism by subscribing for the Magazine or contributing toward the Continental Hall Fund.

Respectfully submitted,

FEDORA I. WILBUR,
Assistant Historian General, D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN GENERAL.—During the past month the following volumes have been received:

Bulletin of the Bureau of Rolls and Library of the Department of State, No. 8 (Letters to Jefferson); Flint's Statistics of Public Libraries in the United States and Canada, from Mr. McGee; Doyle's History of the United States, Johnston's History of the United States, Johnston's American Politics, from Henry Holt & Co.; Carrington's Battles of the American Revolution, Dwight's Signers of the Declaration of Independence, Niles's Principles and Arts of the Revolution, from A. S. Barnes & Co. Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution (2 vols.), from Mr. Roberdeau Buchanan; Lossing's Hull's Surrender of Detroit, from Mrs. Nancy O. Winston; The Correspondence of Lord Montague with General Moultrie, 1781, from Mrs. F. M. Jones; The Centennial of Incorporation of Charleston, South Carolina, 1883, from Mrs. F. M. Jones; Anderson's, The Town and City of Waterbury, Connecticut (3 vols.), from the "Melicent Porter" Chapter; Glover's Our Country's Flag, from Mrs. W. B. Glover; Aughey's Tupelo, from Mr. G. A. Stanton for the "Sarah McCalla" Chapter, Iowa; Streeter's Descendants of Stephen and Ursula Streeter, 1642, from the author; J. M. R.'s Items of Ancestry (including

pedigrees of several families), from the author, Mrs. Robinson; Talcott's Talcott Pedigrees, from Mrs. Ralph Emerson; Durie's Index of Pedigrees, supplement, 1886; Constitution and By-Laws of the Sons of the Revolution, 1888, from Professor S. Newcomb; Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography to 1894 (18 vols.); Brooks, The Century Book of Famous Americans, from the Century Company; Perry's Three Little Daughters of the Revolution, from Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; Tribute of Song from Virginia Women to Georgia, from the National Board; Kovaleosky's Vera Vorontzoff, from Madame von Rydingsvärd.

During the past month two volumes of inestimable value and which could probably not be replaced were taken from the office by National Officers without the knowledge of the Librarian or her Deputy, the Curator. The mental perturbation and loss of time which this occasioned leads the Librarian General to call the attention of the Board to the rule which has for years been pasted on the book case, viz: "Books are not to be taken from this Library," and to suggest that the following rule be formally adopted: "No books, pamphlets, periodicals or maps in the Library of the National Society are to be removed from the rooms of the Society."

(Signed)

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE,
Librarian General, D. A. R.

It was moved and seconded that this report, with its recommendations, be accepted. Carried.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The regular meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Tuesday, November 3, Mrs. Brackett, chairman, presiding. Members present: Mrs. Main, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Hichborn, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Brockett.

The Chairman stated that she had received a request from a California Chapter that they should be permitted to have a lady resident in Washington as their representative at the next Congress. As our constitution forbids voting by proxy, it is recommended that the Board confirm the decision officially, and that the Corresponding Secretary General shall so notify this Chapter.

The Recording Secretary General brought before the committee the fact that in going over the old journals, as a member of the "Statute Book" Committee, she had found a motion to the following effect: "On motion of Mrs. Boynton it was resolved that local Chapters be requested not to take the name of the State in which they are organized, for the reason that the constitution contemplates local Chapters in different parts of the same State, and to give any one of them the name of the State would lead to confusion."

A recently formed Chapter has taken the name of the State in which it is located, and it is the desire of the committee to know what action, if any, the Board desires to take in the matter. Will they order that said Chapter be notified of this "request," and asked to kindly accede to it by choosing another name?

The committee also recommend that the Board shall now take action forbidding it in future.

The Treasurer General requested that some day be fixed when, if the fees and dues of applicants were not paid, the papers should not go into the Board meeting.

Upon motion of Mrs. Brockett, it was voted that Wednesday previous to the Board meeting should be the day upon which the Treasurer General and Registrars General should go over the papers and prepare a list to be presented to the Board.

Mrs. Brockett, Registrar General, requested that a committee be appointed to go over the bound volumes of the application papers carefully with a view to removing therefrom all irrelevant matter, such as personal letters, etc. This recommendation was accepted.

Mrs. Draper asked permission to buy a small table for the record books and also an extra book for the members-at-large, the old book being filled up. This was granted.

Respectfully submitted,

ROSE F. BRACKETT,
Chairman.

CHARLOTTE E. MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

The recommendations of this committee were taken up in their order.

First. As to whether it is permissible to represent a Chapter at the Congress outside of Washington, this being equivalent to voting by proxy.

The action of the Executive Committee was officially confirmed.

Second. In regard to the naming of Chapters after States.

Mrs. Brackett said: "It is the opinion of the Chair that this matter can be adjusted between the Recording Secretary General and this Chapter, and unless this is objected to and you wish further discussion on it the Chair decides that it be left to the Recording Secretary General." It was so ordered.

Mrs. Foote moved: "That the recommendation of the Executive Committee forbidding in future the naming of Chapters after States be accepted." Carried.

Upon the third recommendation the decision of the Executive Committee was accepted.

Fourth. A recommendation from Mrs. Brockett that the bound application papers shall be carefully gone over, with a view to removing therefrom all irrelevant matter, such as letters, etc.

In order that the object of this recommendation might be fully understood, Mrs. Brockett explained that it was by no means the intention to remove from the application papers anything appertaining to the genealogy of the applicant, or that is otherwise necessary, but simply personal letters that have no special bearing upon the establishment of the applicant's claim to membership.

The Chair requested that the Registrars General should consult to-

gether on this subject and appoint a committee for the purpose of going over these papers. It was so decided.

The report as a whole was then accepted.

Mrs. Seymour asked that the Librarian General be allowed to purchase Mrs. Ellet's "Women of the Revolution."

It was stated that there was a prospect of this book being presented to the Library, but in the event of any disappointment in this regard the request would be complied with.

(REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.—The Finance Committee met November 3, 1896, and herewith submit list of bills properly endorsed and approved since the last meeting of the Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The committee recommend that the Treasurer General be empowered to invest \$1,000 of the money of the permanent fund in one of the bonds now owned by the current fund, which will have to be disposed of to meet expenses.

Respectfully submitted, (Signed) VIRGINIA MILLER,
Chairman.
ROSE F. BRACKETT,
BELL M. DRAPER.

Report accepted.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization stated that several ladies in Brooklyn desired to form a Chapter, calling it "The Fort Greene Chapter," and asked permission of the Board.

The Recording Secretary General moved: "That the ladies in Brooklyn be permitted to form such a Chapter." Carried.

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE.—Mrs. Brackett, chairman, reported that the Administration Committee had held its usual weekly meetings and attended to the details presented for action, but nothing had been found necessary to offer to the Board of Management for its consideration.

(Signed) ROSE F. BRACKETT,
Chairman.
KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
ELIZABETH TOWSON BULLOCK.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.—*Madam President:* The Printing Committee has held three meetings during the month of October; the first to consider the printing of the proposed constitutions. Bids from three printers were called for and the lowest one accepted—\$32.50 for one thousand copies. At the second meeting orders were given for supplies required by officers. At the third meeting the proof from printer was read.

The following printing supplies were ordered during the month:

For Recording Secretary General, 60 charters to be printed, . . .	\$7 50
For Registrars General, 1,000 certificates,	71 50

For Treasurer General, 6 boxes of envelopes,	\$3 90
For Business Manager of Magazine, 2,000 folders,	7 00
For Corresponding Secretary General, 2,000 information slips, .	7 00
For Recording Secretary General, 1,000 Board meeting notices,	12 25
For Registrars General, 2,000 postals,	24 50
For Recording Secretary General, 200 postals for notices, . . .	5 50
For Registrars General, 2,000 notification cards,	7 50
For Vice-President General in Charge of Organization, 50 Chap- ter commissions,	2 50

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HARRIET D. MITCHELL,
Chairman.

CAROLINE R. NASH,
LYLA M. P. BUCHANAN,
KATE KEARNEY HENRY.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY RELICS COMMITTEE was called for, to which Mrs. Foote responded, but there being an objection made by Dr. McGee to her reading her statement, the Recording Secretary General moved: "That as Mrs. Foote is the only member of the Revolutionary Relics Committee present, she be permitted to proceed with the reading." Carried.

Mrs. Foote read as follows: *Madam President*, I respond to the "Revolutionary Relics Committee," to state that "as the committee has not been called," there is "no committee report." But as a member of this committee, I have the honor to deliver to the Board a "pewter plate," of revolutionary times, the gift of Mrs. H. Perry Stafford, of Cottage City, Massachusetts, to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, with the two photographs, and to read Mrs. Stafford's letter, in which she, herself, presents the plate and gives its history.

To the National Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

HONORED FRIENDS: By the kindness of my dear friend, Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote, I present to you a pewter plate, one hundred and sixteen years old; it was owned by my grandmother, Mrs. Abigail Bacon Sawin, wife of my grandfather, Mr. Thomas Sawin, who was ensign in company —, of Natick, Massachusetts, in the Revolutionary War. My husband's mother, Mrs. Abigail Smith Stafford (who was own cousin to my grandmother, their fathers being brothers, and their mothers sisters who lived next neighbors to each other, in Dover, Massachusetts), I am informed, assisted in melting her mother's pewter plates and moulding bullets to fire at the British in the Revolutionary War. I have quite a number of my grandmother's pewter plates, mugs, porringers, &c., and some other articles which belonged to her, which I intend to present at some future time, if they will be acceptable.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) HARRIET B. PERRY STAFFORD, *D. A. R.*,
Cottage City, Mass.

I have furthermore the privilege to read the last communication, I think, of the esteemed and lamented Prof. G. Brown Goode, to the National Society and to this committee, in acknowledgment of the relics deposited June 12, in the museum, by order of the Board. These were received by Mr. Paul Brockett, Dr. Goode being absent. This letter is dated July 31, 1896, and was forwarded from Washington to Martha's Vineyard. It reads as follows:

My Dear Madam: On behalf of the Museum, and personally, I wish to express to your committee, and to the National Society, our grateful thanks for the revolutionary relics recently deposited in the National Museum. As soon as it is possible, they will be placed upon exhibition in connection with the articles of this character which we already have.

I wish also to thank you for the Magazine which you so kindly sent me, containing my letter.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) G. BROWN GOODE,
Assistant Secretary.

Confident that the Board would be gratified to learn by this session whether these relics were on exhibition or not, I visited the Museum on Saturday last. Ladies, I was more deeply touched by the empty cases, cleared by Dr. Goode to receive the relics of our Society, which he honored, than I could have been had our relics been on exhibition. These very cases stand a touching monument to his faithful services, and when surmounting them I noticed his gift to the Society—the spinning wheel from which our insignia was designed—my patriotism was inspired a thousand fold. “He being dead, yet speaketh.” Let us do with our might what our hands find to do, for we know not “what a day may bring forth.”

I sought at once an interview with Professor Goode's successor,^a Mr. True, Assistant Secretary *pro tem.*, and called his attention to the plans of his lamented predecessor in regard to our relics, and requested him to have the same completed as soon as practicable. Mr. True thanked me for bringing this to his notice and said “the relics should be placed in those cases as soon as the confused state of things (owing to Professor Goode's sudden demise) could be obviated.” I am glad to state, Madam President, that a saddle will be presented by Mrs. Geer, ex-national officer, when a place to receive it can be found. It is of enormous size. saddle.

Regretting that there is no committee report, I now beg to deliver the gift of Mrs. Harriet R. Perry Stafford, of Martha's Vineyard, Cottage City, Massachusetts, as well as the photograph of herself.

(Signed)

MARY SAWYER FOOTE,
Member of the Revolutionary Relics Committee.

November 5, 1896.

At the conclusion of this statement it was moved and carried that these gifts be received with suitable acknowledgments.

Mrs. Nash offered the following resolution: “That the Board of Man-

agement request our President General to write an autograph letter of acknowledgment to Mrs. Goode for the highly prized spinning wheel, by which our insignia was inspired and presented to the National Society by her husband, the late Professor G. Brown Goode, designer of our insignia." Carried.

Madam von Rydingsvärd moved: "That a certificate of membership of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a Chapter charter, and a Chapter Regent's commission be placed among the Society's relics in the Smithsonian Institute." Carried.

REPORT OF THE MAGAZINE COMMITTEE.—Dr. McGee said: "During my absence from the city, the past month, Mrs. Foote very kindly offered to act as chairman of the Magazine Committee, and she will submit the report prepared by those members who were present."

The Magazine Committee has the honor to report as follows:

"The committee met on Munday, November 2, at 10.30 a. m., pursuant to call of the chairman *pro tem*. Present: Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Crabbe, Mrs. Foote.

"The date and hour for the permanent meeting of the committee was appointed for the Monday previous to the session of the National Board, at 10.30 a. m.

"The committee unanimously recommends that the selection of a new cover for the Magazine be indefinitely postponed, or until the proposed union with the Daughters of the Revolution be settled.

"The committee heartily and unanimously approves the judgment of the Editor in simply omitting the words "National Board of Management" above the list of officers in the Magazine, thus correcting the incongruity upon which the Board had taken action in October. This correction had been made by the Editor before receiving the instructions of the Board.

"The committee recommends, therefore, that the Board retain the list as heretofore published, since the simple omission of the heading removes all incompleteness.

"In response to a request from the Editor for more space—one signature, equal to sixteen pages, in case she needs it—the committee voted, three being present, two in the affirmative, with one dissenting voice. The majority, therefore, recommends that this request be granted.

"The subscription list is now 2,167, an increase of more than 500 subscribers since February, 1896. Respectfully submitted."

(Signed)

MARY SAWYER FOOTE,

Chairman pro tem.

H. P. CRABBE,

ELIZABETH TOWSON BULLOCK.

The National Board of Management took issue with the committee upon its second recommendation, and Mrs. Nash moved: "That the resolution referring to the National Board of Management, as published in the Magazine, remain as ordered by the Board at the October meeting." Carried.

The third recommendation of the Magazine Committee, for an increase of space, was vetoed by the Board.

Upon motion, the report, with the above amendments, was accepted.

The report of the Committee to Compile Statute Book was called. The chairman of this committee stated that there had been a quorum at only one of the meetings, but as soon as the other members of the committee were heard from she would report.

The Recording Secretary General announced the following committees appointed by the President General since the October Board meeting:

Committee to Award Prizes for the Best Biography of a Patriotic Woman of the Revolution—Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, Chairman, District of Columbia; Mrs. F. W. Dickins, Rhode Island; Miss Jane Meade Welch, New York; Mrs. Edward Terhune, New Jersey; Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Massachusetts; Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth, New York; Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Massachusetts.

The Recording Secretary General announced that Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont and Mrs. Alice Morse Earle had been placed on this committee, but had declined.

Press Committee—Mrs. Anna Wittenmeyer, Chairman, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Lula M. Gordon, Georgia; Miss Marion H. Brazier, Massachusetts; Mrs. Mary S. Gist, District of Columbia; Miss Carolyn Halsted, New York; Mrs. Anna Hamilton, District of Columbia.

The Recording Secretary General read the report of the Committee on Conference as follows:

CONFERENCE OF THE COMMITTEE ON UNION.

The two committees appointed, respectively, by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the Revolution, with a view to considering measures for the union of the two Societies, assembled at the rooms of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 902 F street, Washington City, District of Columbia, on Thursday, October 8, 1896.

These committees were composed of the following ladies on the part of the General Society, Daughters of the Revolution: Mrs. Viola Holbrook, New York, Chairman; Miss Hunt, Massachusetts; Mrs. Keay, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Stanley, New Jersey; Mrs. E. M. Wood, Ohio; Mrs. A. M. Earle, Long Island.

On the part of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution: Mrs. Brackett, Chairman, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Hichborn.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution Committee, Mrs. Rose Brackett, who said:

"Ladies, it is my duty, as well as pleasure, before the formal opening of this meeting, to bid you welcome, one and all, in the name of our President General and of the National Board of Management. The first thing in order is to elect a chairman for your conference."

It was moved that Mrs. Brackett should preside as chairman of the meeting.

Mrs. Brackett requested that another nomination should be made.

It was again moved and seconded that Mrs. Brackett be the permanent chairman of the united meeting. Carried.

The conference was opened by a question from a member of the Daughters of the Revolution Committee, the delegate from Massachusetts, who inquired from which side the initial steps of this conference came.

The reply was officially given that it came from the Daughters of the Revolution Society during the last Congress, but that the call for this conference was based upon the following motion made before the National Board of Management, March 5, 1896 :

"THAT WHEREAS, We have on several occasions received cordial greetings from the Daughters of the Revolution, and a union of that Society with ours has been suggested ; therefore

"Resolved, That we express to the Daughters of the Revolution our willingness to appoint a committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution for conference with a committee with the Daughters of the Revolution regarding union, if they desire us to do so."

The first question proposed for consideration at the conference was "The Name of the United Societies."

After a lengthy discussion and full expression from both sides it was decided to retain the name of National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The second question presented was that of the "Badge."

The Daughters of the Revolution delegate from New Jersey moved : "That the sense of this meeting be taken as to submitting the question of a badge for the proposed united Society to an expert, requesting him to submit a design emblematic or suggestive of the union." Carried.

(This motion was made contingent upon the possibility of a union).

The third question was that of "Collateral Membership."

After an exhaustive discussion of this point, the following motion was offered :

"In view of the conference looking to the union of the two Societies, Daughters of the American Revolution and Daughters of the Revolution, and in the interest of such union, it is earnestly requested of such members of the Daughters of the American Revolution who came in on collateral lines that they reëxamine their papers, with the aid of the National Registrars, to discover, if possible, lineal ancestry." Carried.

To avoid any misapprehension of this subject, the chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution Committee said : "I can state to you very frankly that no member of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, will be asked to resign on the ground of collateral membership. No such proposition would for a moment be entertained by the National Board of Management. The Board decided that not a name on those rolls should be dropped for any purpose except

those specified in our constitution. I can tell you at once what action our National Board will take upon that point." (All the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution Committee corroborated this statement, after being asked by the chairman if this was their understanding of the matter.) The chairman further said: "We were all present and you remember that our Board of Management said that no name would be dropped for any purpose except for the reasons specified in our constitution. We consider that our Registrars have done perfect work; the papers are accepted by our Society, and as far as the National Board is concerned these names will always remain on the rolls, except for the reasons already stated. The matter of the collateral and lineal was twice discussed in our Society, and it was settled in Congress. Since then it never comes up at all; we never recognize it in any way in our Society. It is a point of honor in the National Society that those who have entered in that way shall not be asked to resign. I hope the ladies will see my point, that with the National Society we are such an enormous preponderance of lineals, and that it is the lineals who have taken this stand, that no resignations shall be demanded. This is a point of honor."

The fourth question presented by the Daughters of the Revolution Committee was in regard to the "Reëxamination of Papers," as follows: "We ask for the reëxamination of all papers accepted before February, 1894, with a view to placing your collateral membership on a lineal basis, and we suggest the request for resignation of any who may not be able to prove lineal descent."

Fifth question: "Attestation before a Notary Public."

The point being raised by one of the Daughters of the Revolution Committee that all papers for application should be attested before a notary public, it was officially stated by a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution Committee that inasmuch as the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, had already hundreds of such attestations on its files there was no objection to making this uniform in future.

Sixth question, "The Seal."

The discussion upon this point led to the following motion: "That the seal of the Daughters of the Revolution be accepted by the Daughters of the American Revolution with the requisite changes in the name and dates." Carried.

(It was discussed as to what these changes should be, all understanding the matter thoroughly.)

Seventh question, "State Organizations."

The delegate from New Jersey inquired if it were within the power of the national organization to appropriate money for the uses of the different States advocating State organizations.

In reply, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution Committee stated: "Our constitution does not provide for any State

organizations whatever, nor is any provision for them made in the proposed revision of the constitution."

The chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution Committee then spoke to this point: "Ladies, we could scarcely expect any organization coming into another (no matter which way we go), to bring into that body any questions that would raise dissensions there. In our Society we do not wish any questions brought in that are going to trouble us. It is about as much as we can do to take care of our Society as it is. I wish that you ladies would examine our methods here. When we have our Congress the work which that Congress entails is enormous, and yet we have always gone on well, and I think with much credit. But you can see at once that it would be a fatal thing for the Daughters of the American Revolution (I am speaking personally) to take in a membership of several hundred who would immediately make a demand for State rights, and would bring that question up to agitate it continually in our Society. When that thing comes up, it is the effort of ten thousand to defeat it. If ten thousand should resign on account of their preference for State rights, we should still have six thousand patriotic, national women who are going to stand by the national organization in this Society, and I am sure you will realize what a fatal thing it would be to this Society to take in a large number who so greatly prefer State organizations."

The delegate from Massachusetts said: "I had felt yesterday, when this matter was discussed, that Massachusetts would be yielding that which is very dear to her in yielding State organizations. But I will say on that point I was converted by what Mrs. Boynton said yesterday about State organizations."

Chairman: "Though we are anxious for this union, I feel confident that when this subject is brought to the National Board of Management and to the Congress, they would be averse to receiving those who are in favor of State organizations. In entering another Society there should be no feeling of faction and constantly regarding themselves as belonging to some other body. I can state to you very clearly now just what would be the decision of the Board on this point."

Eighth question, "The Colors."

It was officially stated on this subject, that the Daughters of the American Revolution Committee had been authorized by the National Board of Management to accept the colors of the Daughters of the Revolution, if it was so desired.

The members of the Daughters of the Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution Committees expressed very plainly that in all suggestions and propositions regarding mutual concessions, they had no power to commit either Society, and committed themselves only to the conscientious furtherance of the objects of the conference.

After many expressions of gratification at the result and the mutual understanding arrived at by the delegates, and thanks on the part of the

committee, Daughters of the Revolution, for the unfailing courtesy and hospitality extended to them by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, the conference closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ROSE F. BRACKETT,
Chairman.

CHARLOTTE E. MAIN,
HARRIET D. MITCHELL,
MARY I. FORSYTH,
HELEN M. BOYNTON,
JENNIE FRANKLIN HICHBORN.

The Chair suggested that the discussion of this report be taken up in sections.

1. "The Name of the United Societies."

This, as stated in the report, was accepted by the joint committee.

2. "The Badge." It was announced that this change was contingent upon the possibility of a union.

Mrs. Ritchie said: "Madam Chairman, if you desire an expression of opinion from the Board I would say that I do not see how we can change our badge."

The Chair stated that the Board of Management, in its instructions to its committee, had said there would be no change in the badge, but that they had to dispose of the questions as they came up in the conference, and it was stated that in the event of a change in the badge it should be submitted to a designer.

The Recording Secretary General suggested that the Board should remember that the Daughters of the Revolution Committee had as many votes in this matter as the Daughters of the American Revolution Committee had.

Miss Johnston: "I do not see how they can expect sixteen thousand members to change their badge."

Mrs. Main: "Their idea was to add to this badge, underneath, simply a scroll which they have."

Mrs. Foote: "That in accordance with the instructions given to the Committee on Union by the National Board I move that our insignia be retained without any alteration." Carried.

3. "Collateral Membership."

Dr. McGee moved: "That the President General appoint an officer or a committee to communicate with collateral members regarding their preparing lineal papers." Motion lost.

4. "Attestation before a Notary Public."

Report satisfactory.

5. "The Seal."

Mrs. Ritchie offered the following: "That the present Seal of the Daughters of the American Revolution be retained unaltered." Carried.

Moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Union be accepted, with the above amendments. Carried.

It was moved to adjourn until Friday at ten o'clock a. m.

Pursuant to call, the meeting was opened at ten a. m., with prayer by the Chaplain General.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Holbrook, requesting a copy of the national charter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and was instructed to comply with this request.

The Recording Secretary General brought the matter of the "Albermarle" Chapter to the attention of the Board, stating that the original and duplicate charters held by this Chapter had both been returned to the office, and after having made all necessary explanation, she requested the Board to decide which was the original and which the duplicate.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the charter countersigned by the State Regent of Virginia, is, in the opinion of the National Board of Management, the legal charter of the "Albermarle" Chapter, and is the one to be numbered by the Recording Secretary General and returned to the officers of the Chapter." Unanimously carried.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.—*Madam President General, and Ladies of the National Board, Daughters of the American Revolution*: The Auditing Committee respectfully submit to you the report of Mr. George M. Coffin, an expert accountant.

We would recommend to the Board the immediate use of checks bearing the name of the Society and also insignia on the side of the check, the paper of the checks to be cream white and the lettering in blue; also that the checks and stubs be numbered and used as suggested by Mr. Coffin in his report.

We also recommend the use of the printed receipt book, as in his report, suggesting the printing of loose receipts, to use when necessary, and when properly signed, have same receipt pasted in the receipt book.

For the future welfare of our Society we would suggest the following plans for your consideration, to take effect with the incoming Treasurer General: That a different system of bookkeeping be adopted, and we recommend that system suggested by Mr. Coffin to your committee; also that the books of the Treasurer General be kept at the rooms of the Society, 902 F Street, and a competent bookkeeper employed to do the clerical service on the books for the Treasurer General.

Hoping that this may meet with your approval and calm consideration, we respectfully submit it this 5th day of November, 1896.

JULIA CLEVES HARRISON,
Chairman.

HELEN M. BOYNTON,
AGNES M. DENNISON.

The chairman of the Auditing Committee read the following:
(Copy)

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 10, 1896.*

DR. JULIA CLEVES HARRISON,

Chairman Auditing Committee,

National Society, D. A. R., Washington, D. C.

MADAM: In accordance with the request and instructions of your committee, I commenced auditing the accounts of the Treasurer General of the Society on the morning of the 6th inst., at her office in the Washington Loan and Trust Building, and concluded the work on the afternoon of the 9th.

The books of the Treasurer General show the following cash transactions:

Cash on hand February 10, 1896,	\$4,048 11
Cash received since, to September 30, inclusive,	21,388 96
	<hr/>
Total,	\$25,437 07
Cash disbursed to September 30, inclusive,	24,707 44
	<hr/>
Cash balance September 30, 1896,	729 63

The cash receipts comprised a large number of small amounts, and with regard to these, I verified the correctness of the additions of items extended to the outer column of the cash book, and then verified the footings of these amounts. On the side of expenditures, which comprised nearly five hundred items, I verified each and every item and found them all properly vouched for, or explained. I also verified extensions and additions here. Nearly all expenditures were made by checks on bank, all of which were returned by the bank, with the exception of a few which have not yet been presented by the holders, and all paid checks were found properly endorsed by the parties to whose order they were made payable. These I regarded as sufficient evidence of payment of all expenditures charged on the Treasurer General's books, but in addition, I examined all receipts for expenditures filed by the Treasurer General, and found all these properly receipted and approved by the chairman of the Finance Committee, with the exception of a few payments for clerical services in the various offices of the Society for the month of February.

The pass book showing transactions with the National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, District of Columbia, was written up to the 7th inst. by the bank, and returned with all checks paid to that date, and showed a balance in bank on the 7th to the credit of the Treasurer General of, \$778 23

To this adding checks drawn after September 30, and paid since that date, 102 85

The result is, 881 08

Deducting the sum of sixteen checks drawn prior to September 30, but not presented for payment, 146 45

The resulting balance is, \$734 63

This balance (\$734.63) exceeds the balance called for by the Treasurer General's books (\$729.63) by \$5.00, which she explains by the statement that this amount was, at some time since February 10, deposited by her to make good what appeared to be an error. I suggested that this difference be adjusted by refunding herself the amount of \$5.00.

The pass book showing transactions with the American Security and Trust Company, Washington, District of Columbia, was also written up by the company to October 7, and showed a balance for September 30, 1896, belonging to the Permanent Fund, of, \$713 51
The books of the Treasurer General call for, 738 57
an amount \$25.00 greater, which is explained this way :

In several instances printed checks on the American Security and Trust Company were used for drawing checks on the National Metropolitan Bank, the name of this bank being written in below the printed words "American Security and Trust Company," and the pen being drawn through these printed words, and the check being presented at the Trust Company by the payee, it was paid by the Trust Company instead of the bank. This makes the bank account \$25.00 over and the trust account \$25.00 short of the correct amount in each case, and I suggested how the difference could be adjusted.

In addition to this error I found some checks wrongly numbered, some numbered in pencil, and one without a number (374). To guard against such errors in future I would suggest the use of a check book, neatly printed and bearing the design of the Society, and that the checks bear numbers printed in sequentially, the stubs being numbered in the same way to correspond, also that all checks be drawn successively from such a book on the bank or company by which it is payable.

I would also suggest that all disbursements, small or large, be made by checks, payable to the order of the party to whom the amount is due, and also that receipts for all expenditures be taken in a receipt book in printed form, instead of on loose vouchers, as at present.

In this connection I found on cash books several entries for dues refunded Chapters, where the check in each case was drawn for \$5 less than the refund. This, the Treasurer General stated, was done because in each case the Chapter owed \$5 for a charter, which she deducted from dues refunded, charging the full amount of dues on cash book and crediting the \$5 as received from the Chapter. If it is necessary to retain fees for charters from dues refunded this treatment is proper ; but if the Chapters can be relied on to remit the charter fees, then the better plan would be to remit each Chapter a check for the full amount of dues refunded and have the Chapter remit the Treasurer General the amount of charter fee.

With the exception of two entries made on the cash book, to correct errors in the amounts of dues received, and two made to correct errors in amounts received from the Permanent Fund, and one error in the footing of a column, through transposition of figures, I found the cash book neatly and accurately kept.

I could find no account for "cash" on the ledger, as there should be, for posting the total receipts and expenditures monthly, or oftener, if desired. The ledger, so far as I examined it, was also very neatly written up, but does not, in my opinion, show the condition of the Society's affairs as clearly and simply as it might if a day book or journal was used in connection with the cash book, and in some respects much labor could be saved.

If this were done the ledger accounts could be kept so that a balance of its accounts, at the end of each year, would show at a glance the total receipts and sources from which received, and total expenditures and nature of these. The accounts with Chapters could also be balanced and closed, while now it appears they are simply ruled off without being balanced and closed.

With the Treasurer General I also visited the vaults of the American Security and Trust Company, where she exhibited to me the following securities :

Note of W. H. Doherty, dated May, 1892, secured by		
real estate,		\$1,000 00
Note of John H. Walter, dated May 9, 1896, secured		
by real estate (\$2,500) costing with int.,	2,556 66	
2 Debenture Bonds of American S. & T. Co., \$500, .	1,000 00	
4 " " " " " 100, .	400 00	
1 " " " " " . . .	1,000 00	
2 United States 4 % reg. bonds \$1,000 each, par value,	2,000 00	

These securities, the Treasurer General states belong to the Permanent Fund of the Society.

I also found there :

6 U. S. reg. 5 % bonds, \$1,000 each (par value), . .	\$6,000 00
2 " " 4 % " 1,000 " " " . .	2,000 00

and was informed that

1 U. S. 4 % reg. bond (par value),	1,000 00
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was in the hands of the cashier of the National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, D. C.

These nine United States bonds are said to belong to the Current Fund of the Society.

In addition, I was shown a note for \$240, payable on demand, signed by T. B. Moran, belonging to the Continental Hall Fund.

All of which is

Respectfully submitted by (Signed) GEORGE M. COFFIN.

(Copy)

To the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution :

Being unavoidably absent from the city, please allow me to say, as a member of the Auditing Committee, that since different members of the Board have asserted that we do not understand our business ; that we have overstepped our bounds, it seems necessary to state : First, That we did not claim to understand the work thoroughly, and told the Treasurer General frankly that she would have to explain her system before we could audit the books. She willingly did so, and we had no difficulty afterwards ; Second, Our chairman reports that the books had been thoroughly examined, and that the moneys were all accounted for.

We have repeatedly stated that while we have all confidence in our Treasurer General, and did not wish to criticise any department of her work, we still felt that it would be greatly to the advantage of the Society that there should be one or two changes in the methods used, viz : that the books, after the current year, be kept in the office of the Society, and in a fire-proof safe. The Treasurer General, herself, agreed with this latter suggestion. It seems strange that anyone could think this "persecution" of the Treasurer General, since it has reference to her successors, not to herself.

Third. If the committee has overstepped its bounds we can only say that we have complied with our instructions, as we understood them, and have tried to do so courteously and conscientiously.

Respectfully submitted, (Signed) HELEN M. BOYNTON.

(Copy)

To the National Board of Management :

LADIES : As I shall be out of the city during the November meeting, I wish to submit in writing my unqualified approval of the report and recommendations as furnished the Auditing Committee by the expert accountant, Mr. Coffin.

(Signed)

AGNES M. DENNISON.

Mrs. Hichborn moved : " That the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted without the recommendations." Carried.

Mrs. Dickson moved : " That a vote of thanks be given our faithful and efficient Treasurer General for her work." Carried.

Mrs. Mitchell inquired as to what were the wishes of the Board in regard to sending out the copies of the proposed revision of the constitution.

Dr. McGee offered the following : " That whereas the Congress directed that the Board should issue the proposed revision of the constitution at this meeting ; therefore,

" *Resolved*, That we, in order to proceed in accordance with the constitution of the National Society, do now formally approve of the proposed revision."

A rising vote was called for on this motion, and resulted as follows:

Affirmative, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Hichborn, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Draper, Madame von Rydingsvärd—6.

Negative, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Ritchie, Miss Miller, Miss Wilbur, Mrs. Main—10.

Not voting, Mrs. Crabbe, Miss Johnston, Dr. Harrison—3.

Mrs. Mitchell, as secretary of the Constitution Committee, presented the bill of the stenographer, employed by the committee, and other expenses incurred by them.

Mrs. Draper moved that the bills be paid. Motion lost by one vote.

Mrs. Foote moved: "That the bills from the Committee on Revision be referred back to the committee." Carried.

Mrs. Mitchell moved: "That this Board authorize the transmission of these copies of proposed revision to the Chapters, according to instructions from the Congress." Carried.

The Chair stated that the work of the Congress would now be taken up and announced that the Committee on Arrangements is the resident membership of the National Board of Management.

The first thing was to elect the chairman of the Committee on Arrangements.

The Recording Secretary General moved: "That the First Vice-President General of our Board shall be the chairman of the Committee on Arrangements." Carried unanimously by a rising vote.

It was moved to adjourn until two o'clock p. m.

The meeting being called to order, Mrs. Sarah Berrian C. Morgan, State Regent of Georgia, was unanimously elected to give, in behalf of the Sixth Continental Congress, a response to the address of welcome of the President General.

Mrs. Bullock moved: "That the tellers be appointed outside of the Congress to act during the entire Congress." Carried.

Mrs. Bullock moved: "That a ballot box be purchased for the use of the Continental Congress." Carried.

The Recording Secretary General moved: "That the Board go into executive session for the discussion of the various details incident upon the assembling of the Sixth Continental Congress." Carried.

Upon motion, the regular session was resumed.

Mrs. Seymour, Registrar General, read the name of Miss Ella L. Howe, which was accepted by the Board, and the Recording Secretary General was requested to cast the ballot for this lady.

Mrs. Henry moved that the flowers presented to the Board by the New York City Chapter delegation be presented to the First Vice-President General. Seconded and carried.

The Board then adjourned until the first Thursday in December.

Respectfully submitted, CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General, D. A. R.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL, D. A. R.,

FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1896.

RECEIPTS.

Cash in bank October 1, 1896,	\$927 38
Initiation fees,	\$631 00
Annual dues (\$923, less \$116 refunded),	807 00
Interest on Government bonds,	75 00
Application blanks,	3 00
Lineage Book, Vol. I,	3 50
Directory,	20 50
Rosettes (\$54.90—\$40 expense),	14 90
	<hr/> 1,554 90

Total receipts, \$2,482 28

DISBURSEMENTS.

Magazine for November.

Printing (\$266.51 and engraving \$3.96), . .	\$270 47
Salary of Editor,	83 34
Salary of Business Manager,	50 00
Stationery,	26 20
Incidental expenses,	27 86

\$457 87

Less receipts, 205 14

Net cost, 252 73

Lineage Book, Vol. II.

Clerical service in compiling for October and November,	200 00
---	--------

Ribbon.

Expenditures, \$27, less receipts, \$3.13,	23 87
--	-------

Souvenir Spoons.

Expenditures, \$7, less receipts, \$4.50,	2 50
---	------

Current Expenses.

Office rent,	\$100 00
Office incidentals,	12 00
Office furniture (table and basket),	1 35
Engrossing 662 certificates,	66 20
Printing 50 commissions,	2 50
Engraving on commission plate,	1 50

Printing 2,000 circulars of information, . . .	\$7 00
Printing and mailing 1,000 copies revised constitution,	35 50
Printing 2,000 notification cards,	7 50
Printing 60 charters,	7 50
Printing 2,500 postals and furnishing postals,	40 25
10,000 application blanks,	82 65
Postage on 1,500 certificates of membership,	90 00
Stamping 32 boxes of stationery,	13 50
Stationery for active officers,	51 78
Book for members-at-large,	6 00
Binding books for library,	1 20
Hotel bill for Daughters of the Revolution,	60 00
Postage for State Regents (Massachusetts, \$9.99; Rhode Island, \$9.71; Ohio, \$5.00; Washington, \$7.00),	31 70

Postage and Incidentals for Active Officers.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization,	\$5 30
Recording Secretary General,	10 00
Corresponding Secretary General,	10 00
Registrars General,	5 00
Treasurer General,	9 45
Librarian General,	5 60
	<hr/> 45 35

Clerical Services.

Curator (\$75) and Stenographer (\$75), \$150 00	
Clerical service for Recording Secretary General,	30 00
Clerical service for Registrars General,	80 00
Clerical service for Treasurer General,	78 50
Clerical service on card catalogue,	50 00
Clerical service on record books,	30 00
Stenographer for President General,	5 00
	<hr/> 423 50
	<hr/> 1,086 98
Balance, cash in hand December 1, 1896,	1,566 08
	<hr/> 916 20
	<hr/> \$2,482 28

PERMANENT FUND.

Cash in bank, November 1, 1896,	\$926 05
Interest on Doherty (\$30) and Walter's notes (\$75)	\$105 00
Interest on American Security and Trust Co. bonds,	25 00
Charter fees,	30 00

Life Membership Fees.

Miss Edith May Tilley, through William Ellery Chapter,	\$12 50
Mrs. L. H. Tillinghast, through Gaspee Chapter,	12 50
Mrs. William A. Montgomery, through Irondequoit Chapter,	12 50
Mrs. R. B. Perry, Reedsburg, Wisconsin,	25 00
	<hr/>

62 50

*Contributions to Continental Hall**Fund since November 1, 1896.*

Through Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter :

Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson,	\$25 00
Miss Letitia E. Stevenson,	10 00
Mrs. Julia G. (Stevenson) Hardin,	5 00
Mrs. M. T. Scott (Julia G.),	10 00
Mrs. Isaac Funk (Frances C.),	5 00
Miss Emma Howard, Knoxville,	10 00
Mrs. Carrie R. Braley,	5 00
Miss Carrie Christie,	5 00
Miss Elizabeth Christie,	5 00
	<hr/>

80 00

Through Crawford County Chapter :

Mrs. Anna J. Kemp,	10 00
Mrs. Emma L. Merwin,	5 00
Dr. Susan F. Rose,	5 00
Miss Emma Davis,	5 00
Mrs. Blanche S. Gill,	5 00
Mrs. Mary D. Colton,	3 00
Mrs. Elizabeth S. Fuller,	2 00
Mrs. Frances B. Dayton,	2 00
Mrs. S. Josephine Bates,	1 00
Mrs. Kate S. Malone,	2 00
Mrs. Frances S. Hollister,	2 00
Mrs. Ella D. Hassler,	1 00
Mrs. Annie W. Hempstead,	1 00
Mrs. Senora J. Thompson,	1 00
Mrs. Marion B. Larned,	50
Mrs. Emily J. Holmes,	1 00
Mrs. Anna S. Smith,	1 00
Mrs. Mae Goff Smith,	1 00
Miss Katharine Gridley,	1 00
Miss Isabella H. Brawley,	1 00
	<hr/>

50 50

Shikellimo Chapter :

Mrs. Martha Cowden,	3 00	3 00	
		<u>133 50</u>	
			<u>356 00</u>

Cash in bank December 1, 1896, \$1,282 05

TOTAL ASSETS.

Current Fund.

Cash in bank,	\$ 916 20
United States Government bonds,	10,328 95
	<u>\$11,245 15</u>

Permanent Fund.

Cash in bank,	\$ 1,282 05
Permanent investments,	9,643 47
	<u>10,925 52</u>

Total assets, \$22,170 67

Respectfully submitted,
December 3, 1896.

BELL M. DRAPER,
Treasurer General.

Since closing the books \$10 have been received for the Continental Hall Fund through the Chicago Chapter from Mrs. J. A. Coleman.

The Treasurer General takes this opportunity to say that several statements in the report of the expert to the Auditing Committee, while true as far as they go, convey a wrong impression because they do not state the whole truth.

If at any time these statements or any other criticisms of her work are considered of sufficient importance by the Board to be submitted to her, she will gladly return the same with explanations.

As it must now be evident to the Board what were the circumstances over which the Treasurer General had no control, on account of which she was compelled last month to ask for extra help, she requests that in view of the great amount of legitimate work in her department during the next three months,

1st, That her books be not audited again until the end of the fiscal year.

2d, That at that time a bank expert be engaged, not by the Auditing Committee, nor by the Treasurer General, but by the National Society, and that he examine at such time and in such place as suits her convenience, all books, vouchers, etc., in her custody, and give a written receipt therefor before they are delivered to the Auditing Committee.

3d. That inasmuch as the person employed by the Auditing Committee last October made five mistakes in his work involving over one hundred dollars, all of which, although in her favor, were pointed out to him by the Treasurer General and corrected by him before submitting his report, she must request that in justice to the National Society and herself the person employed in February be at least as accurate as herself.

ERRATA.

We correct the error in spelling in the October number, page 408, to Eleanor F. Noel.

Page 660—After the words Recording Secretary General omit the words “reported that the chairman of the.”

Page 661—Omit the words “same in the” before “AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE” and insert after them the phrase, “in the catalogue of the show.”



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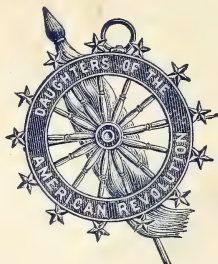
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No. 2

THE

AMERICAN MONTHLY

MAGAZINE

HISTORIC

PATRIOTIC

FEBRUARY, 1897



EDITOR

MARY S. LOCKWOOD



PUBLISHED BY

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION

WASHINGTON (902 F Street)

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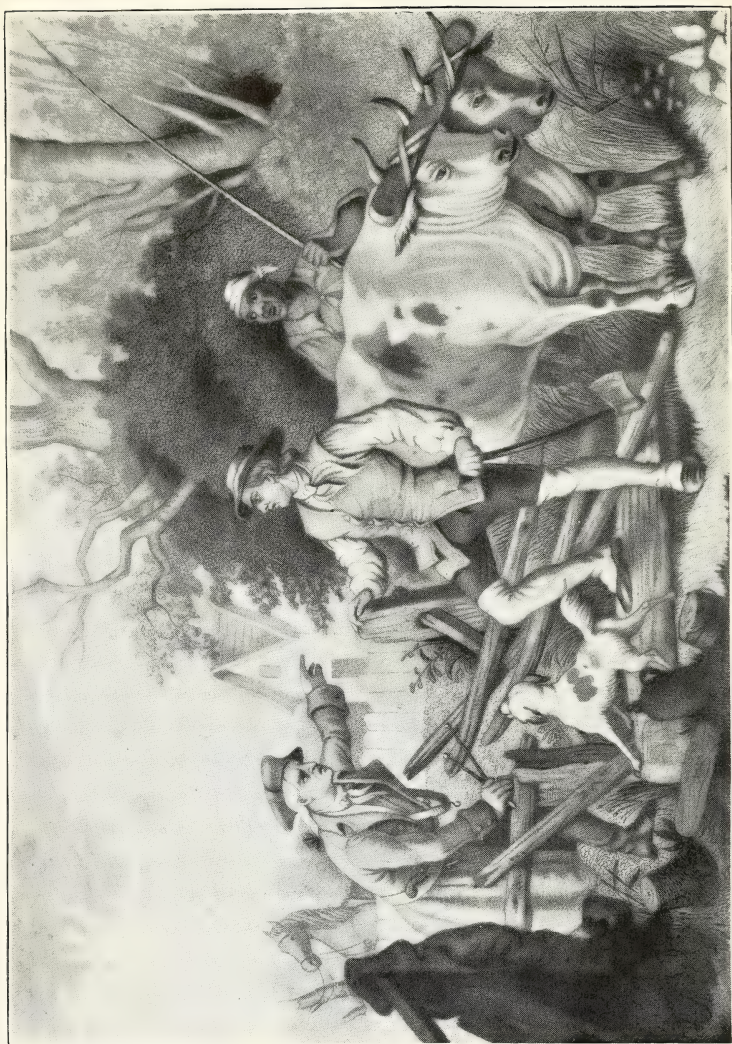
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PUTNAM RECEIVING THE NEWS OF THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.

American Monthly Magazine

VOL. X. WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY, 1897.

NO. 2

THE STORY OF THE WINTERS.

[Read before the Lucretia Shaw Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, New London, Connecticut, by Mrs. Adeline Bartlett Allyn, of Black Hall, Connecticut.]

I WISH to speak to you this afternoon concerning the events of the winters of the Revolution, and trust that a brief résumé of these may prove of interest. Much was accomplished—progress was made and strength developed through the privations of these dreary winters of equal importance with the battles and for which we owe to our ancestors as deep a debt of gratitude as for their heroism on the battlefield.

In studying the evolution of any great thing, we must look back of its first positive and apparent expression to its early beginning, and the American Revolution does not begin with the Declaration of Independence, nor yet with the battle of Lexington, or with “Paul Revere’s Ride.” As far back as the winter of 1773 we see the stirring of that power which was soon to prove its maturity in those striking events.

The Colonies in truth were grown too strong to exist any longer as colonies; they were too full of the grand vitality of their youth and vigor to remain dependent members of any monarchy across the sea, or to submit to the rule of any state but themselves, had the monarchy been as just as England now is, or the rule of George as mild as that of Victoria. This is the true cause of the Revolution. The Colonies had attained their majority, and no wise parent expects to dictate to a grown son or daughter how he shall stamp his paper or she shall make her tea; we may *counsel*, and that effectively, but *dictate*, Oh, no!

But our dear mother England was not wise just then when

her decisions were made by George III and voiced by Lord North. Even the judicious and upright Chatham, had he lived longer and determined the acts of Parliament as his own better judgment dictated, could hardly have held these vigorous full grown men in the leading strings of childhood.

And some of these early events which mark the dawn of our liberty—how entirely in character they are for bright youth, full of vigor, spirit, and independence. The resistance of the Boston boys against the wanton tyranny of the soldiers who would break up their snow slides was one of the acts of a winter teeming with life, energy, and event, though the time was not yet ripe for achievement. And the Boston Tea Party! was there ever a deed in the history of any country so dramatic—so picturesque—and withal so well judged, as this which occurred on the 17th of December, 1773. A winter which opened with a social function like that, kept up its character throughout, and it is only from want of time that we fail to fill our pages with the events of that winter alone.

The entire winter of 1774 and 1775 was one of busy organizing and preparation throughout New England as well as in Philadelphia. The thrilling events of the next summer—Lexington, Bunker Hill, Ticonderoga following swiftly on each other could not have taken place but for the winter's work.

The winter of 1775 and 1776 opens gloriously for our young nation. Exasperated by the employment of the German mercenaries against them, one of the most dashing campaigns of the entire war was undertaken and carried out. Richard Montgomery, despite the obstacles of snow and dense forests, went down Lake Champlain with 2,000 men and captured Montreal, while Benedict Arnold—brave, spirited, and loyal then—with 1,200 more marched through the primeval wilderness of Maine and reached Quebec. These two little armies met and made a desperate assault upon this impregnable fortress, but were finally repulsed. This attempt cost the life of the brave Montgomery, and Arnold was severely wounded. Had he too fallen there, how much better had it been for Benedict Arnold!

The summer of 1776 had been an eventful one, but Novem-

ber brings us to another of the many thorns in the side of Washington—Charles Lee. He was a man of unquestioned ability, cradled in the army—son of a British officer—he obtained a commission at the early age of eleven years. He had an irregular education, yet by ability, diligence, and ambition had acquired a fair knowledge of Latin and Greek, and spoke several modern languages. He had studied and practiced the art of war, commanded a company of grenadiers in the French and Indian wars, that school of revolutionary officers, and had been severely wounded there.

A man of such varied gifts had been a valuable support to Washington had he been willing to act under or in harmony with him. He however assumed his deserts to be greater than those of the Commander-in-Chief. He had tried vainly to induce Congress to appoint him to the first position, but failing to secure this his wounded vanity led him to disobey orders and thus to frustrate the well laid plan of Washington. He had prepared a well arranged coalition with Lee by which they were to unite their forces and face Lord Howe with an army of fourteen thousand men, engage him in battle, and cut off his advance on Philadelphia; but Lee in direct disobedience marched his forces to Morristown apparently to conduct a campaign on his own account. The army being thus divided it was impossible for Washington to face Howe and he was forced to retreat through New Jersey and cross the Delaware into Pennsylvania. This was perhaps the darkest among many dark moments in his life. In a private letter to his brother he expressed the fear that the “game is nearly up.” Every one but himself considered him ruined, and only the unconquerable courage of such a spirit as his own could have sustained him at this time. But what became of Lee meanwhile? He marched to Morristown as though intending to make an attack, when he is caught at a tavern outside his own line carousing in dressing gown and slippers, is made prisoner and carried to New York. It has recently been ascertained through some papers found in England that he then turned traitor and gave to Howe all the information in his power to enable him to overcome Washington.

The loss of Lee proved a gain however, as it left Sullivan in

command. He marched hastily to Washington's aid, helping him to conquer the Hessians at Trenton, and thus to celebrate his Christmas by that glorious victory which you know so well. This was indeed an eventful winter. After the surrender of the Hessians on Christmas day the army was about to disband, as the term of enlistment expired with the year 1776. Washington and his officers offered them a small bounty, and induced them to reënlist. At this time Robert Morris, the patriotic financier at Philadelphia, came forward with money and supported Washington at his great need. Congress also gave him the strongest assurance of appreciation in making him military dictator in these words: "Happy is it for this country that the general of their forces can safely be intrusted with unlimited power, and neither personal security, liberty nor property be in the least endangered thereby." Thus ended the year 1776, the most glorious in our history, and surely with encouragement to our great commander. The opening of 1777 was signalized by the victory at Princeton, which prevented the British from crossing New Jersey and obliged them to stay quietly in New York for the winter. The result of these successes not only convinced the American Congress of the great ability of Washington, but showed his military genius to the world. The eyes of all France were drawn to him. Marquis de Lafayette could not wait for the tardy action of his government, but came as a volunteer in a vessel furnished at his own expense. Baron de Kalb, from Germany, and the two noble Poles, Kosciusko and Pulaski, hastened to aid the cause of freedom with their training and experience.

In telling the story of the winters I may not describe Burgoyne's surrender but I may be permitted to speak of the events which followed this decisive victory, and were consequent upon it. This engagement was one of the "fifteen decisive battles of the world," and the consequence were momentous. In England the feeling was so strong in favor of conciliating the Americans that both people and Parliament would grant to them everything they would ask—except independence. Lord Chatham, the friend of America, was to be made prime minister, since he was the only man in England who was equal to the task of renewing the friendly union between

Great Britain and America. Surely no one else could do anything, and it was a task beyond the power even of him. His sudden death put an end to any such hope on the part of England. Lord North sent commissioners during this winter to negotiate a treaty of peace, but it was too late. Indeed, as we said before, the utmost conciliation would have done nothing more than to postpone the independence.

In France, Silas Deane, Arthur Lee, and Benjamin Franklin had been residing for more than a year, trying to induce the government to enter into a treaty with the United States; to obtain ships of war, loans of money, and above all the acknowledgment of their existence as a nation. It was not for the interest of France, however, just then to break with England. Many private individuals had shown the warmest sympathy with America, and a large sum of money had been advanced, ostensibly as individual contributions, and the whole nation was carried away by ardent enthusiasm for the cause of American liberty.

Franklin was the idol of France, everywhere he was regarded as a sage and received with the deepest reverence. He was described as joining "to the demeanor of Phocian the spirit of Socrates." His venerable head, adorned with his own hair flowing freely over his shoulders, was seen on medallions of every variety, on snuff boxes, and even set in rings. "Poor Richard's" sayings of homely wisdom were quoted as the utterances of a superior being, and it was esteemed almost a royal privilege to gain admission to the modest house at Passy, where he made his home while in France. Mr. Adams says of him: "Franklin's reputation was more universal than that of Leibnitz or Newton, Frederick the Great or Voltaire, and his character was more beloved and esteemed than any of them . . . If a collection could be made of gazettes of Europe for the latter half of the eighteenth century a greater number of panegyrical paragraphs upon his 'Le Grand Franklin' would appear it is believed than upon any other man that had ever lived. His appearance in the French salons was an event of great importance to the whole of Europe."

All this, however true, did not suffice to induce the government to take the decisive step of acknowledging the nation.

It was not until after the surrender of Burgoyne that the King signed the treaty on the 6th of February, 1778, and sent a fleet to our aid. The only condition exacted was that the United States should pledge themselves never to surrender their entire independence nor return to subjection under British rule. Spain followed the example of France and before long Holland also.

But there is another side to the story of the winter of 1778-79 beside this of honorable and deserved success. Cheering as was the aspect of affairs abroad, at home it was dreary and full of gloom. Washington and his army passed the winter in the encampment at Valley Forge. The weather was unusually severe; and hungry, cold, and barefoot, the soldiers marked their steps in blood on the snow. They built for themselves rude huts of logs plastered with clay, 14x16 feet square, and 6½ high. In a rude military village thus formed, without sufficient food, clothes, or blankets, the Commander-in-Chief of the American Army and his soldiers were stationed to confine the enemy in the city of Philadelphia. It was without doubt the power of the single soul of Washington which supported the spirit of his army during this time of most dismal suffering and discouragement. Marvellous indeed was the manner in which he had soothed the discontent of his officers, and still more marvellous the manner in which he had breathed his own spirit of patience and perseverance into soldiery. And during all this time he was himself burdened, perplexed, and deeply annoyed by the intrigues of his personal enemies, who being jealous of the power vested in him by Congress, were mocking all the while to undermine the confidence which that body had in him, and to induce them to distrust and displace him. Tedious, indeed, were it to go over the details of the "Conway cabal" and out of place on an occasion like the present, but it is due to Washington to mention this as one of the features of this winter of special suffering; and to pay to his clear judgment, his fortitude and patience the tribute which they deserve.

Meanwhile, in contrast with this picture of suffering and privation, let us look on that of the situation of the British Army in Philadelphia. They were enjoying every luxury and com-

fort in that city, and so far from feeling the horrors of war they were amusing themselves with masques and pageants all winter. One especially, called the "Mischiauga," given in honor of Lord Howe and his brother Sir William Howe, in the arrangement of which the unfortunate Major André was most efficient. Unquestionably a beautiful display was this combined tournament and regatta on the Delaware River. Gayly colored barges crowded the stream and triumphal arches spanned the avenues lined with the King's troops along which marched the heroes attended by a train of knights and ladies in fantastic costumes. A glowing description of this is given in a letter to a lady friend by Major André in which he boasts of his success in millinery and offers to furnish her supplies in that line.

At the time of this silken and effeminate display the number of British chivalry cooped up in Philadelphia was upwards of nineteen thousand, while the American force at Valley Forge holding them in confinement was less than twelve thousand men worn with privation and exposure. It may be that like the delay of Hannibal at Capua these months of idleness and revelry served rather to enervate than to strengthen the army of the King. Surely that of the patriots had gained despite their sufferings. Baron von Steuben, an able and efficient Prussian officer, had given them valuable aid, as through the time of their encampment he had been giving them excellent drill and thus at the opening of the spring they were in fine condition to take the field.

As to the winter of 1779-80 I do not find any event of striking interest. The disaffection of Benedict Arnold begins to appear in January of 1780. We have referred to him before as a brave leader in the invasion of Canada. He never seems to be wanting in courage, but after his marriage with a Tory lady in Philadelphia his political sympathies begin to change, and he grows more and more avaricious and swayed by selfish ambition. His conduct was such that he required to be severely reprimanded by Washington. This so angered him that he opened secret negotiations with the British in the following summer, which resulted in his ruin.

Affairs in the South had been sadly discouraging during the summer of 1780. The British had possession of Savannah

since the end of the previous year, and in the spring Charleston was captured by Sir Henry Clinton. Cornwallis nearly destroyed the American Army at Camden, the most complete defeat of the whole war. The only resistance to the British in the South was carried on by the patriotic planters under the leadership of Marion, Sumter, and Pickens. But in the autumn the tide turned. General Greene was put in command of a new army, with Morgan, William Washington, and Harry Lee under him, all brilliant and able commanders. Then commenced a series of victories at the South, of which perhaps the most wonderful was that of Cowpens, January 17, 1781.

Barrister Tarleton was the most famous commander of light armed troops in the British Army; he was a cruel fighter and had laid waste much of the country. He was sent in quest of Morgan with about 350 of his famous cavalry, a corps of light infantry, and a number of the royal artillery with two field pieces; about 1,100 choice troops. Tarleton, after hard marching, came upon Morgan's deserted camps again and again; and at ten o'clock on the night of the 16th of January reached an encampment which had evidently been hastily abandoned, as the camp fires were smoking. Allowing his troops but a brief rest, he pushed on and encountered Morgan at a place called Hannah's Cowpens, an open wood favorable for the action of cavalry.

It was about eight o'clock on the morning of January 17, when Tarleton came up, confident of an easy victory; his men however were worn and weary for want of sleep and a rough tramp. Morgan's on the contrary were fresh and vigorous from a night's rest and a hearty breakfast. After the first impetuous attack there was confusion and panic among the British troops aided no doubt by fatigue, and a general flight took place, even Tarleton's own cavalry turned their backs and galloped off through the woods.

The loss of the British in this action was one hundred killed and two hundred wounded; five or six hundred prisoners; while the Americans lost but twelve killed and sixty wounded. A British writer says of this battle: "During the whole period of the war no other action reflected so much dishonor on the British arms." For the rest of the winter Greene led Cornwallis

a chase through North Carolina and gave battle in March. He went on leading the British troops out of the Carolinas and preparing the way for the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in October which virtually closed the war.

There were some fights with the Indians, a few encounters between the armies, and many diplomatic perplexities to decide before the treaty could be signed. All was completed in time however, and on the 25th of November, 1783, the British troops sailed away from New York and Washington, after disbanding his army and resigning his commission, went home to Mount Vernon to pass his Christmas in the delights of peace and the joy of a liberated and independent country.



HISTORIC SPRING OF BRYAN'S STATION

MEMORIAL TO THE PIONEER WOMEN OF BRYAN'S STATION, KENTUCKY.

No more striking or remarkable incident has been recorded in the history of the Indian wars of this country than that lately commemorated by the Lexington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in the dedication of their memorial to the pioneer women of Bryan's Station, Kentucky. Not only has the Lexington Chapter deserved commendation for

the worthy mannner in which they have honored a deed celebrated in the history of their State, but they have also earned for themselves the distinction of erecting the first memorial ever raised in this country to women by women.

For nearly two years the completion of this memorial has absorbed the energies of the Chapter. The members have cheerfully and unstintedly given time and labor to the work, and they can now feel with pride that, as a result of their efforts, a suitable monument marks the site of one of the most important events in Kentucky history.

The work was begun in October, 1894, on a motion made by Miss Nellie Talbott Kinhead. Much of the interest which lead to its adoption was due to the efforts and representations of Miss Genevieve Morgan Mulligan, who had long endeavored to excite an interest in marking this spot.

The story of the attack on the fort is as follows: Early in the summer of 1782 a band of Indian warriors assembled at Chillicothe for the purpose of perfecting plans for a raid upon the weak settlements in Kentucky. They were joined by Simon and James Girty, two renegade white men, and several British officers, who encouraged them in their purpose, holding out to them the hope of regaining once more their former hunting grounds. After but little deliberation the band, variously estimated at from six hundred to a thousand Indians and rangers, advanced into Kentucky under the leadership of Simon Girty. Their plan was to surprise and capture Bryan's Station in Fayette County, after which they would attack Lexington, five miles away. If successful they were to advance upon the other Kentucky settlements in turn.

Bryan's Station stood on the summit of a little hill near the banks of the Elkhorn Creek, and comprised forty cabins, built in the form of a parallelogram, and block houses at the angles. Its garrison consisted of forty-four men. In its construction one important fact had been neglected. There was no water within the walls of the fort. The spring which supplied the garrison was at the *foot* of the hill, and at a distance of about fifty yards from the fort.

After entering Kentucky the invaders dispatched a part of their forces to attack the stations south of the Kentucky River

in order that attention might be diverted from their move upon Bryan's Station and Lexington. They reached Bryan's Station on the night of the 16th of August, their presence being unknown to the garrison. They placed themselves in ambush in a cane-brake on the opposite side of the creek, within easy gun-shot of the spring. A detachment of about one hundred Indians was placed on the other side of the fort, near the road leading to Lexington. It was intended that these should attract the attention of the garrison and decoy them outside the walls; this being accomplished, the main body would rush from their hiding places upon the opposite and unguarded gate of the fort and effect an entrance.

The garrison of the station, unaware of danger, were actively engaged in preparations to march to the assistance of the settlements south of the Kentucky River, for word had been brought of the invasion in that part of the State. When the gates were opened the next morning, and the little company of volunteers were about to pass out, they were greeted by bullets from the rifles of the savages near the Lexington road, which quickly drove them back into the shelter of the fort. Skilled in the tactics of Indian warfare, they at once divined the plan of the savages. Runners were immediately sent to Lexington to secure aid, and preparations were made for a siege. But a most serious embarrassment arose from want of water. Should the siege be prolonged great suffering would necessarily ensue. If the men should go to the spring for water, they knew Indians would at once begin an overwhelming attack on both sides of the fort. The women were called together and urged to undertake the hazardous task of providing water. They were told it was not likely that the Indians, who believed their ambush across the creek to be as yet undiscovered, would care to disclose their presence by an attack upon a few women, when they hoped soon to be able to capture all the occupants of the fort by their strategy. At first, as was natural, the women hesitated; but soon realizing that the hopes of the fort were centered on their courageous performance of this task, one by one they expressed their willingness to go for the water. With their buckets on their arms they went in a body to the spring, within easy range of the rifles of several hundred

savages. They reached the spring in safety, filled their buckets, and bravely returned, though as they neared the fort their steps quickened into a run for the shelter of its walls.

Soon afterwards the fighting began in earnest. But about noon the reënforcements arrived from Lexington under the command of Major Levi Todd. Realizing that the entire country was now aroused and would soon come to the relief of the fort the Indians became discouraged. Moreover their loss had been heavy during the day. In the night they made several attempts to set fire to the fort, but being repulsed, the chiefs decided to abandon the attack. They broke camp before daylight and stole away as silently as they had come.

The memorial which marks the site of this famous attack and commemorates the heroic part taken therein by the women is an octagonal stone wall, five feet in height and twelve feet in diameter, built about the bold spring which issues from the foot of the hill whose top was crowned by the fort. The Elkhorn Creek is distant only a few feet, and the Lexington turnpike passes within less than fifty yards. In the face of the wall are three large tablets bearing suitable inscriptions and many smaller ones upon which have been carved the names of the women who carried the water.

To the Memorial Committee and its chairman, Mrs. Wallace M. Shelby, a great-great-granddaughter of the founder of the fort, too much praise cannot be given for the beautiful and enduring form in which the memorial stands. Its dedication marks an era in the history of this Chapter. As the 16th of August, this year, fell upon Sunday, it was decided that the ceremonies should take place on Saturday, the 15th. Invitations requesting their presence on that day were sent to all the general officers of the Society, and to the officers of all the Chapters of our State. The committee on programme, under the direction of its chairman, Mrs. Mary Gratz Morton, put forth every effort to render the ceremonies attractive and interesting. The day was most propitious. Recent rains had cooled the atmosphere and banished all dust from the roads and the drive of five miles from Lexington, past beautiful blue grass fields green with the rich aftermath, was a delightful prelude to the programme of the afternoon.

Four o'clock was the hour appointed ; but the committee in charge, upon arriving nearly an hour and a half before that time, found a large concourse already waiting in the yard of the farmhouse which now stands upon the site of the fort. From that time until the appointed hour a constant stream of vehicles passed over the road—once only a buffalo trail leading from the station to Lexington. It was estimated that more than six hundred persons were present.

The Regent, Miss Lucretia Hart Clay, a great-granddaughter of Henry Clay, in a few well chosen words welcomed the visitors and stated the object of the gathering. An appropriate prayer was offered by Dr. Lyman Beecher Todd, a grandson of Major Levi Todd. "America," to the accompaniment of the band, was sung by the Lafayette Society, Children of the American Revolution. The principal address, entitled "The First Act in the Siege of Bryan's Station," was delivered by Colonel Ruben T. Durrett, president of the Filson Club, of Louisville, Kentucky. It was an eloquent tribute to Bryan's Station's heroic women, and as a historical document is invaluable in preserving the names of many of the participants in the siege. Major Henry T. Stanton, of Frankfort, Kentucky, read a charming poem written for the occasion entitled "Pioneer Women." While the band played "My Old Kentucky Home," the tablets in the memorial were unveiled by Miss Mary Brinker Bryan, a great-great-granddaughter of William Bryan, founder of the station. The ceremonies were closed by an able address, "The Story of Bryan's Station," delivered by Mr. George W. Rauck, of Lexington.

Before driving home in the twilight all stopped at the spring and drank of its clear, cool waters from long handled gourds, like those once used by the pioneers. The occurrences of the day were concluded by a reception in the evening tendered the visiting Daughters by the Lexington Chapter. The guests were received by the officers of the Chapter in the parlors of the Woman's Club, which were beautifully decorated for the occasion.

We learn with pleasure that it is the purpose of the Filson Club, of Louisville, to offer the proceedings of the Lexington Chapter on this day as their publication for 1896, and it is with

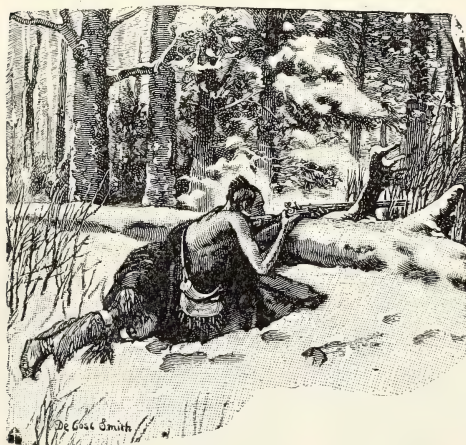
much gratification that we recognize the honor thus paid us.

Our Chapter feels that in the erection of this memorial it has accomplished far more than its original purpose of suitably commemorating the siege of Bryan's Station. A deeper veneration for the founders of our Commonwealth, and a truer appreciation of the heroic courage which ennobled their lives has been aroused throughout our entire State. We, ourselves, have felt the benefit of a worthy deed well done in a renewal of zeal and interest among our members whose number has greatly increased.

MARY CARSWELL MCCLELLAN.

THE ROMANCE OF THE OHIO.

It has been my fortune in researches made this summer to happen upon some facts in regard to the treatment of our revolutionary ancestry by



the Indians. We hear much of the injustice to the red men. I hope in a few papers to give the echo of the Indian war whoop among the pine forest of those days, which meant death to the inmates of the forts and garrisons.

Richard Chenoweth emigrated to Kentucky shortly after Daniel Boone first returned

from those glorious hunting grounds and revealed their wonders to the adventurous spirits of the Virginians and the Carolinians. Richard Chenoweth settled near the Ohio River, not far from the city of Louisville, which is claimed to be named in honor of his wife Louisa, one of the bravest and noblest of woman-kind. The Indians were so deceitful at this time that the pioneers and their families were compelled to live in forts and cul-

tivate their fields under the watchful guardianship of their most trusted riflemen. The savages attacked the forts built by Richard Chenoweth, and the English voice was heard only in death cries. The squaws threw back their blankets revealing the weapons they carried to give the swarming braves whose half-naked figures, the rigid sinews working like lines of fire, struck down and scalped all they met in their furious courses. Richard Chenoweth was killed in his efforts to protect his family who had found shelter in the fort. The savages captured the garrison and the men and women were tomahawked, the children who escaped the slaughter were borne off into merciless captivity. The oldest son of Richard Chenoweth, named for his father, escaped from the fort and after running the guantlet was taken prisoner by the Indians, from whom he was rescued by Governor George Rogers Clark after remaining a prisoner for more than fourteen years. His youngest son, James, was pierced through the body with a flint arrow, tomahawked, and left supposing he was dead. When over eighty years of age the flint arrow was cut from his shoulder. His noble wife, Louisa Chenoweth, was tomahawked, scalped, and left as dead, but strangest of all to relate, after the savage monsters had fled the field with their bloody booty, this brave woman succeeded in crawling to a near spring (afterwards known as Chenoweth run) and laying with her bleeding head in its refreshing water, was sufficiently revived to be able to be borne away to another settlement by friends, who the following day came to the rescue of those saved from the Indian slaughter. Stranger than all to relate the fact this brave woman survived her cruel treatment and very shortly after this massacre gave birth to a daughter, Tobitha, who when she was grown to womanhood went out to the Indians (the Cherokees) and all the remainder of her life lived with them as a missionary. The Indian tribe (the Cherokees) with whom she lived and labored keep green to this day the memory of all her Christian sacrifices in their behalf. This Tobitha Chenoweth on her visits to her old home in Kentucky was always an enthusiastic friend of the Red men. Her brother James, who suffered in the massacre, and afterwards had the flint arrow cut from his shoulder at eighty years of age, would never allow her

to come into his presence or go into her sight, he always put on his war paint when an Indian was mentioned. Strangest of all hair never grew on Tobitha Chenoweth's head, she always wore a wig.

MARY CALVERT DAVENPORT CHENOWETH,
Regent of Columbia Chapter.

ABOUT A HUNDRED YEARS.

MRS. NANCY M. LYNDE, whose sentiments are so exactly set forth in the accompanying lines that they might almost be



MRS. NANCY M. LYNDE.

said to have fallen from her lips about as written, was a charter member of Sequoia Chapter, of San Francisco, Daughters of the American Revolution

On the occasion of her ninety-fifth birthday she was elected an honorary member of that Society. On the morning of that day she enjoyed a long drive and sat for the photo here with presented ; and

in the afternoon held a reception, and was the recipient of many gifts and flowers and compliments, entertaining her guests with her ready wit and happy sallies.

Mrs. Lynde was born February 27, 1799. Married at the age of twenty-three, she was for fifty years the devoted wife of Aaron P. Lynde. Several years after his death she took up her abode with her only daughter, Mrs. M. L. Hoffman, of San Francisco, now Mrs. Scipio Craig, of Redlands, California.

In Mrs. Lynde's beautiful person dwelt a singularly devout spirit and strong mentality. Among the recollections of the past on which she loved to dwell was the story of her wedding tour, in a spring wagon drawn by a span of splendid coal-black horses, to Plattsburgh, New York. It was also her de-

light to recount the scenes of Lafayette's welcome on his second visit to America, and the particulars of her participation in that event. But chiefly she loved to dwell on all the way that heaven had led her, through a long and happy life, to be in her serene old age the darling little mother of her devoted daughter.

For a number of years after her arrival in San Francisco Mrs. Lynde was a teacher in the Chinese Mission. One of the most affecting features of her burial, which was very largely attended, was the presence of her Chinese scholars.

She died February 21, 1895, within six days of her ninety-sixth birthday, never having been confined to her bed or to her room until the three days before her death.

RUTHELLA SCHULTZ BOLLARD.

The papers tell of nothin' else
 But folly, crime an' pain ;
 How armies of the unemployed
 Go marchin' through the rain ;
 How men are strikin' in the mines,
 An' fightin' on the border,
 An' throwin' bombs, an' gen'rally
 Despisin' law an' order.
 Poor creaturs ! If they only knew,
 There's One above that hears
 An' sees their wrongs. I've found it so
 Well nigh a hundred years.

Ah, yes ; He hears ! Th' scorner says
 " He hears, but doesn't heed ;
 Or, if there be a God, 'tis plain
 That He is deaf, indeed."'
 Oh, fools an' blind, that will not know
 What to their peace belongs !
 Oh, puny things, that undertake
 To right eternal wrongs !
 An' all the while God waits to bless ;
 Who among them hears
 His gracious voice ?—I've wondered now
 A'most a hundred years.

A thousand ways He pleads with men,
 A thousand warnin's sends
 But will not force the love of those
 To whom His love extends.

They suffer hunger, cold an' heat ;
 They tramp, they toil, they fight ;
 An' yet they all might dwell in peace
 If Him they served aright.
 His own He never yet forsook—
 Better than all their fears.
 For so, like David, I have found
 Well toward a hundred years.

The other day I went to see
 The folks that live next door ;
 An' there I met a youngish man,
 His years about three-score.
 "Is your wife livin,' sir?" I asked,
 Your boys an' girls—how many?"
 He said he'd never married yet,
 An' so he hadn't any.
 How small an' selfish such a man
 In my esteem appears !
 An' so they've always looked to me
 For near a hundred years.
 Said I, "The Christian citizen
 His duty never shuns.
 You'd be as rich to-day if you'd
 Brought up a dozen sons.
 God said at first, It is not good
 For man to be alone ;
 Be fruitful, multiply. An' so
 Have all the nations grown.
 Can man improve upon the plan
 That God himself uprears !
 I trow not ! An' I've studied it
 About a hundred years.

WASHINGTON.

[Read at the meeting of the Buffalo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution,
 held February 22, 1896.]

SHE was a girl not many years from school,
 And noble dreams of life still filled her thought,
 And stayed her love-warmed spirit 'gainst the cool
 Defiant tolerance, which sets at nought
 Great hopes and aims at this, the century's end.
 But he was called "blasé" and lounged through life
 In fear of but one thing the Fates could send—
 Emotion—vowing that no warring strife

Of nations, no vexed problem of the hour
 Roused him as did a broiler overdone,
 Or good champagne when badly cooled. His power
 Of honest admiration was all run
 To seed, and waited God's great, quickening hand
 To help it rise from out its stiffened case
 And grow to golden glory in the land
 One day he sauntered in with ennuied face
 And by her chair took his accustomed stand,
 Then with a lazy tolerance glancing down,
 Asked, "What's the flag for?" With caressing hand
 She touched the small "Old Glory" on her gown
 And cried "Why that's for Washington! You know
 What day this is, I hope?" And he replied,
 With swift remembrance, "Ah! the "Washday?" So!
 "Birthington's wash day!" (That pun should have died
 Long since, from inanition!) "Poor old George!
 He was of small account, but still he serves
 Pathetically well, with Valley Forge
 As background, and the fame he scarce deserves
 Wrapped 'round him, for a concourse of fair dames
 To weep upon, with fond, hysteric zeal!"
 She flung him a swift glance, and said, "Your claims
 To learning are unique, if you can feel
 Assured your words are true. I cannot find
 A sympathetic answer; so beware,
 Lest I defend my hero, thus maligned
 By your inconclastic speech! But there—
 You're not responsible!" At this he smiled,
 Yet looked at her with feigned alarm and fear,
 And said "Pray don't exert yourself, my child,
 To argue, for my opinion's clear
 Enough about the 'Father of our Land';
 And 'tis scarce worth our while to bother now
 About a man who took his sudden stand
 Upon the hill of fame by chance, whose brow
 Was crowned with laurels (chiefly from the lack
 Of nobler foreheads) by a Nation's whim."
 "If that were true," she said, "'twere best to stack
 Our guns, and fire no more salutes to him,
 Bring no more homage, and at last, forget
 That such a man has lived—yet still I doubt
 If men, despite your words, will ever let
 The light of his far-reaching fame die out."
 "Oh! Bah!" he cried, "The man's become a fad,
 Which men refuse to view with honest eye.

That fiery-tongued old codger, who could add
New curses to a buccaneer's supply !
He could with ease outdrink a Tam'ny brave,
And owned a temper hot enough to cook
A beefsteak, though perhaps more fool than knave !"
She faced him then with anger in her look :
" Things are indeed come to a pretty state
When men like you rise up in judgment here
With god-like calm, upon a soul so great
That it still towers ten thousand times your peer !"
She paused, and fixed him with reproachful glance,
Then added, " And you are unjust, you know
You are ! Besides what proof can you advance
Of all these accusations ? None ! Yet oh !
How readily you brand him as profane
And drunken ! (How it shames me to repeat
Those words, applied to him !) It was no stain
Upon him that he did what men thought meet
In his day, drank at courtesy's demand,
And sometimes, too, when in malarial marsh
Or frozen wood, he fought death hand to hand.
Those were the times, you know, when life was harsh ;
When men lived hard and died hard. Yet this man
In all his long career of trusted worth,
Never allowed himself to mar the plan
Of upright living followed from his birth.
It was his great misfortune, not his fault,
To own a fiery temper, yet he curbed
It with an iron grip. And if you halt
At the few instances, when, much disturbed,
He used a sudden oath, well, show me then
The man who never did the same ! I fear
He is a creature far beyond our ken,
Yes ! Like the dodo-bird, both rare and queer !"
He stopped her for a moment, then, and said,
" I may have been too strong in my remark
About the life your famous patriot led ;
Yet, I contend his fame would be the spark
Which flies from burning wood, with fleeting glint,
If men but saw him as he was." She cried,
" No ! But it is the spark once struck from flint
Of rock-like honor, and so broad and wide
The flame of love that it has kindled bright
In this great Nation's heart, that its pure fire
Can never die !" " Bravo !" he cried, " That's right,
A Daniel come to judgment ! I desire

More wise interpretations. Come, proceed !”

She was too deeply earnest to be quelled
By laughter, so she paid his words no heed,

But said, “ You think, if people now beheld
Him as he was, that Washington would be

Let low in their esteem ! But you forget
How his contemporaries failed to see

The faults you find, those men whose paths were not
Close side by side with his, who fought and prayed

And died beneath his banner, honored him
Above all other men. When undismayed

He faced grave problems, when the light was dim,
And help far off, they saw the fearless soul,

The generous heart, made strong by God on high,
To press with steady purpose toward the goal

Of this great Nation’s full security.

Why do we hesitate to honor men

Like him with all the homage love can give ?

A little hero-worship, now and then,

Is worth a deal of scoffing. Our hearts live
By looking upward ; and how can we rise

If peering always in the dark ? Mankind
Has grown to-day so wise, so wondrous wise

That it sees naught but the hard, ugly rind,
And will not seek for the rich fruit within.”

“ It may be so,” he said, “ There is no spice
In things which are all good, a little sin

Adds zest, as well as chance for sage advice ;
And he who criticizes argues weight

Of wisdom to himself.” “ Yes,” she replied,

“ ’Tis true that naught so suits us as to prate

Of others faults, in our blind, ostrich pride.

You moderns are much like those men of Greece

Who heard old Aristides called ‘the Just’

With wearied ear, and that the sound might cease

Of constant praise, decided that he must
Be exiled from his friends and country, yet

No other fault or blemish could they find
But this, their petty natures could but fret

At his untarnished fame and noble mind.

And so with Washington ; his virtues long

Have been extolled, and all his human faults
Denied, until we weary. Yet the strong,

Clear pæan rolls along and never halts

And why obstruct it ? Why cast crashing down,

E’en though we could, the temple of his fame ?

There lives no man on earth who could uncrown
Him, or could cast a shade upon his name.
Fair name of Washington ! It glows too bright,
The symbol of a Nation's wondrous birth !
Watchword of all who struggle toward the light,
And rise to drive oppression from the earth !
Name rich with warlike music, framed to sound
Far down the ages, full of strength and might
To mould a race of heroes, virtue crowned,
And fire men's souls to battle for the right !
Has its strong music then grown faint and weak ?
Or men's ears stopped and deafened by the din
Of selfish clamors, which so loudly shriek
That God's own voice can scarcely enter in ?
'Tis with half sneering tone that men now call
Him ' Father of his Country,' yet I know
How that great father heart would yearn o'er all
This wayward generation and o'erflow
With sorrowful surprise, could he behold
The warring factions and the growing lust
Of gain ; the fair, young Nation now grown old
In sin, and lying prostrate in the dust !
You say, the time is past for praising men
Above their fellows ; that th' electric glare
Of modern judgment shows 'tis only when
Kind circumstance enables men to dare
All things, or accident inscribes their name
In golden script, that they are lauded high.
But I contend he would have earned his fame
In spite of all the powers of earth and sky,
For he was born a hero, the strong flame
That filled his soul with steady forceful fire
Was kindled by his Maker. And there came
To him, from many a long departed sire
That high nobility of soul, the grand
Inheritance of virtue left to him
By generations past, who knew the hand
Of God, and laid their own for help therein.
Think you that his stern righteousness could brook
The empty cant that covers selfish ends—
The constant sham—the wolfish eyes that look
From 'neath the cloak that reputation lends?
Could his pure fearless spirit stand aside
And watch the tiger's bold relentless paw
Clutch men with iron grasp, all undefied,
Then vile and bloody, masquerade as law ?

Ah! In these days, when each is for himself,
And love of country holds a second place,
When poor men raise their altars unto pelf,
And rich men lose their noble pride of race
In aping foreign customs, when the choice
Is all too often gold, in honor's stead,
And those who represent the people's voice
Strive each for selfish gain, and leave unsaid
The mighty words which should ring through the world,
Where can we look for succor? Who can cleanse
The state, and see corruption's death blow hurled,
When we are lacking honest tongues and pens
To rouse mankind, and honest men in power
To help them? What we sorely need is men!
And men like Washington,—who cannot cower
Before dishonor and vice,—who when
They rise in might will crush the rotten frame
Of politics, and rid the weary land
Of selfish vampires, decent but in name,
Who must at last yield to their stern command.
How can men sit so still and see the state
Struggling beneath the burden of disease,
Yet raise no hand to rescue? There's no weight
Of sin, and lust, too great for them to seize,
Nor has the canker spread so deep and wide
That none can cut it out. It is because
Men set their ease before their country's pride,
Their selfish gain before her desperate cause.
And then they scoff at Washington, the man
Who lived, a hero and a patriot,
Only to serve his country and to plan
Her future welfare. Ah! They have forgot,
That when God called him swift to leave the land
Which he had spent his life to found secure
Upon the solid base of truth, and planned
As one, above all other nations, pure,
He left it as a sacred charge unto
Her sons who should come after to maintain
The same swerving purpose. How brave you
Kept his great trust inviolate, free from stain?
It is for us, the mothers, sisters, wives,
To keep the knowledge of that solemn charge
Before our children's eyes and, by our lives,
To teach, so far as in us lies, this large
And noble plan of living for the good
Of all mankind,—we are not made to rise

And work reform ! If men but understood
 How women look to them with trusting eyes,
 And find them wanting ! It is just because
 Of this, that woman is become man-like
 And strives for better justice, cleaner laws.
 Yet her unaided arm can never strike
 Corruption's heart. And man still shuts his eyes,
 Or opens them to snatch what gain he can !"
 And Washington sleeps on, grown heavenly wise,
 In his fulfillment of th' eternal plan ;
 No warring factions mar the sacred rest
 So nobly earned ; no traitor foes conspire.
 His great soul gave his Maker of its best.
 And his torch, lit with an undying fire,
 Burns brightly down the years ; its beacon light
 Shines through the gloom, with warning in its flame,
 Yet hints of mighty conquest for the right
 When men shake off their sleep and fix the blame
 Where blame belongs. Thank God for the strong man,
 The fearless fighter, and the patriot pure !
 Who shows us how to follow life's best plan,
 And makes our Country's liberty secure !

EDWINA SPENCER.

TO WOMAN IN AMERICA A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

[Read at the celebration of Washington's Farewell address by Crawford County Chapter, by Mrs. Sennett.]

A HUNDRED years gone, no woman I ween,
 At meeting like this might oft have been seen ;
 Here small time of leisure, as yet all her care
 How soonest and wisest the havoc repair
 Of war's cruel waste.

A hundred years gone, too dimmed was the view
 Of blessings that victory held for the true
 Who fought for a free land, to those true and brave
 Too near was the rapine, too green yet the grave
 For pure joy alone.

A hundred years gone, to woman regret
 Mixed darkly with hope, but courageous she set
 To task of restoring, with mind and with strength,
 Well being to those who safe owned at length
 A hearth and a home.

Great-grandmothers dear, that some glass might have shown
The success, grandest measure, your efforts have known,
The future ye planted nor staying to weep,
Your children, free, prosp'rous, praising, ye reap.
Oh, could ye have looked

Afar down the path where ye guided weak feet,
Caught the vision of freemen (field, mart, and street
Each bringing its number to swell the vast throng)
To America's bounds, even, reaching along—
Yes, millions of free !

Great-grandmothers dear, 'tis fine to have wrought
For posterity all that your labor and thought
Worked for us, HEARTH and HOME—to serve them we vow,
And as ye in your day, with *faith* will serve now,
The guerdon God send !

WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

THE REVOLUTIONARY DAUGHTERS.

A LARGELY attended and interesting meeting of Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, took place at Daisy Crest, over Groton, September 15, it being the occasion of the Chapter's biennial election. The meeting began at two and lasted until six o'clock. Full reports were read by the retiring officers and standing committees. The address of Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, the Regent of the Chapter, which shows the work of the Society for two years, is as follows :

To the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter of Groton and Stonington, Daughters of the American Revolution :

The hour approaches when my tenure of office must cease, and it becomes my duty, in addressing you, to review as concisely as possible, the course of our Chapter's undertakings, achievements, and events worthy of record, since our first election of officers in this room two years ago.

On September 13, 1893, sixteen earnest women assembled here, armed with their revolutionary pedigrees, to enlist in a social crusade as well as a patriotic one, and with outcome as uncertain as was that of the Revolution they live to celebrate, when on that momentous night saltwater "Tea" laved old Boston's pebbly beach.

You shall be spared, as far as possible, reiteration and such details as will be properly embodied in the official reports of your retiring officers.

Starting three years ago with sixteen charter members, we have now one hundred and thirty-two registered names ; of these, two have laid down the burden of life to enter into that "rest which remaineth for the people of God." Seven of this number are aged and honorable, being past active service in our ranks, and are gratefully considered as our share of the true "Daughters of Patriots," in fact, we may call them our "golden spoon" contingent. Nine applicants have been accepted to Chapter membership whilst awaiting national recognition. A sum total of one hundred and forty-one.

Our mis-stated proportion of members, residing out of the State, has raised discussion and even condemnation, but I see no objection to welcoming within our little fold all children of the old county who, by stress

of fate or fortune, must deny themselves the pleasure and comfort of its lovely rocks and rills, its stately hills and wide plains, its noble breadths of harbor and sound, and its health inspiring air, and who, with a touch of pathos in their hearts, turn homeward to write their names beneath those of the ancestors who toiled, fought and died that they might live in the light of blessed freedom.

Shortly after our organization, we hastily drew up by-laws for guidance, which were revised and amended in 1895. As time brings fresh necessities and new ideas and our National Board sees its way to the much needed revision and amendments called for, our local by-laws must yield to change, but experience urges me to plead that you do this as rarely as possible and only after careful deliberation. Our first year's records will be found in the reports, bound with the by-laws of 1895. The work of the last two years is recorded in their full reports by your efficient officers, whose terms expire to-day by limitation. The reports of the standing and special committees will be each duly and systematically recorded in its respective place. Were we "wiser in our generation," as parliamentarians, dear ladies, this point would "have gone without saying," excuse the "free translation."

The two years' records show enough work accomplished to make you justly proud and fill you with confidence as to the outcome of the official term now opening. "Rome was not built in a day;" neither was Groton Monument, with its appendages. These years have made us double custodians (for State and association) of the stone monument house. Step within it. Behold the transformation, and henceforth let "*nil desperadum*" be added to your motto of "Home and Country."

See there, the admirable work of your committee. Already eight heraldic shields bedeck its unpretentious walls. You need dread no backsliding in this line, for already we have promises of families whose names are graven on that imperishable stone within the monument door, to unite and, by individual subscriptions, assist us in decorating the State's relic house.

The relics come in slowly but surely. Each month something important, or unimportant but interesting, has been added, and had we only the cash, courage and time, our cases would soon be filled. Could we but inspire the public of New London County with a realization of the fact that the State of Connecticut and not the Daughters of the American Revolution own that house, and enthuse them to entrust their bits of precious colonial and revolutionary antiquities to the State's safe guardianship, we should need no cash.

Our Groton Tea Club and New London Reading Club have succeeded beyond our fondest hopes, and have each added many an acceptable dollar to our modest exchequer. The acquisition and sale of souvenir china, on our own responsibility, proposed and carried out early in the year, has proved entirely satisfactory. The Mother Bailey souvenir bell, a success as to character and exquisite workmanship, unfortunately calls for a price which must bring in slow gain.

We have caused the pump in the monument grounds to be put on not only a slightly appearance but an historic one, and hope when the spring returns to create there a picturesque spot.

As we have not thus far attempted to emulate the admirable precision of our National Board, I can give you no adequate idea of the miles of writing, hundreds of postal cards, notices, and vast amount of printing and typewriting used of necessity for distribution in this unpretentious but busy country Chapter of magnificent distances.

Our duty concerning the State flag having been fulfilled to the letter, the matter now rests with them in authority. The petitions to the United States Government in reference to acquiring certain lands adjacent to old Fort Griswold, prepared and distributed by the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, numbered one hundred and eight and contained over five thousand signatures. These rest in Congress and we are encouraged to believe will be eventually favorably acted upon.

Our festive occasions have been numerous and always successful. We have received and entertained Connecticut's first and second State Regents, and it is a matter of deep regret that owing to the heavy afflictions which have come upon me in this last year, I have been unable to personally present your third State Regent to you. Some of you (by the gracious courtesy of our kind neighbors, the Lucretia Shaw Chapter) have had the great privilege of meeting her.

We also may record two notable and interesting celebrations of our Groton Heights anniversary day, September 6, 1895, and September 7, 1896. The fatigue of this last I hoped to spare the Chapter, as it was originally proposed to devote our energies wholly to the ceremonies connected with the work of the Children of the American Revolution, but unforeseen obligations presenting themselves, we had to grapple with them, and in the words of one of our most admirable members, "The battle was fought, the victory won," and "the committee was (not) among the slain." Happily, oh happily! that committee lives to accept my warmest personal thanks as well as those of the Chapter and the community. What, indeed, would the Regent of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter be without this adorable committee? She loves every member of it and will ever be as ready to work with it "off the throne" as they have been to work with her while on it.

Our action taken regarding the "State Organization and By-laws" will naturally place our Chapter in the ranks of the very small minority, but with you I believe we shall never regret being found there. No State, representing such numbers of Daughters of the American Revolution as Connecticut does, should be called upon to decide so serious a question within three weeks, and no "Spring Conference" with its pre-arranged social element (and so understood) should be used for the enactment of business which affects the interests of every Chapter in the State. There can be no adequate representation where the preponderance of votes must rest with the local Chapters, which naturally outnumber twenty to one the remote ones on these occasions. Few of our mem-

bers have either time or money to expend on more than one conference a year, so I judge from experience we shall rarely find ourselves with the majority. Of course, as the majority rules, we must be now pledged to State organization, twenty-five cents tax per capita, etc., *nolens-volens*, until some enterprising Daughter reopens the question before the Chapter delegates at a business conference.

The sincere pride and happiness I shall ever find in the Chapter's success needs no recapitulation here. I desire to thank you for your courtesy and hearty coöperation at all times and under the most trying circumstances. My association with this noble group of patriotic women will ever remain as one of the most pleasurable experiences of a life which has not lacked interesting episodes. We must rest awhile on our laurels, and enjoy for a time the well-merited pleasure of quiet reunions, but don't neglect those P. L. Teas I entreat. We shall need higher administrative qualities as the Chapter augments and let us stand fast to our principles and our patriotic organization, that those who come after us may commend us as useful and disinterested in our generation.

At the slating of the nominees by the Committee on Elections Mrs. Slocomb's name appeared heading the list although she supposed it understood she refused renomination to the office of Regent, Vice-Regent or any other active office whatsoever. And upon a motion for amending the by-laws in her favor being again brought forward she declined reelection to the regency.

Amidst much that was instructive, amusing, and witty, and even pathetic, the elections were finally put through with the following result:

Regent, Mrs. Clara B. Whitman; Vice-Regent, Miss Sarah H. Morgan; Treasurer, Mrs. Belton A. Copp; Secretary, Miss Cora V. Avery; Assistant Secretary, Miss Clara B. Morgan; Registrar, Mrs. John O. Spicer; Vice-Registrar, Mrs. F. B. Noyes; Historian, Mrs. Ira Hart Palmer; Assistant Historian, Miss Lucy P. Butler; Board of Management, Mrs. C. H. Slocomb, chairman; Miss Julia E. Smith, Mrs. Daniel Latham, Mrs. Byron O'Brien.

SWE-KAT-SI CHAPTER.—The members of Swe-kat-si Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, with their families and a few other guests attended a very pleasant reception given by the Misses Hasbrouck in honor of the State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Miss Mary

Isabella Forsyth, of Kingston, and the admirable work they have begun. Toward the end of the social evening the Daughters gathered in the front parlor and Miss Forsyth formally presented the charter to the Chapter with cordial, helpful words of encouragement. After expressing her pleasure in visiting Ogdensburg, and meeting with its young Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, she congratulated the members of the Chapter on their success thus far, and expressed her belief that another year would see their number doubled.

The questions so often asked, and which she had formally asked—"What is this organization for? What is it doing? Is it worth while?"—had been satisfactorily answered by her experience in the work and her knowledge of its results. One great good is the bringing together in cordial, united effort, the women of the North and South. When a woman from South Carolina asked the privilege of presenting to the Society, by the hand of a woman from Massachusetts, the original copy of the "Star Spangled Banner," one could see how the work tends to obliterate sectional prejudice and foster love of our whole country. Even more important is the work among the young. The Society has already made itself felt in inspiring fresh interest in American history, and better methods of teaching it, encouraging true love of our country and reverence for its heroes. One branch of work she would suggest to the Chapter in the future is the organization of a Society of Children of the American Revolution.

Miss Hasbrouck, the Regent, in behalf of the Chapter, accepted the charter, with thanks for the encouraging words and a promise of continued effort to promote true patriotism and love of country, and to show honor to the memory of our ancestors and their heroic deeds.

Miss Hasbrouck then called upon Rev. Dr. Morrison, who spoke for the Chapter, expressing the great pleasure all felt in welcoming to Ogdensburg Miss Forsyth, the State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Speaking of woman's influence, he said that every worthy man realizes its power from the time of earliest recollection when it makes all the difference in the world to him whether he is on or across

his mother's knee. From that time some woman's influence leads him, some woman's good opinion is one of his strongest stimuli to all noble living. Not only does a clever woman possess this influence, but she knows she has it. As an illustration he spoke of Jane Welsh Carlyle, who, after doing all in her power to aid and stimulate her husband in his work, and who was justly entitled to no small share of his fame, realized her power when she said, speaking of the vagaries of Edward Irving, her former suitor, "If I had been Mrs. Irving there would have been no prophesying."

Among clever women, there are none more clever than the women of New York State, and preëminent among the clever women of New York State are the women of Ogdensburg, whose power and aid he had so strongly felt and so fully appreciated.

How greatly the work of these patriotic women is needed, we realize now when we see men so careless of national honor. When, with the influx of foreigners and the weakening of high principle, the old Anglo-Saxon love of country and reverence for law are in danger of overthrow, there is much need of such work as the Daughters of the American Revolution are doing.

Rev. Dr. Miller then added an equally cordial tribute to woman's influence, especially emphasizing her influence in the home. He spoke of Mary, the mother of Washington, of the mothers of Lincoln, of Grant, and of Garfield, saying that it was the mother in the man that made him what he was.

Speaking of the Grand Army of the Republic, a patriotic organization which has done good work, but whose ranks are rapidly thinning, he said that now this new patriotic society, the Daughters of the American Revolution, will be ready to take up the work, widen and extend it, and expressed the expectation that it will continue to grow in numbers and influence.

Cheered and encouraged by such kindly and cordial words, the members of the Chapter bade adieu to their hostesses and to Miss Forsyth, feeling that the evening had been helpful as well as agreeable.

FAITH TRUMBULL CHAPTER (Norwich, Connecticut).—The ladies of this Chapter were pleased to tender a charming reception to Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, State Regent of Connecticut, at the new rooms of the Norwich Club, on the evening of June 5, 1896. The house is especially designed in its arrangement and appointments to make such receptions a pleasing success. The handsome colonial mantel in the card room was banked with daisies and ferns which also filled the brick fireplace. Ferns and peonies fringed the stairway leading to the gallery, where the banjo club was stationed; large palms and pots of flowers graced the mullioned windows overlooking the billiard room, while at the end of the spacious assembly hall a handsome national flag was draped, and long streamers of ribbon were festooned from the center of the ceiling to the side walls. Tall ferns and yellow lillies completed the decorations of this room. The Board of Management of the Chapter received the guests, who were limited to the members of the Chapter and their husbands and officers of the Israel Putnam branch of the Sons of the American Revolution. The attendance numbered about one hundred and fifty persons and the many handsome toilettes of the ladies added brilliancy to the evening. After the social hour the company retired to the grille room, where ices, cake, and fruitade were daintily served at small tables, each decorated with ferns and roses. The State Regent, Honorary State Regent, and board of officers, with guests, occupied the table of honor, which was decorated with General Jacquiminot roses, at the end of the room.

Bunker Hill Day was celebrated, June 17, at the neighboring town of Lebanon, by the State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. By courtesy of the local Israel Putnam branch, Faith Trumbull Chapter was invited to attend and many of its members were present. Memorial exercises were held in the morning at the Trumbull tomb in the old burying-ground, where rest the mortal remains of many illustrious patriots, who served their Commonwealth and country in various ways in those struggles for independence. A beautiful bronze tablet was unveiled over the fireplace in the war office, which states that "During the War of the Revolution Governor Jonathan Trumbull and the Council of Safety held more than eleven

hundred meetings in this building and here also came many distinguished officers of the Continental Army and French Allies." Many names of prominent leaders of Connecticut are engraved on the scrolls at either side of the inscription. The residents of Lebanon opened their hospitable houses and provided a bountiful luncheon for their guests. The afternoon exercises were held under the shade of the trees in front of the house where Governor Trumbull and his wife, Faith Trumbull, lived, facing the quiet, peaceful "Lebanon Green," which was the scene of so much activity during those stirring times when the Continental troops marched away to serve their country, and later was bright with the flashing uniforms of Count Rochambeau's five regiments of Bourbonnois, who camped here three weeks on their march from Newport, Rhode Island, to join the American Army on the Hudson in 1781, and the five hundred mounted Hussars under Duke de Lauzun, who were also quartered here for several months.

At the annual meeting of the Chapter, October 5, the following officers were elected: Mrs. W. S. C. Perkins, Regent; Mrs. B. P. Learned, Vice-Regent; Mrs. M. E. Jensen, Recording Secretary; Mrs. N. G. Gilbert, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. B. W. Hyde, Treasurer; Miss Louise Howe, Registrar; Miss Ellen Geer, Historian; Board of Managers, Miss M. P. Gilman, Miss Mary Huntington, Mrs. R. H. Nelson. The Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Olcott, presented to the Chapter a handsome gavel made of oak from a beam in the Trumbull house, at Lebanon. The handle, which is of wood from an apple tree that shadowed the historic "War Office," is beautifully carved and bears a silver plate on which is engraved, "Presented to the Faith Trumbull Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, by Mrs. Elizabeth Olivia Tyler Olcott, Norwich, Connecticut, 1896."—ELLEN GEER, *Historian*.

KESKESKICK CHAPTER.—The autumn meeting of the Keskeskick Chapter was held on Tuesday afternoon, November 10, at the residence of the Regent, Miss Prince, who presided in her usual graceful manner and introduced the speakers arranged for on the short programme. The occasion was in-

tended as a celebration of the battle of White Plains, circumstances necessitating a postponement from the proper date, October 28. The entrance hall and staircase were draped with the national colors, also the drawing-room and the library where the guests of members were seated. About seventy-five were present, including Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter, officers and representatives from the Chapters at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Sing Sing. Mrs. W. B. Innis sang very charmingly. Mrs. D. McN. Stauffer read a delightful paper on the battle of White Plains. Mr. Edward Hageman Hale, Registrar of the Empire State Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, made an address, followed by one from Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, one of the founders of the National Society, and who presided at the formation of Keskeskick Chapter one year and a half ago. Two subjects which interest our Chapter were touched upon, one to mark the site of the battle of White Plains by some suitable memorial, the other our intention to institute two prizes in the American history class at the high school for the best original paper on some local historic event, and for the highest standing in the class. An informal tea gave the opportunity for pleasant social intercourse and brought the much enjoyed celebration to a close.

Many ask what we are doing in our Chapter. I always feel like answering, "We are hoping." For the present we must limit our ambitions to very simple attainments. Before us in the dim future there are possibilities which as yet sleep dream-like and truly seem almost impossibilities. May time, which brings so many strange things to pass, bring to us our hopes and dreams in substantial realities.—FRANCES A. JACKSON, *Historian*.

ESTHER STANLEY CHAPTER.—Mrs. Frederick North Stanley, Regent of the Esther Stanley Chapter, New Britain, gave a reception October 30 in honor of the local Chapter, to which all the Regents of the State were invited. Mrs. Stanley's home is an ideal place for occasions of this kind. In external appearance it has somewhat of the stateliness and dignity that belong to a by-gone period, while within are all the comforts and at-

tractions of a modern home. The large rooms, beautiful in themselves, were further beautified with clusters of choice chrysanthemums and quantities of the dainty asparagus fern, the colors used in the different rooms varying according to the taste of the hostess. In every available place throughout the house the national colors were tastefully draped. Mrs. Stanley was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, the State Regent, and a gracious welcome was given to the guests who filled the spacious rooms between the hours of three and six. It was a delightfully informal reception, with no addresses or "business" of any kind to interfere with the sociability of the hour. Soft strains of music could be heard everywhere, giving an added charm to the occasion. In the dining-room there was a profusion of flowers and a table set with the Society colors, blue and white, where a delicious luncheon was served. A large room on the second floor was reserved for an exhibition of relics and curiosities collected by the members of the local Chapter. The Secretary of the Chapter, Mrs. Charles E. Wetmore, dressed most becomingly in old-time costume, presided over this room, and in behalf of the hostess presented each guest with a souvenir in the shape of a pen holder made of wood taken from the old house where Esther Stanley lived. It may safely be said that this collection of revolutionary relics and family heirlooms was a surprise and delight to all. The guests were so hospitably entertained that the afternoon passed quickly. It was an opportunity for the greeting of old friends and the making of new acquaintances which will in the future be a bond of union between the Chapters of the State. On departing, each member of the Esther Stanley Chapter was presented by the hostess with a souvenir, a tiny silken banner inscribed in letters of silver with the name of the Chapter and the date of the reception.—MRS. CHARLES J. PARKER, *Historian*.

400 MARSHALL AVENUE, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA,

October 30.

My Dear Mrs. Lockwood: I write to-day to tell you of the pleasure your notice of our Nathan Hale Chapter has given us, although I have thanked you for the same before. We have had so many kind and encouraging words said to us, but better still, we have received letters from Daughters who have read the pages of the AMERICAN MONTHLY

and who heartily commend our work, saying that it gives them encouragement to renewed efforts, and better still, they think we are doing a grand work in honoring and calling public attention to the noble, young hero, Nathan Hale. This I am sure will be very gratifying to you as Editor of the Magazine.

I think that so rarely in our busy lives do we chance to hear of the indirect results of our actions and words, and when they are followed by such good results as these I believe in making it known to the one to whom credit is due, as in this case it is to yourself.

I think, too, that in all our work we should avoid drawing Chapter lines, and have for our motive the highest patriotic aim, that of benefiting, though perhaps in a small way, the country at large.

It is with this in my mind that I take the liberty of enclosing a short paper which was written and read by one of our Chapter on the 22d of September, the memorial day of our Chapter, it being the anniversary of Nathan Hale's martyrdom. The article is not only beautifully written and poetical in the extreme, but every word rings with patriotism of the noblest sort. I heard the paper read, and have read it several times, besides having copied it for our archives, but each time I read it I am thrilled again by its sentiments and feel glad that I am a "Daughter." I send it to you because it is short, but I beg that you will do just as you think best about publishing it, when and how you please. I do not ask that you give the credit of it to our Chapter, and have only added the foot-note which you will see, by way of explanation of the text.

Hoping I have not encroached upon your valuable time, and assuring you of my deep interest in your work,

I am cordially and faithfully yours, LILA STUART SMITH,
Historian of the Nathan Hale Chapter, D. A. R.

THE DEATH OF A HERO.—Should a stranger from a distant country visit our beloved America, where the torch of civilization is held aloft with unwavering hands, and view her tremendous resources so capably utilized by the brains of the men of the nineteenth century for the benefit of her people, do you not think after seeing all this he would ere long ask of the early records of this Western land and the men who formed the Nation? Ah, with what mingled feelings would we open before him the volume in which the muse of history has written the names of our living dead. Beginning with the landing of the brave-hearted Pilgrims we would tell them the story of suffering for religious freedom—a tale full laden with pathos, bigotry and self-denial, brightened here and there by a sunshiny bit of a love sketch. Still on through the various records

of our early colonies on to the days of our great struggle for independence, when noble men did valiant deeds. Then, alas, would surely come the question, What mean these strains that so sadly mar the beauty of these pages, as if some pitying heart had striven with penitential tears to temper the blackness in which a name is here and there inscribed? Then with faltering voice and lowered head would we tell of some traitor—an Arnold, perchance, who for disappointed ambition and the tardy gratitude of a Nation proved a thankless son, betraying his foster mother to gratify a petty spite. Thus hopelessly besmirching, indeed blotting out, the fine record of many years spent as a brilliant and fearless soldier and dying unhonored and unloved by either country. Of such 'tis bitter pain to speak, and we turn the leaves slowly until we come to other names around which almost a halo seems to glow.

Instantly is banished the listless mien and eagerly we tell of our heroes old and young and of none more gladly than of Nathan Hale, the martyr. What a selfless man he seems to have been, first leaving his cherished books to fight for mother country, then volunteering to assume a rôle deeply distasteful to his open nature. Surely no greed of gain or insatiate ambition was his, only a glad willingness to show unswerving loyalty. Finally, when came discovery, can words picture the bitterness that filled his soul as he heard himself branded with the hateful title of spy and learned he was not to die a soldier's death by a musket ball? And so we next see him in the gray dawn of that September morning standing pinioned and bound, waiting only for the slipping of the ignominious noose to go to meet his God. But ere the rope can do its ghastly work ring out brave words which have echoed through more than a century, fit words to serve as a bugle call to all patriots of all times and all countries.

What varied sensations crowd into our minds as we study so fair a character. Sorrow and love as we grieve for the shattered hopes the ending of such a life must have brought to loved and loving hearts. Exaltation and admiration as we contemplate its simple grandeur and pride as we are thrilled by its patriotism. And so to-day,* as we light around his bier the candles of an ever-grateful love and our hearts chant a dirge to

his memory, yet through its solemn strains, like a refrain, run the gladsome notes of a great jubilate. For we can but rejoice that to us belongs the honor of claiming for our own this American nobleman.—FLORENCE BODLEY DAVENPORT.

* [This paper was read before the Nathan Hale Chapter, of St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 22d day of September, the anniversary of Hale's martyrdom, the day being observed by the Chapter as memorial day.]

GENERAL NATHANAEL GREENE CHAPTER (East Greenwich, Rhode Island) held its annual meeting Wednesday afternoon, October 21. Following is a list of the officers elected: Regent, Mrs. Emily Starkweather Chace; Vice-Regent, Miss Anna J. Brown; Secretary and Registrar, Mrs. Effie Tillinghast Earnshaw; Treasurer, Mrs. Luella H. Bailey; Historian, Miss Allie Knowles. On the occasion of this meeting each lady wore a device representing some historical event or person connected with the Revolution, and much amusement was created by the attempts to guess the signification of the articles worn. One device was the American flag to which a key was attached, representing a patriotic song and its author; another wore a small vial of water, representing a revolutionary battle; another wore a picture of a cow with pens attached, also representing a battle. These are but samples of the devices employed and are given only for the purpose of aiding any other Chapter that might wish to add a similar feature to some one of its meetings. This Chapter is in a flourishing condition. It numbers twenty-five members, and six other applicants have already forwarded their papers to Washington.

PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER.—The fifth annual meeting of the Philadelphia Chapter was held on Wednesday, October 28, 1896, at the College of Physicians, the Regent, Mrs. Charles C. Harrison, in the chair. After the reading of the various reports of the officers and committees, also a paper prepared by T. Mellon Rogers, the architect, regarding the restoration of the banqueting room at Independence Hall, the election of officers took place, which resulted in the election of Mrs. Charles C. Harrison, Regent; Mrs. Edward I. Smith, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Hood Gilpin, Registrar; Miss Helena Hubbell, Record-

ing Secretary ; Mrs. William Foster Thornton, Corresponding Secretary ; Mrs. Herman Hoopes, Treasurer ; Mrs. R. Somers Rhodes, Historian ; Mrs. W. W. Sylvester, Chaplain ; Board of Managers, Mrs. Edward H. Ogden, Mrs. Howard Wood, Mrs. Alfred Wheelen, Miss Fannie S. Magee, Miss Helen Huber, Mrs. I. Bolton Winpenny. A very excellent paper, written by the retiring Historian, Miss Anne Law Hubbell, on "Independence Hall in Ante-Revolutionary Times," was read, and as this is a subject of utmost interest to the Philadelphia Chapter it was much enjoyed. The measure of success which crowns every undertaking depends on the interest, ability, and energy that are employed by its advocates in the promotion of its growth. It must be conceded that the fifth year of the existence of our Chapter has been an eminently successful and profitable one, the Chapter is in a most flourishing condition, its membership is about two hundred and fifty of the most prominent women of the city and suburbs, and application papers are constantly being verified and considered by the Board of Managers. The most important work done by the Chapter during the past year was the gaining possession or custody of the banqueting room of Independence Hall. It would be impossible to give too much praise or credit to our honored Regent for the work she has done in obtaining the consent of the city councils for our Chapter to occupy the room. Other patriotic societies had applied for it and it is entirely due to the influence, diplomacy, and energy of our Regent that we are the victors. The work of restoration has begun and the Chapter expects to inaugurate the Hall in February, which will be truly a red-letter day in the history of our Society. Monthly meetings will be held during the winter, when subjects of historical interest will be taken up and discussed by the members. With our past successes and failures to guide or admonish us and with bright hopes for the future, and with a steady faith in the necessity of the great work we are called upon to perform, we, the members of the Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, hope in the coming year to move on to still greater and more significant achievements.—FANNIE PRICE RHODES, *Historian*.

BONNIE KATE CHAPTER.—The West Cumberland street home of Judge O. P. Temple was the scene of a lovely entertainment, it being the first meeting of the present season of the Bonnie Kate Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Miss Mary Temple acting as hostess. The season opened most auspiciously. Miss Temple is a charming entertainer and this one was no exception to the rule. It was the occasion of the joint celebration of the second anniversary of the local Chapter and the anniversary of the battle of King's Mountain.

A business meeting was held before the guests of the day arrived, and as a result of the election of officers Mrs. George Heck was made Secretary. Over the remaining features of the afternoon Miss Temple presided in her ever charming manner. Musical and literary features, in keeping with the sentiment of the occasion, were carried out and many interesting historical facts were revealed to the minds of those present or some new facts presented.

As guests of honor were the members of the bench of the Chancery Court of Appeals and the justices of the Supreme Court, who were the lions of the occasion. The house was beautifully decorated for the occasion, the national colors prevailing, and these being further supplemented by the darkened rooms and shaded lights that were used with telling effect. In the dining-room, where the refreshments were served, the colors of the national flag prevailed, the three tables being decorated respectively with red, white, and blue. Miss Temple's taste in arranging the decoration was the source of much comment.

"The Battle of King's Mountain" was the subject of a paper written by Dr. Ringgold, but necessarily read by Dr. Frazee, owing to the sickness of the former gentleman. The paper was an able effort and thoroughly in keeping with his ability as a writer. "Old Fort Loudon" was the title of a paper read by Mrs. A. S. Birdsong, this too being heartily received by those present. The poem as read by Mrs. Lawrence D. Tyson was especially appropriate to the occasion. Miss Alice Coffin, one of Knoxville's sweetest singers, rendered a select solo, for which she was heartily applauded. At this juncture Chief Justice Snodgrass stepped forward and in behalf

of Mr. William Epps presented the Chapter with a gavel made of wood from the Old Capitol, the speech of acceptance being made by Miss Temple, who is always equal to such emergencies. Patriotic airs were rendered by a quartette between each number. It was a charming entertainment for those who were so fortunate as to be present, and is the first of the series that are to be given by the various members of the Chapter during the winter months. The Chapter now numbers seventy-five and its affairs will be among the many pleasantries of the social season. The tables as arranged at the reception were the most elaborate ever seen at any social gathering in the city and displayed the touch of an artistic hand. Never was anything of its kind attempted that was more appropriate to the occasion, and never was there a more delicate blending of colors to inspire patriotism than were these. Artistic skill was combined with originality. Red, white, and blue represented the national colors. The covers for this, as well as the lights on the table, were red, while red cherries were the emblems. The flowers were scarlet geraniums. This was the coffee table, presided over by Mrs. George Heck with Miss Woodruff as waitress, both of whom were attired in red dresses. The white was the tea table and the prevailing emblems on it were tube roses and white mint. A white mellow light cast its rays over the table. Mrs. Sanford, assisted by Miss Ross, presided over this, they, too, wearing white gowns. The blue was the chocolate table. Violets were the prevailing flowers, while candied violets ornamented the table. Mrs. Rhea, assisted by Mrs. Tipton and Miss Rhea, presided in their blue gowns. The cakes likewise were in colors, the letters D. A. R. standing out in bold relief in their respective shades. It was a gorgeous scene.

Studies in Tennessee History for the Centennial Year.—"In those purer days of the Republic patriotism was not an echo merely. With the pioneers of Tennessee it was a principle, deep, strong, active."—*Ramsey*. October 9, 1896.—"Dr. Walker's Explorations," Miss Woodruff; "Old Fort Loudon," Mrs. Birdsong; commemoration exercises, King's Mountain. November 12, 1896.—"Beane and the First Wautauga Settlers," Miss Rhea; "The Scotch-Irish in East Tennessee,"

Mrs. Milton ; convention, Mrs. Boyd, Miss Hudson. December 10, 1896.—“The Seviars and their Descendants,” Miss E. Williams ; “The Tiptons and their Descendants,” Mrs. George P. McTeer ; conversation, Miss Hayes, Mrs. Dickson. January 14, 1897.—“Indian Names of East Tennessee Rivers and Mountains,” Miss Hunt ; “The Mound Builders,” Mrs. Tyson ; conversation, Mrs. Deaderick, Mrs. Albers. February 11, 1897.—“William Blount and the Territorial Government,” Mrs. W. B. Lockett ; “Archibald Roane,” Mrs. Heck ; conversation, Miss Ida Ross, Miss Terry. March 11, 1897.—“The Founding of Knoxville,” Mrs. Bayless ; “James White and His Descendants,” Mrs. E. T. Sanford ; conversation, Mrs. Pitt, Miss Marie Ross. April 8, 1897.—“The Constitutional Convention,” Miss Webb ; “How Tennessee Entered the Union,” Mrs. E. T. Sanford ; conversation, Miss Bettie Davis, Mrs. Hugh Lynn. May 13, 1897.—“Beginning of Education in Tennessee—Samuel Doak,” Miss Hattie Terry. Annual election.

MELZINGAH CHAPTER (Fishkill, New York), organized one year ago, held its first annual meeting November 16. The following officers were elected : Regent, Mrs. Samuel Verplanck ; Secretary, Miss Amy B. DuBois ; Treasurer, Miss Emily de W. Seaman ; Registrar, Mrs. C. W. Brundage ; Historian, Miss Margaret C. Roosa. The year's work has been somewhat experimental, but having recently adopted a constitution we are prepared for more efficient work. The Chapter has increased from the twelve charter members to twenty. On charter day, June 6, the State Regent met with us and formally presented our charter. With the desire to arouse interest in historic subjects a prize was offered to the girls of the public schools of the town for the best essay on the subject, “The Ratification of the Constitution by the State of New York.” The girls showed so much interest it has been decided to offer a similar prize during the coming year, the subject to be one of local interest. Being in a historic locality the aim of the Chapter will be especially to awaken interest in that which is near home and as far as possible mark the most important points.

ST. LOUIS CHAPTER was delightfully entertained on the afternoon of Wednesday, December 3, by Mrs. John Triplett and her daughter, Miss Mary Walker Triplett, at their home, 3847 West Pine Boulevard. The business of the Society was first disposed of successfully, and next in order on the programme was the literary entertainment; this comprised a very interesting paper written on the evolution of our "national flag," and read by Miss Mary Triplett, then followed an appropriate poem read by Miss Sarah Glascon Branch. The exercises closed with the singing of "America," when the guests repaired to the drawing-room, and were served with delicious refreshments. After passing an hour or two in social chat we bade our hostess cordial adieus and wended our way homeward with pleasant reminiscences of a very much enjoyed afternoon. Among those present were: Mrs. George Shields, Regent; Mrs. H. N. Spencer, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Western Bascome, Secretary; Mrs. William Hardaway, Registrar; Mrs. Amos Thayer, Treasurer, and Mesdames Cabell, Player, Long, Rodgers, Treadway, Johnson, Wade, Otten, Wysenberg, Dodd, Inslee, Pepper, Thatch, Copeland, Skinker, Laughlin, Haynes, Titmann, Dolbee, Rohland, Cole, Reed, Rool, Huntley, De Wolfe, Lee, Root, Dellapuld, Glascon, Graham, Wise, Kellerman, Clindenin, Durphee, Piltzman, Haynes, De Figuiero, and Boyle, and Misses Mary Fogg, S. Branch, and Long.—MARY POLK WINN, *Historian*.

ST. PAUL CHAPTER.—On September 26, 1896, the St. Paul Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held a meeting commemorative of the centenary of Washington's "Farewell Address." Rev. Dr. Maurice D. Edwards spoke in an eloquent and appreciative manner of the immortal document, with its warnings and its encouragements never more needed than now since the great father of his country first uttered the words. On October 27 the annual meeting of the Chapter was held, and the reports of the various officers showed an increase in membership, a greater interest in the objects of the Society and a larger attendance at the quarterly meetings. The Regent, Mrs. D. A. Monfort, presented the Chapter with a beautiful banner of white silk, trimmed with bullion fringe, on which the

national insignia and the name of the Chapter are simply and tastefully painted in blue, the national colors. The officers of the Chapter were reëlected with the exception of the Chaplain, whose term had expired by limitation: Mrs. D. A. Monfort, Regent; Mrs. Donaldson, Vice-Regent; Mrs. M. D. Edwards, Chaplain; Mrs. Geo. R. Metcalf, Recording Secretary; Mrs. E. R. Sanford, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. J. P. Gribben, Registrar; Miss K. Mason, Treasurer; Miss E. B. Greene, Historian.—E. B. GREENE, *Historian*.

LUCY JACKSON CHAPTER.—By the courtesy of Miss Fannie B. Allen, Regent of the Lucy Jackson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the members were afforded an opportunity to meet State Regent Baroness von Rydingsvärd and Miss Mary Greene, Regent of Providence, Rhode Island. Addresses were delivered by both ladies in which they explained the object and work of the Society in a most interesting manner. Those present were invited to ask questions, and in the replies much valuable information was gained. At the close of the meeting the guests were escorted to the dining-room where a dainty collation was served.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CHAPTER met in regular meeting at the residence of Mrs. Theodore K. Thompson. There was a large attendance present. After the usual regular business was concluded, appropriate resolutions were read on the death of the Vice-Regent, Mrs. Harriet Brooks Smith.

George Washington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, is the fortunate possessor of one of the most interesting and appropriate gavels in the United States, both historical and emblematical of the name the Chapter bears, and part of and directly associated with the days of the American Revolution. The wood for the mallet is a portion of the frame work of the original North bridge in Concord, Massachusetts, over which bridge was fired the first shot which was heard around the world in the War of Independence between the United Colonies and Great Britain, on April 19, 1775. This wood was obtained by Mr. George Burroughs, of Boston, from Mr. A. W. Hosmer, of Concord, Massachusetts, and is certi-

fied to be authentic. The handle is a piece from the old house occupied by General Washington as his headquarters at Valley Forge, procured by the late Mrs. Allen J. Smith. It is banded beautifully in silver from a spoon once the property of Washington. On one of the bands is inscribed in old English: "George Washington Chapter, D. A. R., June 17, 1895." On another band is inscribed the Chapter motto: *Ubi libertas, ibi patria*," which translated means, "Where liberty dwells, there is my country." This inscription was taken from a seal once owned and worn by General Lafayette, and taken from his watch chain by the General and placed upon the neck of St. Lawrence A. Washington, the father of Mrs. Sydney T. Fontaine, when on his last visit to the United States. The wood work of this gavel was kindly done by Mr. Frank Rodrigues of this city, and his work presented to the Chapter. This gavel is truly a beautiful and valuable relic. It was presented by Mrs. Sydney T. Fontaine, Regent of the Chapter. Mrs. Cantrell, ex-State Regent of Arkansas, honored the occasion by her presence. A dainty repast was served by the affable and courteous hostess, Mrs. Thompson. The meeting was in every way a success, and the ladies went home more convinced than ever of the delightful social features of the organization. The next meeting will be held at Mrs. A. Kenison's, on Tremont street.

REBECCA MOTTE CHAPTER (Charleston, South Carolina).—The first annual meeting of the Rebecca Motte Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Charleston, South Carolina, took place November 11, 1896. Several San Francisco (California) newspapers, received by a member, were shown, containing attractive cuts and elaborate accounts of the interesting ceremonies attending the tree planting in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, of the "Memorial Arch," the patriotic inspiration of Mrs. Peter J. Hughes. Then a stirring poem was read, entitled "The National Flower, or Valley Forge Arbutus," written by Mrs. Margaret B. Harvey; also was read to the Chapter a set of resolutions by Mrs. Peter J. Hughes, Merion Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, strongly endorsing, with many excellent reasons, the

plea for the trailing arbutus as our national emblem flower. Only two members gave expression to their preference on the subject. One declared her choice of the golden rod, while another enthusiastically stated the preëminent claims of Indian corn for the post of honor. The Regent, Mrs. Rebecca Motte H. Ryan, then read her annual report, in which she paid a graceful tribute to her associate members and congratulated them upon the harmonious spirit which had ever characterized the Chapter meetings. The term of office having expired by limitation an election was called, with the following result : Regent, Mrs. Fannie M. Jones ; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Edward Willis (Elizabeth L. H. Willis) ; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Stephen R. Bell ; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Virginia McMurphy ; Registrar, Mrs. John M. Kinloch ; Treasurer, Mrs. James M. Eason ; Historian, Miss Claudine Rhett.—ELIZABETH L. H. WILLIS.

WILLIAM ELLERY CHAPTER (Newport, Rhode Island) was organized October 27, 1896, with twelve charter members. The Regent, Miss Eliza Newcomb Alexander, was appointed by the State Regent in March last. The first two members of the Chapter are the Misses Ellerys, granddaughters of Hon. William Ellery, one of the Rhode Island signers of the Declaration of Independence. The meeting for organization was held at the old William Ellery homestead, on Thames street, Newport. The old home is full of interesting relics and was decorated with flags and flowers. Miss Henrietta Channing Ellery entertained the Daughters with interesting anecdotes of her grandfather and showed his well-worn Bible. His small hair trunk which he used on his journeys to Philadelphia was presented by the Misses Ellery to the Chapter as a receptacle for its papers. The officers appointed are as follows : Regent, Mrs. Eliza Newcomb Alexander ; Vice-Regent, Miss Mary Goddard Ellery ; Secretary, Miss Caroline B. Wilks ; Registrar, Miss Edith May Tilley ; Treasurer, Miss Susan P. Swinburne ; Historian, Miss Henrietta Channing Ellery. The invited guests were : Mrs. F. W. Dickins, Vice-President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, Honorary Vice-President General, and Miss

Mary Anne Greene, State Regent. The two latter were unavoidably, and Miss Greene was also unexpectedly detained, but Mrs. Dickins was present and spoke most entertainingly and helpfully.

The rapidity with which the Chapter has been gathered together is chiefly due to the very energetic efforts of Miss Tilley who made the necessary genealogical researches and filled out the applications of nine of the twelve members of the Chapter. The Misses Ellery inheriting the intense patriotism of their distinguished ancestor, the signer, have long desired to form a Chapter but have been physically unable to undertake the amount of labor involved. It is said that they are the only living granddaughters of a signer of the Declaration, and the William Ellery Chapter is proud to write their names first on its membership roll. The Chapter has received an invitation to hold its future meetings in the historic pre-revolutionary building now owned and occupied by the Newport Historical Society, and is therefore signally favored in every respect. We predict a brilliant future from a brilliant beginning.—MARY ANNE GREENE, *State Regent*.

PHEBE GREENE WARD CHAPTER was organized at Westerly, Rhode Island, November 12, 1896, in the Memorial building, with fifteen charter members. The State Regent, Miss Mary Anne Greene, presided, and the members proceeded to elect a Regent, the unanimous choice being Mrs. Edwin R. Allen, of Hopkinton, Rhode Island, the charming wife of the present Lieutenant Governor of the State. Mrs. Nathan F. Dixon, a charter member of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, wife of Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, a former United States Senator from Rhode Island, was made an honorary member of the Phebe Greene Ward Chapter, and by a rising vote of thanks the ladies expressed their full and hearty appreciation of her ardent labors in forming the Chapter. Mrs. Dixon, while repeatedly declining an appointment as Chapter Regent, has done all the work of such an officer preliminary to the organization of the Chapter and the successful results are due to her efforts. The Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, of Stonington and Groton, Connecticut, the nearest neighbor of

the Westerly Daughters, happened to be holding a meeting the same afternoon at the old Dr. Babcock homestead in Westerly, and sent an invitation to the newly organized Chapter to meet them. Immediately upon adjournment, therefore, the Phebe Greene Ward Chapter, accompanied by Lieutenant Governor Allen and the State Regent of Rhode Island, proceeded to the historic house, where its owner, Miss Julia E. Smith, presented the infant Chapter to its older sister, and a delightful season of social intercourse was enjoyed. The Chapter is named for Phebe Greene, eldest daughter of William Greene, Governor of Rhode Island from 1778 to 1786, and granddaughter of William Greene, Sr., who was Governor of Rhode Island at three separate periods from 1743 to 1758, when he died in office. Phebe Greene married Colonel Samuel Ward, son of Samuel Ward, of Westerly, who was Governor of Rhode Island in 1762 to 1763 and from 1765 to 1767, and delegate in 1776 to the Continental Congress, dying a few weeks before independence was declared. Colonel Samuel Ward was taken prisoner in the attack on Quebec made by Arnold in 1775, and was the private secretary and intimate friend of Colonel Christopher Greene, and a major in his regiment at the brilliant repulse of the Hessians at Fort Mercer in 1777. He served all through the Revolution and finally became a New York merchant, from whom and his wife, Phebe Greene Ward, many distinguished persons are descended, among them Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. The officers of the Phebe Greene Ward Chapter are: Regent, Mrs. Edwin R. Allen; Vice-Regent, Mrs. James M. Pendleton; Secretary, Miss Mary E. Pendleton; Registrar, Mrs. A. B. Collins; Treasurer, Mrs. A. H. Chester; Historian, Mrs. J. P. Randall.—MARY ANNE GREENE, *State Regent*.

WYOMING CHAPTER (Wyoming, Ohio) held its first annual celebration, commemorative of the battle of Saratoga, at the home of its Regent, Mrs. George Kinsey, October 17, 1896. The house was decorated in the national and Society colors. A few words of welcome to the guests of the occasion, about seventy in number, were made by Mr. George Kinsey, a member of the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution. The programme of the evening included the

singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," by Mrs. Edwards Ritchie, and the choral rendition of patriotic songs, led by Professor Charles S. Fay. A profoundly interesting address on the subject of the celebration was made by Professor P. V. N. Myers, Dean of the University of Cincinnati, a national authority on historical subjects, and a member of the Society of Colonial Wars. A most interesting feature of this address was an original argument in support of the theory that the battle of Saratoga and the surrender of Burgoyne was an historical incident of higher value to civilization than the battle of Waterloo. The social feature of the celebration, which followed the purely patriotic exercises, was a collation served by young ladies in Continental dress, with patriotic souvenirs at each plate. The influence of this first modest celebration of the Wyoming Chapter is apparent in the number of applications for membership that have since followed.

CAMDEN CHAPTER.—Miss Forsyth, of Kingston, New York, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, came to Camden on Monday, November 16, 1896, to perfect the organization of a Chapter to be called "The Camden Chapter" of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It was organized with fifteen charter members. After the meeting, which was held at three o'clock at the home of Mrs. Conant, about thirty ladies who are eligible to membership beside the charter members, and who are interested in the work were invited by the Daughters to listen to an address by Miss Forsyth wherein she explained and set forth the aim and object of the organization. The talk was very interesting and instructive. It is found that there are about twenty revolutionary soldiers buried in and about Camden, and it will be the first work of the Chapter to place on record the names of the heroes, and if possible to in some way mark their graves. Mrs. Mary Ella Conant was made Regent of the new Chapter and appointed the following officers to serve for one year: Vice-Regent, Mrs. Emma Philip Frisbie; Secretary, Miss Sarah Lucy Miller; Treasurer, Mrs. Caroline Phelps Conant; Registrar, Mrs. Clara Harvey Stoddard; Historian, Mrs. Nancy Empey Edie; Board of Management, Mrs. Elizabeth Trowbridge Pike, Mrs.

Susan Brownell Cromwell, Mrs. Grace Strong Case. The other charter members are : Mrs. Caroline Harvey, Mrs. Mary Harvey Harding, Mrs. Britannia Penfield Stone, Mrs. Harriet Hume Miller, Mrs. Lois Snow Kindall, and Mrs. Loenza Marvin Aldrich.—S. LUCY MILLER, *Secretary*.

ELIZABETH CLAYPOOL ROSS CHAPTER (Ottumwa, Iowa).—Last May Miss Alice C. Henshaw Mitchell, having proved her eligibility through her lineal descent to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, not only was admitted, but received the appointment of Regent; thus our city, Ottumwa, Iowa, has reason to be proud of Miss Alice C. H. Mitchell, who through her persistent energy, has organized a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and thus brought its people in touch with an organization whose aim is noble and exalted. Certainly the Regent has proved herself worthy the honor bestowed upon her; as the interest and enthusiasm the ladies are now taking in the Society is largely due to her influence and personal assistance in tracing lineal descent. In October Mrs. Clara A. Cooley, the Iowa State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, visited the city, at which time a number of the ladies met at the Regent's home, where Mrs. Cooley, in a very delightful address, explained the past and present hopes for the future work of the Society. Following this event, on November 12, was the regular organizing of the Chapter and election of its officers. Besides the Regent, Alice C. Henshaw Mitchell, there is as Vice-Regent, Mrs. Anna Reader Daum; Registrar, Mrs. Charlotte McCue; Secretary, Mrs. Ida Ursela Pope; Treasurer, Miss Laura Ross; Historian, Mrs. Catharine Carpenter Taylor. The question of a name was discussed, and that of Israel Putman was chosen, out of compliment to Mrs. Charlotte McCue, who is one of his descendants; but later we had information that that name was already taken; therefore, on November 23, a call meeting was held, and that of Elizabeth Claypool Ross, more familiarly known in revolutionary times, as Betsy Ross, who made the first American flag, was the name selected for the Chapter. The present members are: Miss Alice C. Henshaw Mitchell, Miss Adelyn W. Mitchell,

Mrs. Anna Reader Daum, Mrs. Ida Ursula Pope, Mrs. Rosalind Dutton Ghephart, Mrs. Charlotte McCue, Miss Emma Joanna Holt, Miss Laura Ross, Miss Flora S. Ross, Miss Dorothy Bell Burton, Mrs. Mary Carpenter Harron, Mrs. Catharine Carpenter Taylor.

“BOSTON TEA PARTY” CHAPTER held its October meeting in the parlors of the Copley Square Hotel by invitation of Miss Annie Potter. Several members-at-large were taken into the Chapter, among them Mrs. Irena Wilkinson Gibson, eighty-seven years of age, whose father, David Wilkinson, was a gunner throughout the Revolution, and who told her when a child many stories of the war. He was with Washington at Valley Forge and remembered seeing him dole out the constantly decreasing rations to the men. He also remembered hearing about the British occupation of the Old South. The committee on revision of the Chapter by-laws made its report at the October meeting, and article one was adopted (after a few changes), the balance being carried over and adopted with amendments to the November meeting, which was held in the same place by invitation of Mrs. Ellen Way Allen. Two resolutions were offered by Madam von Rydingsvärd, one of condolence to Miss Mary Churchill on the death of her father, the other of congratulation to Mrs. Vina Parsons on the birth of a son (Brackett Parsons), he being the first lineal descendant of one of the original Boston Tea Party to be born to a member of the Chapter since its organization. A committee was appointed to arrange for a fitting celebration of the 1773 Tea Party at the Brunswick on the 16th of December. A committee was also appointed to bring in a slate of delegates and alternates for the Sixth Continental Congress. An interesting event connected with the first meeting was the presentation of a gavel sent by the State Regent from Washington, made from a tree grown on the lawn at Mount Vernon.—ELIZABETH MCCANDLISH, *Acting Secretary*.

FREDERICK CHAPTER.—On September 19, 1896, the Frederick Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, met at the residence of Mrs. John Ritchie, State Regent of Maryland,

and thence proceeded in a body to the Court House Square (which is beautifully laid out in walks and flowers), where they, with a throng of patriotic and interested citizens, listened with intense and uninterrupted interest (coupled with that patriotism which runs in the "true American's" heart) to the reading of "Washington's Farewell Address to the American People," which Professor Shepard, of the Frederick Academy, read in a true and stirring manner. He is a learned man and scholar and did justice to such a worthy address. There was not a murmur during the time of his reading (unless by applause) in appreciation of the strength, nobility, and power which the words of General Washington's address contained. Truly, he had "the pen of a ready writer," steeped in the fluid of honesty and loyalty, and guided by his devoted "*amor patriæ*." Mrs. Ritchie made a few remarks appropriate to and touching upon the subject of the celebration. His honor, Mayor Yeakle, of Frederick, also addressed the audience in a pleasing manner, after which the assembled patriots dispersed, expressing themselves grateful to the Daughters of the American Revolution for so fitting a celebration. Besides the Chapter there were many other prominent and representative persons present. The Chapter felt there could not have been a more suitable spot to have the address than the court house, abode of uprightness and justice. "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen!"—MILLIE M. RITCHIE, *Corresponding Secretary*.

CAMPBELL CHAPTER (Nashville, Tennessee).—The regular monthly meeting of the Campbell Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. James S. Pilcher, in West End. The meeting was one of much interest and the members of this Chapter show enthusiasm in their study and work. Mrs. L. B. Fite read a bright and interesting paper at to-day's meeting on the early settlement of Smith County and the prominent characters of Carthage, the county seat. The paper was heartily appreciated and enjoyed. In connection with her own pieces Mrs. Fite read an article written by Captain William Walton, a veteran of the Mexican War, and donated by him to the Campbell Chapter.

It was a character sketch of his ancestor, Captain William Walton, who was a soldier in the Revolution. Mrs. Fite is a descendant of Captain Walton, and it was appropriate that she should read the sketch.

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., *October 30, 1896.*

My dear Mrs. Lockwood : I send you herewith a short account of the exercises held at my house October 7 and at the cemetery October 8, at which time the graves of two notable " Daughters of Liberty " were marked. This being the first incident of the marking of the graves of the brave women of revolutionary days. The Anna Stickney Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, which was organized June 10 last under the supervision of the State Regent, Mrs. Josiah Carpenter, now numbers thirty members. The Regent, Secretary, and Treasurer have the right to append to their badge six gold bars for ancestors who fought in the Revolution and four for Colonial Wars. One is a descendant in three lines from the Mayflower and four are granddaughters of Lieutenant Amos Barnes, one of these being the Registrar, one Vice-Regent, and one Historian. The last member to join our Chapter is Mrs. Nancy Eaton Thomas, daughter of William Eaton, who fought in the Revolution. She is now eighty-seven years of age and able to sign her own application papers with a clear handwriting. Officers of the Anna Stickney Chapter are : Mrs. Anna E. Ricker, Regent ; Mrs. H. H. Dow, Vice-Regent ; Miss Jennie McMillan, Secretary ; Miss Mary E. Eastman, Treasurer ; Miss Julia E. Barnes, Registrar ; Mrs. Lillian P. Walcott, Historian ; Mrs. Helen Fifield, Mrs. Lucy Davis, Miss Annette Meserna, Mrs. Mary H. Shedd, Mrs. Henrietta W. Brock, Mrs. Nancy Morgan, Mrs. Alice Head George, Directors.

[We regret that we have not the space to print the full account sent to the Magazine.—ED.]

SARAH MCCALLA CHAPTER (Chariton, Iowa).—Monday evening, October 19, the Daughters of the American Revolution gave a reception in honor of the formal organization of Sarah McCalla Chapter at the home of Mrs. L. R. Gibbon and

Mrs. A. G. McCollough. The beautiful home was profusely decorated with flags, historical pictures and the colors of the Society, and was well-lighted with wax candles. The reception hall was adorned with rare palms and the wide stairway was gracefully draped with tri-colored bunting. A short programme was given, consisting of patriotic songs and old-time ballads. A colonial ballad, of innumerable verses, relating a dismal tale of tragedy and woe, was sung by Mrs. Jessie M. Thayer. Another old-time ballad was given by Miss Sue Copeland, in costume sitting at a spinning wheel. Her dress was a veritable old one, nearly a hundred years old. "The Old Thirteen," a patriotic song, words and music by C. C. Lewis, was sung by a quartette of fine voices. The main feature of the occasion was the presentation of the charter by the State Regent, Mrs. D. N. Cooley, of Dubuque, Iowa. Mrs. Cooley's address was pleasing to all. It was characterized by patriotism and noble sentiment, and many who had been but little interested in the matter were fired with enthusiasm and a desire to help promote the noble cause. That the State Regent has the subject very much at heart, was evinced both by her manner and her words. Mrs. Gertrude M. Stanton, Chapter Regent, received the charter with a few appropriate remarks. The singing of "America" by the whole company concluded this part of the entertainment.

The programme, with the red flag and blue letters printed on white cardboard, made a beautiful souvenir. The guests were then invited to the dining-room, where they were served with olden-time refreshments from olden-time dishes. The table cloth was an old one, the center piece was a large wheel, made of blue and yellow ribbon, with thirteen spokes, the coffee pot was an ancient one, and one sugar bowl had lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and seventy-five years and was still whole. The souvenirs were small silk flags. Numerous relics were displayed, the most notable being a tablecloth, in the center of which was woven the seal of the United States adopted in 1782, while underneath were the words, "We Offer Peace," "Ready for War;" also a counterpane, woven and embroidered by Sarah McCalla. This noble woman, for whom the Chapter was named, is the ancestress of the Chapter Re-

gent. Our Chapter was virtually organized the 19th of April, at which time the officers were appointed and by-laws enacted. We have begun the study of American history, and are making an effort to raise money for a large flag for the town and county.—CORRILLA C. LEWIS, *Historian*.

LE RAY DE CHAUMONT CHAPTER (Watertown, New York) celebrated its Charter Day November 10, 1896, at the home of Mrs. W. W. Conde, one of its enthusiastic members. There were assembled besides the members of the Chapter about seventy-five guests. The house was elaborately decorated with flags and flowers. Prominent among the decorations was a beautiful painting of Washington draped with our national colors and surmounted by an American eagle. Many old historic heirlooms lent interest to the occasion.

The exercises were opened by singing; the Regent, Mrs. Louis Lansing, welcomed the guests and introduced Miss Forsyth, the State Regent, who gave an informal talk and won many to be interested in the Daughters of the American Revolution and their cause by her sweet, womanly and reasonable way of presenting the objects and aims of our Society, and answered so fully the questions which we are all so often asked, "Of what good is the Society?" Miss Forsyth then presented the charter to the Society through its Regent. Mrs. Lansing accepted it with a few well-chosen words, and also announced that the Chapter was honored by having two real daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth Holly and Mrs. L. Tift, both of Ellisburg, Jefferson County, New York. The company then joined in singing "America," which finished the exercises, which was followed by a reception. Much interest was manifested and our new Society feels full of courage. The Chapter now numbers forty members with twenty-two charter members and a number of papers which have not been completed.—HARRIET BATES FAIRBANKS, *Secretary*.

NATHAN HALE CHAPTER.—The monthly meeting of the Nathan Hale Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at the home of Mrs. Walter Stevens, on Holly avenue. The rooms were decorated with flags and flowers, and red,

white, and blue bunting. The programme for the year was commenced, which embraces the study of the settlement of the first three Colonies, Virginia, New York, and Massachusetts. A paper on the "Founding of Jamestown" was read by Mrs. Hall. A series of questions followed, which called out many interesting anecdotes and historical facts concerning this colony. After the business meeting a social hour followed, during which refreshments were served. Mrs. Harry Drake poured tea and Mrs. Andrew Muir presided at the coffee urn.

Elected No., . . . THE NATHAN HALE CHAPTER, of St. Paul, Minnesota. Preliminary Application. Name of candidate,
 Address, Name of Ancestor upon whom claim
 is based, Invited by
 (member of Nathan Hale Chapter). Seconded by
 (member of Nathan Hale Chapter). Requirements: To take active part
 in all Chapter work, both literary and social. To observe all flag days
 adopted by the Chapter. I promise to comply with the above. . . .
 (signature of applicant)., 189 .

Note.—Return this application to the Secretary, properly filled out and signed, and it will be acted upon by the Executive Board.

We ballot upon every candidate and three reverse votes defeats election; we have thus far elected unanimously every applicant, but 'tis a safeguard against "drones."

COLUMBIA CHAPTER.—At the October meeting of the Columbia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the new mahogany mallet, their latest acquisition, was used for the first time. It is a work of art, and bears upon massive silver plates the following legend:

"Presented to Mrs. Clark Waring, Regent of the Columbia Chapter, D. A. R., by Mrs. Thomas Taylor, Great Grand Daughter of Col. Thomas Taylor, of Sumter's Brigade. Made from dining table of Col. Thomas Taylor, brought to Columbia in 1767."

Mrs. Waring has presented the mallet to the Chapter in perpetuity.

Our charter is appropriately and beautifully framed in wood from old Fort Granby, where a battle was fought on May 15, 1781.

The State Regent, Mrs. John E. Bacon, was present at this notable meeting, her presence adding much to its interest and pleasure. Detailed accounts were read of the august ceremo-

nies incident upon the planting of the historic arch of trees in the Golden Gate Park at San Francisco. In that remarkable group of arborescent beauty, gathered from the varied opulence of the "Old Thirteen," no tree of fairer growth than South Carolina's quota will be there—the stately magnolia. Transplanted thus by woman's hand from her native soil to the genial surroundings of distant California, may the excellency of her charm be fully unfolded from shining green leaf to great white blossom.—A. J. ROBERTSON, *Secretary*.

QUEQUECHAN CHAPTER (Fall River, Massachusetts).—The regular literary meeting was held Tuesday afternoon, November 10, 1896, in the parlor of Mount Hope Hall, the Vice-Regent, Miss Mary L. Holmes, in the chair. An interesting article was read by Miss Susan H. Nixon relating to the Stamp Act. Miss Julia A. Jacobs read letters written by Abigail Adams to her husband just after the battle of Bunker Hill. Miss Margaret Morton read letters from Abigail Adams written during her residence in London and describing her presentation at court. Meeting adjourned.

The Chapter held a business, literary, and social meeting the afternoon of December 8, the Regent in the chair. Extracts from the life of John Hancock and Roger Sherman were read by Mrs. Rosalind R. R. Glymn and Mrs. Caroline E. Mackenzie. Two letters of Abigail Adams, giving a description of the comforts and discomforts of the White House when it was first occupied as the home of President Adams were read by Miss Louise M. Hyde. Mrs. Authur Knapp gave several selections on the piano and Miss Sara Shepard read with fine effect a patriotic poem. Several of our young ladies passed afternoon chocolate and light refreshments, and the members adjourned feeling they had passed a pleasant afternoon together.—MRS. CORNELIA W. LINCOLN DAVOL, *Historian*.

DIAL ROCK CHAPTER (Scranton, Pennsylvania).—A meeting of this Chapter was held November 20, 1896, at the home of Mrs. S. Judson Stark, Tunkhannock. Our meetings preliminary to organization were held at Mrs. Thomas Coward's, in Pittston, July 8; at Mrs. James Piatt's summer home at Lake

Carey, July 31; and at Mrs. Thomas Ford's, Pittston, September 17. Our membership papers having been approved, the Chapter was organized at Mrs. Coward's, October 15, and the meeting at Mrs. Stark's was the first since the organization. Eighteen sat down to dinner (eleven of our fifteen members, six husbands brought along as guides, paymasters, etc., and Miss Lizzie Stark, daughter of our hostess). After dinner Mrs. Samuel Urquhart, of Pittston, read a paper on the objects of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and William A. Wilcox, of Scranton, read an historical sketch of General Sullivan's expedition of 1779 against the Western Indians, and having special reference to the army's encampment at Tunkhannock, August 3, 1779. The papers were printed in the *Wyoming Democrat*, of Tunkhannock. The officers of the Chapter are: Regent, Mrs. Samuel Fear; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Thomas Coward; Secretary, Mrs. George Johnson; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Annette Gorman, all of Pittston, Pennsylvania; Treasurer, Mrs. S. Judson Stark; Historian, Mrs. James Piatt, Tunkhannock; Registrar, Mrs. William A. Wilcox, Scranton. A number of papers have been arranged for future meetings and it is expected that considerable interest will be developed in revolutionary history this coming winter.—*Registrar*.

GENERAL NICHOLAS HERKIMER CHAPTER (Herkimer, New York).—The formal organization of the General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, took place on the afternoon of October 28 at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. William C. Prescott, ten of the fourteen charter members being present. The parlors were appropriately decorated with flags and the national colors, and the Regent presented each one with a small silk flag, tied with red, white, and blue ribbons. The use of a room in the library building was offered to the Chapter and accepted, although it was decided to hold the meetings for the present at the homes of the Daughters, and the last Monday of each month was the day upon which it was decided to meet. Red and white were selected as the Chapter colors and "America" as its hymn. After the business was transacted refreshments were served,

and the remainder of the afternoon was spent in a social manner. The Regent appointed the following officers for the ensuing year: Vice-Regent, Mrs. H. G. Munger; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. D. Henderson; Corresponding Secretary, T. W. Grosvenor; Treasurer, Mrs. A. B. Steele; Registrar, Mrs. A. M. Evans; Historian, Miss Elizabeth B. May. A committee on by-laws and a local board, consisting of Mrs. Charles Gloo, Miss Jennie Earl, Miss Bertha Munger, and Miss Mabel Wood were also appointed. The Chapter expects to attend the dedication of General Herkimer's monument November 12, and are to be entertained in the afternoon by the Astenrogen Chapter, of Little Falls. A great deal of interest is being manifested in the Daughters of the American Revolution, and application papers are in demand.—E. B. MAY, *Historian*.

TRANSPLANTED IN THE WEST.—At the recent State meeting of Daughters of the American Revolution, held in Trenton, Miss Batcheller, of Millstone, read the following paper:

"No doubt most if not all present know that thirteen little immigrant trees were planted in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, on October 19, the anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. To Mrs. Peter J. Hughes, Merion Chapter, Pennsylvania, belongs the credit of originating this happy idea, which was most enthusiastically carried out by our California sisters of the Sequoia Chapter.

"A tree from some historic spot was asked from each of the thirteen original States with earth from other famous places. To New Jersey was assigned the stately linden, noted for its size and symmetry and the fragrance of its flower. Our honored State Regent, Mrs. E. H. Wright, after due consideration, asked the Regent of the General Frelinghuysen Chapter if one could not be obtained from the Wallace House grounds, "Washington's Headquarters" in 1778-'79, which, as we all know, will on January 1 become the property of the Revolutionary Memorial Society of New Jersey. A beautiful white linden of the right size and strong roots was there obtained and securely packed by a nurseryman and sent with the benediction of the New Jersey Daughters. Soil from the battlefield of

Monmouth, soil from Springfield, where the Hessians shot the wife of Rev. James Caldwell, the fighting parson of New Jersey, and from the burial place of General Frelinghuysen, was also sent.

“ From detailed accounts forwarded to us the ceremonies must have been most beautiful and impressive—prayer, addresses, music, and original poems. I quote the New Jersey verse :

“ ‘ New Jersey sends a Linden ; more than a hundred years ago
Old Glory waved o’er Washington, ’mid drifting ice and snow.
And forever shall the Linden shed a memory on the air
Of that Christmas night in Seventy-six and the stormy Delaware.’ ”

“ While the gardeners really planted the trees in the symbolic arch, the Daughters placed the historic earth about them with a silver trowel, the handle of which was made from the wood of magnolia planted by George Washington at Mt. Vernon. From a letter of thanks I quote, ‘ Words fail to express the deep appreciation of your gift from such a rare historic spot, and while we of the Pacific slope do not envy you of the Atlantic, we feel that on the patriotic societies of the East rest mainly the care and preservation of these most precious landmarks. We, therefore, bid the Revolutionary Memorial Society Godspeed, and when we come to New Jersey our first objective point shall be the Wallace House, Washington’s Headquarters, Somerville.’ ”



THREE LIVING DAUGHTERS OF A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.

[An account of the ancestry of Mrs. Mary Gates, Mrs. Elizabeth Fox and Mrs. Rachel Packer, daughters of Abel Spicer, and honorary members of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Groton and Stonington.]

THE Spicers came from Normandy to England with William the Conquerer. They bear an honorable name in the records of that country for their notable public services and for their fine qualities as gentlemen.



MRS. MARY GATES.

The first ancestor of Abel Spicer in New England was Peter Spicer, who came to Groton, Connecticut, from Virginia in 1666. He was a quiet unassuming man, who left an honorable

name to his descendants. Many of them have been numbered

among the earliest proneers in the West, and can be found in every State and territory in the Union.

Edward, son of Peter Spicer, and his wife, Mary Busicott, married Katherine Stone. Their son, John, married Mary Geer, daughter of Robert and Martha (Tyler) Geer; their son, John, married Mercy Chapman, daughter of William and Mercy (Stoddard) Chapman. One of the sons of this marriage was Abel Spicer, father of the subjects of this sketch.

Abel Spicer was born in Groton, Connecticut, June 1, 1760. He married Sarah Park, daughter of Abijah and Elizabeth (Morse) Park. Of their nine children, Mary, the youngest, is the only one now living. She was born May 6, 1813.

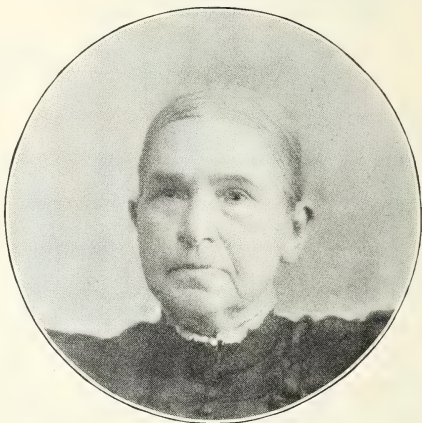
Her mother died July 27, 1815, and the next year her father married Elizabeth Morse, who died

childless. Abel Spicer married for his third wife Sarah Rose, daughter of Peleg and Mary Rose. The children of this union now living are Elizabeth, born August 6, 1820, and Rachel, born September 11, 1822.

Abel Spicer, who was only sixteen when the first guns of the Revolution were fired, was soon drafted into the army.

His company was or-

dered to meet Captain Whitman, of Mansfield, at Windham,



MRS. ELIZABETH SPICER FOX.



MRS. RACHEL S. PACKER.

from there it made its way slowly to Providence. In a written account of this tour Abel Spicer says: "We began to hear the cannons roar and see the smoke rise." They passed on to Bristol, Warwick and Warren, but before they reached the ferry the fight was over and the soldiers were coming off the island. This was a great disappointment to the eager lad who "longed to see a battle." They marched back to Providence, where they pitched their tents, worked on the fortifications and in three weeks were discharged.

In 1779 he was a volunteer on the Continental frigate "Confederacy," which was out about three weeks on the south side of Long Island, where it made prizes of two English vessels.

In July, 1780, he enlisted in Captain Huntington's company and went to Danbury. There they were examined as follows: "Did you enlist or were you drafted?" "What were you to have for pay, wheat, corn or money?" Some received a certain amount of wheat, some received corn and others ten dollars bounty from the selectmen of the town for the six months' tour with no other pay for their service to their country.

They walked from Danbury to join the Continental Army, and were placed in the Ninth Regiment, commanded by Colonel Huntington, of Norwich, which was stationed near the place where Major André was hung. From there Abel Spicer was sent with others up to West Point to help in getting the chain ashore that had been stretched across the North River to prevent the British from going up the stream. They were then sent across the river into the woodland to help the old soldiers build huts to live in through the winter. December 14, Abel Spicer having finished his term of service, was discharged. Captains Oliver and Abel Spicer were uncles of this young Abel.

Abel Spicer's daughter Mary married Isaac Gates December 10, 1848. She has no children. Her home is in Poque-tannock, Connecticut.

Abel Spicer's daughter Elizabeth married Finley Morse Fox February 17, 1846. They celebrated their golden wedding in 1896. Their only daughter, Justina, died a few years ago. They live in Woodstock, Connecticut.

Abel Spicer's daughter Rachel married Nelson G. Packer July 1, 1875. Her home is in Preston, Connecticut.

These three talented, agreeable women are greatly esteemed in the communities where they live.

DAUGHTERS OF REVOLUTIONARY HEROES

AND HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE ANNA WARNER BAILEY
CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
GROTON AND STONINGTON, CONNECTICUT.

MRS. LUCY STANTON WHEELER was born in Stongington,



MRS. LUCY STANTON WHEELER.

Connecticut, December 19, 1806. Her father, Edward Stanton, born in Stonington, June 10, 1761; died July 27, 1832, served as a volunteer at the Fort Griswold massacre, battle of Groton Heights, September 6, 1781. He was shot in the left breast by a musket ball which tore his side so that the heart was visible to the physician who had charge of him

during his convalescence. After the massacre, while he lay bleeding, an English officer passed, of whom he begged for something to staunch the flow of blood. The compassionate officer, whose name he never knew, took from his pocket a knitted night cap, and folding it together stopped the flow of blood, and gave him a drink of water. By this humane act his life was saved. (See Albyn's History of Battle of Groton Heights, p. 264.) Received gold spoon from National Society.

Miss Mary K. Williams was born in North Groton (now Ledyard), September 14, 1811. Her father, Rufus Williams, enlisted at the age of sixteen. He witnessed the massacre of Fort Griswold, but was not permitted to enter the fort. He was at one time a prisoner on the "Old Prison Ship." He never received a pension, for all his old comrades in arms were dead when he would have applied for one. He married at the age of twenty-nine, and the subject of our sketch was the youngest of seven children. Received the gold spoon from



MARY K. WILLIAMSON (Aged 85).

the National Society.

Mrs. Martha Babcock Noyes was born in Hopkinton, Rhode Island, March 11, 1806. Her grandfather, Colonel Joseph Noyes, served during the Revolutionary War; was in the battle of Rhode Island and received "honorable mention" for bravery. (See Stone's French Allies.) Her father, Sanford Noyes, was a private sol-



MRS. MARTHA B. NOYES.

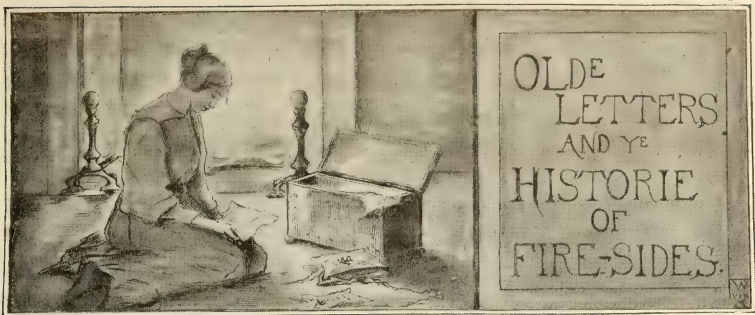
dier, and served during the war, and his widow received a pension for his services until his death in 1860. Received gold spoon from National Society.

Mrs. Sally M. Davis Brayton was born in North Stonington, Connecticut, January 25, 1811. Her father, Samuel

Davis, was born February 28, 1759; died April 11, 1826. He was the grandson of the noted Quaker Peter Davis. He enlisted as a private in 1776; was in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, N. J., also served at battle of Groton Heights, Connecticut, September 6, 1781. Received gold spoon from National Society. What Chapter can beat this record? Seven real Daughters, three of them sisters.



MRS. SALLY M. DAVIS BRAYTON.



FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS, *November 9, 1896.*

MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,

Editor AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Dear Madam : The following paper is an an exact copy from a memorandum book kept by my grandfather, Rufus Lincoln, a captain in the "Seventh Regiment of the Massachusetts Line." It may be of interest to your readers.

MRS. CORNELIA W. LINCOLN DAVOL,
Historian Quequechan Chapter, D. A. R.

" W. POINT.

Friday, 31st May, 1782.

Was silebrated the birth of the Dauphin of France, our elus-trious ally, an elegant entertainment was provided by the Pub-lick at the Colonnade, where was assembled the officers of the army, and a number of Gentlemen and Ladies from the County. After diner the following toasts were drank :

- 1st. Long life, Happiness & Glory to the Dauphin of France.
- 2nd. United States in Congress.
- 3rd. His Most Christian Majesty.
- 4th. The Queen & Royal Family of France.
- 5th. His Catholick Majesty and the friendly Powers of Eu-rope.
- 6th. Count Rochembeau & the French Army.
- 7th. The American Soldiery.
- 8th. The Allied fleets and Count Du Grass.
- 9th. Cherlui De Lawson.
- 10th. The American Ministers at home & abroad.
- 11th. Perpetual duration to the alliance of France and America.

12th. A new edge to our swords untill they have opened the way to Independence, Freedom and Glory and then may they be converted to instruments of Peace.

13th. May the independence of America give Peace to the world.

The officers repaired to their respective Reg'ts at Sunsett, at 8 o'clock the signal was given for firing the *fudyjory*, which commenced by firing 13 cannon at the Park, then the running fire through the line beginning on the right the firing went through three times, at this time the Colonade was eluminated with 6 or 7 hundred Candels, and a ball opened in the Colonade where the Gentlemen and Ladies danced, while the Sky Rockets were flying in the air, all which made a very brilliant appearance. The ceremony ended all in good order.

CURRENT TOPICS.

TO OUR CONTRIBUTORS!

WRITE on one side of paper only, letter size preferred, and take special care that PROPER *names* are written *distinctly*. As our space is limited make articles brief. All contributions appear as promptly as possible. A careful observance of above is requested.

AT the regular session of the National Board of Management, held January 7, the action of the Board taken on November 5, relative to the representation of Chapters organized after February 1, was rescinded as being unconstitutional. (See article V, section 1, and article VII, section 1, constitution.)

It will be observed that while these articles permit a Regent of a new Chapter to represent that Chapter in Congress and no date is affixed, the by-laws, article XI, section 5, forbids the election of any delegate after February first.

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

THE Recording Secretary General desires to announce that the three months' time given by the National Board of Management to the State Regents for the purpose of compiling the dates of issuance of all charters in their States, having expired January 1, the final official numbering has been made and each Chapter notified, by postal card, of the number assigned to its charter.

IN THE HEART OF AMERICA is an unique booklet just brought out by one of our "Daughters," Lillian Rozell Messenger. The poem was read at the Atlanta Exposition; it abounds in gems of thought and broad patriotism. We cannot refrain from culling one stanza:

Down in the fields and in the meadows,
 Still I chase the bees and shadows.
 And I catch the soft winds fleet ;
 I kiss the flowers sweet ;
 And the birdlings know I love them every day—
 But sing howe'er I will
 My heart is lonely still,
 And I pine, I pine alway
 And I sigh as yonder dove,
 For never cometh to me,
 From all this bright mystery,
 To set me free, the soul of love.

RULES OF PARLIAMENTARY LAW.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

No motion is open for discussion until it has been stated by the chair.

Two amendments can be made to a motion independent of the wishes of the mover of the original motion.

Only one reconsideration of a motion is permitted.

On motion for the previous question the form to be observed is, " Shall the main question be now put ? " This, if carried, ends debate. The voting must begin with the last amendment.

How are constitution and by-laws adopted ?

The report is called for by the presiding officer and read by the chairman of the committee on constitution.

1. It is read as a whole in order to give the club a general idea of its scope.

2. Then read article by article, each one being discussed, amended, rejected, or approved, and adopted seriatim.

3. Read and adopted as a whole.

The same is done with the by-laws.

OUR LIBRARY.

ONE of the unanticipated but none the less desirable results of what I might call the ancestral-patriotic movement is the publication of a variety of fresh, delightful books relating to American history. Personally, I delight in these accessions to our Daughters of the American Revolution library to such an

extent that I have to add many of them to my private library, even though my shelves are filled to overflowing.

Here, for example, are stories of Georgia by Joel Chandler Harris,* and stories of New Jersey by Frank R. Stockton.† Was it not a charming idea to utilize such pens as these in making history attractive? It is not claimed, however, that these are State histories, but each presents "a series of historical incidents in a panoramic form, so that the reading of the stories in their regular succession would give an impressive idea of the discovery and settlement of the State, of its people, manners and customs, and of its progress and achievements."

My dear friend, Mr. Stockton, is careful to tell us that his stories "are not founded on facts, but they are made up of facts," and to substantiate this he gives under each chapter in his table of contents a list of the authorities used. Would that other authors followed this example. Unfortunately the authority for his opening pages on the Indians is not altogether reliable, but as it is the rule for historical writers to be behind the times in matters ethnological, he is at least in good company.

For that very reason it is refreshing to find that Miss Elizabeth Shelby Kinkead, author of a short history of Kentucky, ‡ does know whereof she speaks when her subject is the Indians. Her full index is also much to be commended, but I hope that a second edition will contain a map to illustrate the early roads and settlements in the State. No clearness or fullness of text can supply the place of a map, and a school atlas of to-day does not show the condition of the country a century ago. This history does not supplant the larger works, but it is just what anyone would enjoy reading, or what should be studied by the children of Kentucky.

There is no history of New York State in the library but the every-day life of colonial times that has been vividly and care-

* Stories of Georgia, by Joel Chandler Harris. American Book Company, New York, 1896. 315 pp. . . cents.

† Stories of New Jersey, by Frank R. Stockton. American Book Company, New York, 1896. 254 pp. . . cents.

‡ A History of Kentucky, by Elizabeth Shelby Kinkead. American Book Company, New York, 1896. 288 pp.

fully described by our "fellow-Daughter," Mrs. Alice Morse Earle. § Long study has made her so familiar with colonial days that this, her latest book, is certain to be accurate as well as thoroughly readable. I wish I could sample some of the ancient dishes for which she gives the recipes, though I might not care for many of their customs or features of costume.

Surely the dedication of Frank Samuel Childs's new book || must include a large majority of Daughters, for cannot most of us claim to be "Descendants of Our Colonial Parsons?" Let me refer you to the book itself for the rest of the flattering dedication. The parson of New England was an important factor—a leading spirit—in colonial days, and Mr. Childs gives us a series of sketches of his life in its various aspects. Why could not the numerous references to individual parsons have been indexed?

Indexes are happily found in both the biographical studies before me this month. Mercy Warren,* sister of James Otis and wife of General James Warren, was author of a history of the Revolution published in 1805, of poems, dramas, etc. Her biographer has done her best—with small help from history—to make such a portrait of this typical "bluestocking" of a hundred years ago as would give her flesh and blood. She cannot forbear from complaining, however, of Mercy Warren's "besetting vice of dwelling upon the true and the beautiful to the exclusion of all the homely affairs of life." Perhaps some of us could profitably imitate this "vice!" This volume is one of a series of "Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times," which includes "Margaret Winthrop" and "Dolly Madison," noticed some months ago.

In "The True George Washington" Mr. Ford† has succeeded admirably in taking away from our national hero his superhumanity without belittling his character. Some of the

§ Colonial Days in Old New York, by Alice Morse Earle. Scribner's, New York, 1896. . . pp.

|| The Colonial Parson of New England, by Frank Samuel Child. Baker and Taylor Company, New York, 1896. 226 pp.

* Mercy Warren, by Alice Brown. Scribner's, New York, 1896. 317 pp. \$1.25.

† The True George Washington, by Paul Leicester Ford. Lippincott, Philadelphia, 1896. 319 pp. \$2.

chapters treat of his "physique," "education," "relations with the fair sex," "tastes and amusements," "friends," etc. The numerous illustrations, and incidentally the buff and blue binding, add to the attractiveness of one of the noteworthy books of the year.

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE,

Librarian General.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE MONEY?

IN response to requests, the National Board of Management has directed me to prepare a brief statement of the expenses of the National Society. Let the necessary current expenditures be first distinguished from certain special items, viz :

1. The Magazine, the net cost of which to the Society is in the neighborhood of three thousand a year. One thousand of this is for the Editor's salary, ordered by the last Congress, and six hundred for the Business Manager's salary. It is not likely that there will be any great change in this item in the near future, but in this connection it must always be remembered that without the Magazine we should have to pay largely for printing of proceedings of Congresses and Boards.

2. The Lineage Book, volumes II and III, which have been prepared with that great care which is essential to their value, cost, including preparation, publication, and postage, something like one dollar a copy (edition, 1,000), but are sold for fifty cents a copy. Supposing all to be sold, there is thus a loss of five hundred dollars per volume. If we had a regular, large subscription list, at one dollar a volume, this deficit would be met.

3. An item in the expenses of the current year has been the Directory of the Society. This costs sixty-five cents a copy (edition 2,000), and is being sold at fifty cents, making a net loss of three hundred dollars. The cost of a Directory grows with the growth in membership, and the question of the need for future Directories is one which only future Congresses can decide.

There are several small items, not essential to the existence of the Society, such as the contribution for the preservation of Jamestown, the gift of spoons to "original" or "real"

Daughters, to ushers at Congress, etc., which amounted to about five hundred dollars for the year January 1, 1896, to January 1, 1897.

The total current expenses for the years previous to November 1, 1896, were \$10,032.29. Almost \$1,000 of this was for the Continental Congress of 1896. About \$4,500 was for the expenses of admission of new members, including the Registrar's work, certificates, application papers, etc. The initiation fee of one dollar just about covers the expense, exclusive of the card catalogue of revolutionary ancestors and the library, both of which are primarily for the Registrars benefit.

The rest of this necessary current expense is for room rent, clerical services (from \$30 to \$75 monthly for each clerk), postage and stationery for State Regents (several hundred dollars), Chapter charters and commissions, the card catalogues of members and ancestors, printing of constitutions, etc., and a variety of lesser items, all of which are specified in the reports of the Treasurer General, published monthly. All these things come from the annual dues of members, as charter and life membership fees, like commissions on all sales are turned over to the permanent fund for the Continental Hall.

It is proposed to reduce the annual dues to the National Society from one dollar to seventy-five or fifty cents. We now expend, out of that one dollar, between seventy-five and eighty cents, and to meet the deficit various expedients would have to be resorted to. For example, the money which goes to the Continental Hall fund might be turned into the current account (so increasing the demand for private contributions). The application blanks, constitutions, etc., issued to applicants and members free, could be charged for (so increasing, however, the clerical work at headquarters). Chapters could pay the stationery and postage of State Regents, instead of the National Society doing so (so again taxing the Chapter treasuries).

To sum up, expenses have to be met somehow, and if the direct tax would not cover them indirect taxation would become necessary. In this respect the Chapters have a great advantage over the National Society, for the former can, in

accordance with the constitution, make their dues as large as they find necessary, while the latter is strictly limited.

Did space permit, it would be desirable to show the great economy of our centralized form of government. The saving of labor and cost in our "wholesale" methods is enormous when compared with what prevail if parts of the work were duplicated in each State of the Union.

Let not the members of the next Congress forget that the marvelous growth and the almost unlimited influence of the Society are due to its national character.

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE, M. D.

THE REVISED CONSTITUTION AND THE NATIONALITY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

BY ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH.

It will be conceded that under our present constitution the growth of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been remarkable; in fact, unprecedented when we consider its conservative methods and the fact that it has no outside propaganda. That is, it sends out no lecturers or literature to make explanations or appeals, but relies solely on certain substantial reasons for its existence and development. These reasons are:

First. Its firm basis, or foundation, in a clearly defined and exacting genealogy.

Second. Its historic element, which discovers, preserves, and exhibits new facts in the origin and progress of this country, by means of its genealogical requirements, and further by its distinctly historical work.

Third. Its educational features, which are an incentive to investigations that result in the self-education of its members, and in the further education of the children and younger people of the country in history and patriotism.

Fourth. Its moving power and fervor of spirit inspired by the sentiment of patriotism.

Fifth. Its all-embracing nationality; it is a national society in its aim, its work, and its inspiration.

If it is not national in the broad, earnest and loyal sense of that word then it is worthless, not simply useless, but harmful, because the petty details of genealogy and the oddities of local history, so useful when properly applied to general history, may be perverted so as to incite vanity and foster a false pride. If this Society is not in spirit and in fact national then its officers are a sham, and its work may be justly relegated to the rank of neighborhood gossip about tea-drinkings and great-grandfathers. No such fate will befall this Society, for its eight hundred charter members and their associates will continue to manifest the original spirit of the order in a faithful and steadfast nationality.

I refer to these charter members because they were the National Society out of which this forceful organization has grown. It was not like the thirteen original Colonies, who, having already separate governments, united to form a general government by means of a convention, and thus created the Congress and the executive and judicial departments of the United States, while they preserved their system of State governments. The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution existed first with its corps of National officers and its Board of Management; it divided itself into Chapters to acquire a mobile activity in its growing power; the sovereignty of the Society lies in the Chapters, they should recognize and appreciate that fact. This same National Society created its organizing force within itself; this consists of the State Regents with a national officer, Vice-President General of Organization, at its head, a complete, thorough, efficient, and dignified body who have nobly and loyally carried forward this work of organization as is proved by the results. The National Society created within the Board of Management an Executive Committee for a flexible force to execute business requiring immediate action. These with the President General making the executive department of its government. This National Society created the Continental Congress and delegated to it the legislative power. The few judicial functions requisite are, by precedent, distributed among the various departments, executive, legislative, and that of organization. Like all governments the lines cannot be too rigidly

drawn between the different powers. Goodnow in his Comparative Administrative Law, says, "That while it is true that the executive, legislative, and judicial powers of government should be separate and distinct, it is also true that the science of government is a practical one; therefore, while each should firmly maintain the essential powers belonging to it, it cannot be forgotten that the coördinate parts constitute one brotherhood whose common trust requires mutual toleration of the occupancy of what seems to be a 'common' bordering on the domain of each." The Continental Congress meets but once a year, hence some ordinances become necessary in the interval and may be made by the Board of Management, subject to change or repeal by the Congress. The strong body of standing organizers, the State Regents, occupy an important place in the government, being members of both the Congress and the Board of Management, and thus exercising both executive and legislative powers, and also participating in judicial action. So our Society government stands in the present, or old, constitution.

Is not this, for our purposes, an excellent, a just, and equitable distribution of governmental power? It is unique and efficient, as I explained to you in an early number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY in 1892. It has been highly praised by Sons of the American Revolution, who have attributed the cause of our greater success over theirs to our distinctive organization. They have within two years, I think, adopted certain features of our system, the Chapters. They did not dissolve their State societies; men know well the danger that lies in any species of disorganization in government and are slow to risk it. We women, with less experience, are more ready to try new experiments. Does our organization, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, now on the high seas in the full tide of prosperity, sailing before fair winds in a staunch craft, our old constitution, need to stop short and place its crew in a new and untried vessel, the revised constitution, and to tell its passengers to "hurry up" and follow lest we be delayed in our onward voyage? Do we need to run risks?—whose rights are limited or repressed—where is there weakness or failure in our organization? Let

such points be brought forward, be considered and have remedies proposed. Why not use our legislative body for this purpose? In the Congress we may make laws to modify or develop the admirable principles of government embodied in our present constitution. It is but a short time, two or three years, since we passed beyond the period, in our Congress, of simply listening to papers prepared for our entertainment, like a primitive club in a remote district. In these last sessions of the Congress we have exercised our power well and to the advancement of our Society. Shall we stop now and tear up the plant to see how it grows? I entreat you do not allow this, but rather take into consideration a few points that may be easily changed by the power already in your hands, and act upon them promptly and courageously. Consider the natural development we may expect in our Congress, if it is not torn up by the roots; it may have a set of carefully projected special rules, more suitable than any new by-laws; it may have a number of regular committees with distinct lines of work or investigation; it may have a system of introducing resolutions or laws, whereby crude propositions will be sifted and sudden or factional measures will be well weighed and opened to many points of view. Self-education, thoughtfulness and good judgment will grow out of such efforts, and we may return to our homes carrying a larger and deeper life to each domestic and social center.

If legislation will not accomplish the changes desired then amendments to the present constitution will bring about all of the improvements that the present state of the Society demands.

We should certainly appreciate the painstaking and skillful methods of the committee who prepared this revision of the constitution which is now offered for our consideration. They bring us a pleasant and apparently moderate document on which it is evident much thought has been bestowed, and yet I believe they are not conscious of the dangerous and disorganizing elements which it contains.

The changes in our organic law are sweeping. The national officers are reduced from thirty-one to twelve, and a few of them are given despotic power in an independent executive committee. The Board of Management is practically abol-

ished, for with but twelve officers, twenty-five are made necessary for a quorum ; this really precludes more than one meeting in the year, when the State Regents are in attendance at the Congress. The head of the organizing department, the Vice-President General of Organization, is discarded, and a sort of hand or foot substitute is furnished as a charter secretary. The Chapters are deprived of their immediate communication with the Board of Management, and thus lose the helpful inspiration and instruction that proceeds from an immediate communication with national headquarters.

A species of absolutism is granted to State Regents in the power to appoint a corps of State officers at will ; if adopted it is disorganizing to the National Society, and is dangerous since no uniformity, method or restriction is imposed ; it is an indefinite way of inaugurating State societies.

The Continental Congress is wrested from its home at the capital of the Nation, and set afloat around the country every other year, like so many wandering conventions, waiting for an invitation to be entertained. Let us, of all things, preserve our permanent and patriotic home in Washington. It is most suitable for women who stand for "home and country."

It is not necessary now to take up the revised constitution article by article and clause by clause, but I have called attention to a few salient points in articles four, five, six, seven, eight and nine. All of them would seem to prove the importance of a compliance with the parliamentary rule given in Robert's Rules of Order, section 53, page 147 : "A committee for deliberation should be larger and represent all parties in the assembly, so that its opinion will carry with it as great weight as possible. The usefulness of the committee will be greatly impaired if any important [interest] faction of the assembly be unrepresented in the committee."

In Cushing's Law and Practice in Legislative Assemblies, it is said, part vii, chapter 3, page 736, that "In the appointment of committees the principles of party are preserved and that in general while all parties [interests] are duly represented a controlling influence is given to the predominating party [interest] in the construction of the committee." In a practical application of parliamentary law to our Society we

must substitute the word interest or contingent for party. Have all interests been duly represented in the committee for a revision of the constitution? A just and equitable apportionment would appear to be about as follows: Two-thirds of such a committee to be composed of Chapter Regents and Chapter delegates, the remaining third to be State Regents and National officers; of this third two-thirds to be State Regents and the remainder National officers, with the President General as chairman; thus all interests in the Society would be duly represented, if a revision is necessary. To my view a few well placed amendments to the old constitution would be the safe and wise course. Legal experience establishes the fact that it is usually safer to change and enforce existing laws than to make new ones.

When the revised constitution is taken up in the Congress we must, of course, consider first of all, our national charter, which was obtained at an early day under the laws of the District of Columbia, and last year was granted by the Congress of the United States. This is our legal basis of action; our constitution, laws and by-laws must be conformable to it; a copy may be examined in the AMERICAN MONTHLY for May, 1896, page 698. This charter will aid in holding the Society to its well defined objects, and to its national character as belonging in the capital of the Nation. The charter also recognizes the intellectual and educational rank of the Society by the association it insures with the Smithsonian Institute. We should value and loyally guard this national charter, keeping in view its highest ideals. It resembles all instruments and declarations of rights and privileges peculiar to our Anglo-Saxon race, in the freedom it allows for original and full action; we should value and guard this freedom, watching with increasing vigilance that no undue limitation is placed upon it.

We have no time to spare in "fussing" over superfluous laws, for splendid opportunities are awaiting us. The thousands of women who are descendants of the twenty millions of native Americans, mostly of revolutionary descent, who made up the population of the Nation before 1820, are still outside of our Society; they are crowding to our doors. Is not this a grand work for our organizing department? Let the Chapters,

with freedom and zeal, devote themselves to carrying forward and maintaining the special objects of our Society, education in history and patriotism, and the national officers, with the self-sacrificing spirit they have hitherto displayed, transact, at headquarters, the vast accumulation of business which this distinct work of State Regents and Chapters implies—all moving harmoniously under the leadership of our honored President General. Thus let us built up, strengthen and develop the organic law of our Society with which we are familiar; and if we feel discouraged by the multiplicity of interests to be considered may we not believe with Shakespeare, that

“Government, though high, and low, and lower,
Put into parts, doth keep one consent;
Congruing in a full and natural close,
Like music.”

INSTRUCTIONS

TO PERSONS ATTENDING THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, WASH-
INGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 22, 1897.

The following Associations have granted a reduction to a fare and a third to persons attending the Continental Congress:

THE TRUNK LINE PASSENGER ASSOCIATION, *i. e.*, composed of the following companies:

Addison & Pennsylvania.	Delaware & Hudson Canal	New York, Ontario & West-
Allegheny Valley.	Co.	ern.
Baltimore & Ohio (Park-	Delaware, Lackawanna &	New York, Philadelphia &
ersburg, Bellair, and	Western.	Norfolk.
Wheeling, and east there-	Elmira, Cortland & North-	New York, Susquehanna &
of).	ern.	Western.
Baltimore and Potomac.	Fall Brook Coal Co.	Northern Central.
Bennington and Rutland.	Fitchburg.	Pennsylvania.
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts-	Fonda, Johnstown & Glov-	Philadelphia & Erie.
burg.	ersville.	Philadelphia & Reading.
Camden & Atlantic.	Grand Trunk.	Philadelphia, Wilmington
Central of New Jersey.	Lehigh Valley.	& Baltimore.
Central Vermont.	New York Central & Hud-	Rome, Watertown & Og-
Chautauqua Lake (for busi-	son River (Harlem divi-	densburg.
ness to points in Trunk	sion excepted).	Western New York & Penn-
Line territory).	New York, Lake Erie &	sylvania.
Chesapeake & Ohio (Charles-	Western (Buffalo, Dun-	West Jersey.
ton, W. Va., and east there-	kirk, and Salamanca, and	West Shore.
of).	east thereof).	Wilmington & Northern.
Cumberland Valley.		

THE NEW ENGLAND PASSENGER ASSOCIATION and New York and Boston Lines Passenger Committee, *i. e.*, territory east of New York and Lake Champlain, composed of the following companies :

Boston & Albany R'd.	Providence Line.	Maine Central R'd.
N. Y. & New England R'd.	Stonington Line.	N. Y. & New England R'd.
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R'd.	Boston & Maine R'd.	New York, New Haven &
Old Colony R'd.	Central Vermont R'd.	Hartford R'd. Old Col-
Fall River Line.	Concord & Montreal R'd.	ony System.
Norwich Line.	Fitchburg R'd.	Portland & Oregon R. R.

THE CENTRAL TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION.—The territory of the Central Traffic Association is bounded by Buffalo, Pittsburg, and Parkersburg, West Virginia, on the east, to Chicago and St. Louis on the west.

THE WESTERN PASSENGER ASSOCIATION.—That is, territory west of Chicago and St. Louis.

SOUTHERN STATES PASSENGER ASSOCIATION.—That is, territory south of the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi Rivers, composed of the following companies :

Alabama Great Southern R'd.	East Tenn., Va. & Ga. R'y.	Pennsylvania R'd.
Alabama Midland R'd.	Georgia R'd.	(<i>Lines south of Washing-</i>
Atlantic Coast Line.	Georgia Pacific R'y.	<i>ton.</i>)
Atlanta & West Point R'd.	Jack., St. Aug. & Ind'n R.	Port Royal & Augusta R'y.
Brunswick & Western R'd.	R'd.	Richmond & Danville R'd.
Charleston & Savannah R'y.	Louisville & Nashville R'd.	Rich., Fredericks. & Poto.
Central Railroad of Georgia.	(<i>Lines south of the Ohio</i>	R'd.
Cin., N. O., & Tex. Pacific R'y.	<i>river.</i>)	Savannah, Fla. & Western
	Memphis & Charleston R'd.	R'y.
	Nashville, Chatt. & St. L.	South Carolina R'y.
	R'y.	Western & Atlantic R'd.

1. The reduction is fare and one-third on committee's certificate, conditional on their being an attendance at the meeting of not less than *one hundred* persons holding certificate.

2. The reduction applies to persons starting from said territory by any of the lines named above. Each person availing of the concession will pay full first-class fare going to the meeting, and get a certificate filled in by the agent of whom the ticket is purchased. Agents at all important stations are supplied with certificates.

3. *Certificates are not kept at all stations.* If, however, the ticket agent at a local station is not supplied with certificates and through tickets to place of meeting, he can inform the delegate of the nearest important station where they can be ob-

tained. In such a case the delegate should purchase a local ticket to such station, and there take up his certificate and through ticket to place of meeting.


4. Going tickets, *on arrival*, in connection with which certificates are issued for return, may be sold only within three days (*Sunday excepted*) prior to and during the continuance of the meeting, except that when meetings are held at distant points to which the authorized limit is greater than three days, tickets may be sold before the meeting in accordance with the limits shown in regular tariffs.


5. Present the certificate to the proper officer on the arrival at the meeting so that the reverse side may be filled in.

6. Certificates are *not transferrable*, and return tickets secured upon certificates are *not transferrable*.

7. On presentation of the certificate, duly filled in on both sides, within three days (*Sunday excepted*) after the adjournment of the meeting, the ticket agent at the place of meeting will sell a ticket to the person to starting point by the route over which the going journey was made at one-third the highest limited fare by such route. The return tickets will in all cases be limited to continuous passage to destination.

8. No refund of fare will be made on account of any person failing to obtain a certificate.

 Members of the Society of the "Children of the American Revolution," under twelve years of age, can secure the usual half fare rate available at all times for children of prescribed age.

 *Delegates and others availing of this reduction in fare should present themselves at the ticket offices for certificates and ticket at least thirty minutes before departure of trains.*

All persons coming to the Congress are requested to obtain certificates when purchasing tickets whether they wish to use them or not, as one hundred certificates are necessary to secure the reduced rate.

N. B.—Please read carefully the above instructions. Be particular to have the certificates properly filled and certified by the railroad agent from whom you purchase your going ticket to the place of meeting, as the reduction on return will apply only to the point at which such through ticket was purchased.

The headquarters of the National Society during the Congress will be at the Riggs House, terms \$2.50 per day.

MRS. KATE KEARNEY HENRY,

614 Twenty-second Street, Washington, D. C.,

Chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Hotels.

Office of the D. A. R., 902 F Street.

HOTELS, AT \$2.50 PER DAY.

The Riggs House.

The Colonial.

The Elsmere.

BOARDING HOUSES, AT \$2 PER DAY.

The Strathmore Arms, 1101 K street, N. W.

Miss Stuart, 1412 Fifteenth street, N. W.

Mrs. Graves, 1221 K street, N. W.

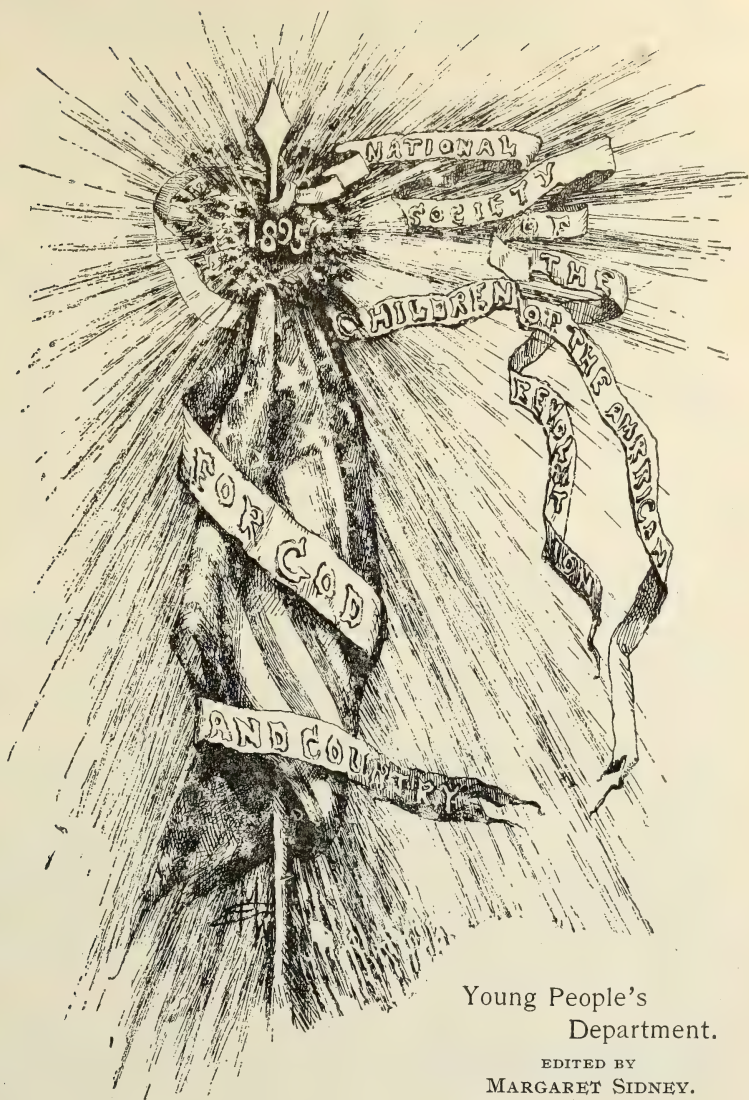
Mrs. Tanner, 1012 Thirteenth street, N. W.

Mrs. Bliss, 1012 Fourteenth street, N. W.

Mrs. Leonard, 1217 K street, N. W.

Miss Van Dyke, 1301 K street, N. W.

Mrs. Page, 1234 Massachusetts avenue.



Young People's
Department.

EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.

MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

FIRST in order on this monthly bulletin must be given the programme for the 22d of February, and the plans for the Grand Convention week from February 22 to 27, 1897, at Washington, District of Columbia.

Monday, Feb. 22, 2 to 4 p. m.—Appointed by National Board, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Columbia Theater. Address, by the President of the National Board, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop. Response, by Mrs. Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, Director for the District of Columbia. Address, Hon. William P. Frye, United States Senate. Poem, by Mrs. Stephen Putney, Promoter for Virginia. Short addresses, by Mrs. Donald McLean, Promoter for New York, and General Breckinridge, the Inspector General United States Army and Promoter for the District of Columbia. Music and Patriotic exercises by the Societies. (See special programme.)

Tuesday Morning, Feb. 23, 10 a. m.—Informal reception by the National officers to all members and accompanying friends at the headquarters of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, room 50, 962 F street. *Each member must register at this time.*

Tuesday Afternoon, 2 p. m.—At First Congregational Church, corner Tenth and G streets. Reports of National officers. Reports of Societies.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 24, till 12.25.—Visiting places of historic interest in Washington.

Wednesday, 12.30.—Mrs. Cleveland will receive the Societies at the White House. All members must meet *promptly at 12.25* in the White House corridor.

Wednesday, 2 p. m.—First Congregational Church, corner Tenth and G streets. Reports of Societies and other business.

Thursday, Feb. 25.—Visiting historic places until 4 p. m.

4 to 6.—Reception by National officers, Director for the District and all the District Societies to all visiting members in the Banquet Hall of the Cochran Hotel, corner Fourteenth and K streets.

Friday, Feb. 26.—Grand field day at Mount Vernon. Two parties will made be up, one to go by boat, the other to go by electric car, stopping at Arlington on the return in the afternoon. Arrangement will be made for those going by boat to see Arlington on one of the other days.

Saturday, February 27, 10 a. m.—Farewell reception at the Headquarters, room 50, 902 F street.

NOTES.—A corps of intelligent ladies and gentlemen who know the sights of Washington thoroughly will, as a labor of love for the cause, accompany in parties, or by Societies, all the members on sight-seeing trips about the city, taking them to all places of interest and explaining all the same, and accompanying them back to their hotels or boarding houses, so that the mothers who are Daughters of the American Revolution may be free to attend their own meetings. *For these sight see-*

ing trips members will meet at Headquarters, room 50, 902 F street, promptly at time assigned on special card, to be hung up in Church and at Headquarters announcing, trips and time of starting. Each member will pay his and her own car fare and expenses.

DISTINCTION AND HONORABLE MENTION.

THERE are certain ribbons for distinction and honorable mention to be given out at the Convention.

Class A—Distinction.

Ribbon to be presented to each Society whose records show a fine piece of work done toward saving a historic place, marking out an old road, or other revolutionary or colonial landmark, a tablet erected, or any other service of equal value.

Class B—Distinction.

Ribbon to be presented to each Society whose records show best selection of work to be done, or greatest growth in number, or best regular meetings.

Class C—Distinction.

Ribbon to be presented to each Society or member whose President certifies has done good work in reading American history.

Class D—Honorable Mention.

Ribbon to be presented to each member who asks or answers historical questions in Our Question Box in the Magazine. This department has been constantly urged upon the attention of members since its adoption. We desire to make it a special feature, depending entirely upon the encouragement of the members.

As part of the opening exercises of each meeting, the "Salute to the Flag" will be given. At the public patriotic meeting, February 22, the "Capital" Society, of Washington, District of Columbia, will render it.

A visiting Society will be selected to give it, at subsequent meetings, changing each meeting. Each one of all the Societies will please at once practice the "Salute to the Flag" at each of their regular meetings, using as the final feature the poem written for them by their President General, entitled "Our Flag of Liberty." It was printed in the Young People's Department, AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, November, 1896.

EACH Society must bring a white stiff pasteboard card, 18 x 9 inches, on which is plainly marked in large black letters, the name of Society, town, and State.

EACH Society must bring its flag. If any Society does not own a flag, we trust it will not wait to get an expensive one, but will at once procure one that the Society can *own exclusively*.

It is hoped that the Headquarters of the Society, room 50, 902 F street, will be a general rendezvous all through the week for visiting members. It will be gaily decorated with flags in honor of the visiting Societies, who are invited to bring all their friends to visit it during the week.

EVERYTHING has been arranged with special reference to the comfort of the visiting members. The First Congregational Church, corner Tenth and G streets, is but two blocks distant from Headquarters, and three blocks from Columbia Theater. Desirable places where members can procure good luncheons at most reasonable rates are very near, and a party of ladies will devote themselves to chaperoning the members in the interim between meetings, if they so desire.

EACH President of a Society is expected to read a report of the *general* state and progress of her Society. Each Secretary will read a report of special meetings and pieces of work.

THE President General will give the address of welcome to all the members. Responses by one member from each State to reply for that State. This one member to be selected from the Society earliest formed in a State.

THE National Emblem presented by the President General at the annual meeting, February 22, 1896, to the State having the largest number of Societies will be brought on to Washington by Connecticut members, that State having won it for 1896. On February 22, 1897, it will be presented for that year to the State having at that time the largest number of Societies.

EACH member who can come to the Convention is entitled to vote on all questions put before them, and all special plans for 1897 that will be presented for their selection, and to be thus empowered with all a delegate's privileges. If a President or Secretary cannot be present she must send her report by a Daughter of the American Revolution to be read. Send all reports to reach Washington by February 15, if possible, to Mrs. T. H. Alexander, Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Local Societies. *No excuse can be accepted for the absence of a report.*

EACH Society will please, at once, take up from this time to the Convention, by maps and books, the study of the city of Washington with its public buildings and objects of interest, *and the history of the same*. All those members intending to come to the annual Convention will thus be prepared to gain great educational advantages from the trip. Those who are obliged to remain at home can store their minds with rich material and be able to compare notes when the visiting members return home.

A PRIZE for the best report of a visiting member to the Convention will be given by the National President. The reports must be written

after the return home and all handed in by May 1. A committee will decide the award.

ALL young people who are filling out application papers will please send them in as *rapidly as possible* to the Registrar of the National Society, Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith, 1203 N street, N. W., Washington.

It is hoped that members who are to attend the Convention, will, as far as possible, buy the Society badge (price \$1), including engraved name, national number and registered postage. Also apply to Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith (address as above), *at once*, in order to be supplied in time.

WE are glad to report that Societies will be well represented at the convention. Parents are appreciating the advantages of the trip in an educational way to the young people, and are arranging for their school lessons to be made up afterward.

WE are having many letters showing that a great many members intend to be present at the Convention. *Let every Society be well represented.*

ALL members intending to go to Washington to the Convention will kindly send *as soon as possible* their names and addresses, stating to what Societies they belong, to Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, The Wayside, Concord, Massachusetts.

THE President of the National Society requests that all information or questions relative to the forming of Societies may be addressed to Mrs. T. H. Alexander, Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Local Societies, 1207 N Street, N. W., Washington, District of Columbia. *Please heed this request.*

THE Charters will probably be ready by February 15. Great care and thought have been spent upon their preparation. Messrs. Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company are executing the work with the fine mechanical skill for which this house is justly famous.

A Society has been formed in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Mrs. J. E. Von Tassel, President. Reported by Mrs. James S. Peck, Promoter for Wisconsin.

One in Albemarle, Virginia; Mrs. John Sampson, President.

The "Patrick Henry" Society, of Richmond, Virginia; President, Mrs. Mary Louise Harrison; Henningham Lyons, Secretary.

Society in Nashville, Tennessee; Mrs. Percy Warner, President.

"College Park;" Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, President; Augusta Gordon Roper, Secretary. Organized May, 1896.

"St. Louis" Society; President, Miss Anna Branch; Secretary, Margaret Long. Organized, November 28, 1896.

The "Valley Forge" Society, of Easton, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Amelia E. Dawson, President. Organized January 9, 1897.

The "Dayton" Society, of Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. David Gebhart, President.

"Elizabeth" Society, Elizabeth, New Jersey; Mrs. Otis A. Glazebrook, President; Organized March 26, 1895.

Mrs. Clara A. Cooley, State Regent Daughters of the American Revolution, and State Promoter Children of the American Revolution of Iowa, is doing fine work in starting Children's Societies in the State, that will be heard from later.

Errata in previous list: "Jonathan Brooks" Society, of Connecticut, should read organized June 20 instead of June 14. Alice Townsend Dodge is the present Secretary in place of Annie Dodge, former Secretary of "Asa Pollard" Society, Billerica, Massachusetts. The "Colonel Ledyard" Society, of Groton, Connecticut, was organized July 19, 1895.

AMERICA, OUR HOME.

[Words and Music by George L. Raymond.]

[Dedicated to the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution.]

Our native Land, we love it.

'Tis Freedom's own, where reign

No tyrants throned above it

O'er serfs that wear their chain;

Where birth and wealth to worth give way,

And none in camp or court have sway,

Except as all ordain.

Chorus: Oh land that leaves the true man free

For all the soul would do or be,

Thank heaven for love that gave us thee,

America, our home.

We love the schools that rear us,

Their learning free as light;

And laws, if truth loom near us,

That let men use their sight;

Where each can helm his own soul's thought,

When, drawn by heaven, *inward ought*

Points, compass-like, to right.

Chorus: Oh Land, etc.

We love the rule that trains us

To duty, self-controlled,

And honored toil that gains us

What order helps us hold;

Where never, save like stars at night
Above the gloom of threatened right,
War's starry flag unfold.

Chorus : Oh Land, etc.

We love the life that bears us
To all that man can be ;
And, filled with hope, prepares us
To make the whole world free,
When in the day that war shall cease,
Our *Golden Rule* shall keep the peace
Of all humanity.

Chorus : Oh Land, etc.

[Professor Raymond, of Princeton College, New Jersey, the author of this beautiful hymn, is a Promoter of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, for that State.]

RHODE ISLAND STATE CONVENTION OF THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE State Convention was held December 6, in the Rhode Island Historical Rooms, Providence. Miss Amelia S. Knight, Vice-President General for Rhode Island, in the chair. Miss Knight, after speaking briefly, called upon the various Societies for reports. The Societies number five and were responded to as follows : "The Bristol," of Bristol, Mrs. Charles B. Rockwell ; "The Samuel Ward," of Westerly, Miss Julia Smith ; "The Joseph Bucklin," of Providence, Miss Celia Arnold Spicer ; "The Commodore Silas Talbot," of Providence, Master George Luther Flint ; "The Commodore Abraham Whipple," of Pawtucket, Miss Bessie Walker. The work accomplished by the different Societies was described in a most interesting way by the different officers of the various Societies. After the business part was completed, Miss Knight introduced Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, the founder of the Society. Mrs. Lothrop is well known as the children's friend through her various writings, and it is eminently fitting that she should organize bands of children all over the country for patriotic work. First of all Mrs. Lothrop thanked the children for this welcome by the reports of the Societies, and in graceful and gracious language made her response. She laid great stress in her remarks on their convening, not for the mere purpose of pleasure, but for profit.

She urged all members of the Children of the American Revolution who could, to go to Washington for the annual Convention in February, and begged them to immediately begin the study of the city of Washington, District of Columbia, so that those who went would be well informed on all the places of interest in the capital, and those who remained at home could be as well informed as possible. The aim of the whole address was the practical working of the Society, and was listened to with great interest by the audience.

Mr. John P. Reynolds, superintendent of schools of Bristol, followed with remarks, and Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, of Historian the Gaspee

Chapter, gave a brief account of the first victim of the Revolution. Miss Mary Anne Greene, State Regent Daughters of the American Revolution, closed the addresses by giving an account of Colonel Christopher Greene. At the close of the exercises the entire audience joined in singing "America." On the platform was a very handsome set of colors, presented to the Joseph Bucklin Society by Miss Amelia S. Knight.

ELIZA H. L. BARKER,

State Promoter for Rhode Island of the National Society of the C. A. R.

OUR QUESTION BOX.

HONORABLE MENTION.

CARRIE PRESTON PALMER,

Of "John Swift" Society, Fall River, Massachusetts, answers this question, "Where and what was the 'Liberty Tree,' and why so called?" Asked by Ethel Jaquith, of the "Asa Pollard" Society, Billerica, Massachusetts, January number, 1896.

Answer. The "Liberty Tree" was one of the largest elm trees that stood in Hanover Square, Boston, where Washington and Essex streets now intersect. There is a commemorative tablet on the wall of the building which now occupies this site; the tablet is inscribed: "Liberty, 1766." "Sons of Liberty, 1766." "Independence of Our Country, 1776."

During the years preceding the Revolution there was an association formed and existing in Boston which bore the name of "Sons of Liberty." Many of their processions started from this tree.

Many British officers and prominent Tories were hung in effigy from it.

It was a place of common rendezvous for the patriots, and many speeches were made at their meetings there.

During the siege of Boston, in 1776, the British and Tories cut the tree down, but when the patriots returned they raised a flag staff on the stump.

FRANCIS CURTIS UPHAM,

"Lyman Hall" Society, Meriden, Connecticut, asks these questions:

Who said "I am not worth purchasing, but such as I am the King of England is not rich enough to buy me?"

What officer lost his life because he neglected to open a note?

In what battle did the Continentals gain the victory by falling back and then suddenly facing about upon the enemy?

LENA MAY NEILL,

Of the "John Swift" Society, Fall River, Massachusetts, asks this question:

"Who was the author of the Revolutionary Song 'Evacuation Day,' and can any one give the words of the same?"

Carl Remington, "John Swift" Society, of Fall River, Massachusetts, would have received honorable mention had not his answer "Charles Cotesworth Prickney, 1746-1825, while Ambassador to France, in 1796, uttered these words, 'Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute,' " being given by Mary Lee Mann, of Washington, District of Columbia, now of the "Stars and Stripes" Society of Plainfield, New Jersey, in the December number, 1895.

The entire list is given in the December, 1896, number. Members must look it over carefully. We hope Carl Remington will try again or send us a new question at once for the March number.

All communications for this Department must be written *plainly and neatly*, and on *one side of the paper only*. Do not roll the sheets.

IN MEMORIAM.

SARAH FREEMAN CLARKE, who died at Marietta, Georgia, November 17, 1896, was the granddaughter of two officers who did gallant service in the Revolutionary War. Her father's father, Major Samuel Clarke, served in one of Governor Hancock's regiments of Boston troops in the Rhode Island campaign of 1778, acting in coöperation with Lafayette. Her mother's father was the noble and unfortunate General William Hull, who fought in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Ticonderoga, Stillwater, Saratoga, and Stony Point, and more than once received the thanks of Washington and of Congress for gallant and judicious conduct on the field of battle. Her mother's cousin, Commodore Isaac Hull, commanded the frigate Constitution at the time of the battle with the Guerriere. Her uncle, Captain Abraham Hull, was killed at the battle of Lundy's Lane.

Sarah was born January 21, 1808, and grew up in the beautiful town of Newton, which was also the dwelling of her grandparents on both sides of her family. She early showed a taste for artistic pursuits and made of painting and drawing a serious study (an uncommon thing at that period). She had the good fortune to receive instruction from the artist Allston, who thought highly of her ability as a landscape painter.

During some years of her youth she associated much with the brilliant circle of men and women who surrounded as a center Emerson and Margaret Fuller and brought a new intellectual life into Boston. Later she lived for several years in Chicago, where two of her brothers had settled and enjoyed journeys and excursions across the prairies and to the Great Lakes of that region. Between 1850 and 1855 she spent several years in Europe, chiefly in Rome, where she formed friendships with other artists and enjoyed exceedingly the various opportunities of the fascinating Roman life. During the next

twelve years she lived in the town of Newport, Rhode Island ; but after her mother's death, she again made Rome her residence for ten years. In 1878, at the age of seventy, she returned to this country, and made her home in Marietta, Georgia, where two of her brothers lived. Here she occupied herself with providing a library for the town and by the help of friends this was accomplished.

Her character possessed a rare beauty, from the exceptionally well balanced proportion of its many fine qualities. A most unselfishly devoted and affectionate daughter and sister, and excelling in every domestic virtue. She felt the warmest interest in every good public cause—in all movements and reforms which tend to improve the condition of the human race. By nature timid, reserved, silent and self-effacing, her soft voice spoke fearlessly whenever truth and justice required it. Her own ideal of honor and justice was very high, but she could hardly bring herself to see faults in others. With a most single-hearted devotion to her art and with every artistic taste strongly developed, she cared more for the freedom of Italy than for picturesque, crumbling antiquities. Through all her life there ran a thread of earnest patriotism, making everything that affected the welfare of her country of the deepest interest to her. When all the women of America share in this feeling it will go far toward making our country—the country which Washington freed and Lincoln saved—all that we long to see her ; all for which our heroes and patriots have lived and have died.

L. F. C.

MRS. FREDERIC CLARENCE BROWN.—At a meeting of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held on Saturday, December 5, 1896, the Chapter heard with sorrow the sad announcement of the death of Mrs. Frederic Clarence Brown (formerly Miss Anne Whitney Grevin Martin), who, during her brief stay on earth, had made herself beloved by all whose privilege it was to know her. Her great beauty and sweet strength of character had made her a most valued member, and with a realizing sense of its loss the Chapter desires to express to her family its tender sympathy, and to record its own sense of its grievous bereavement. Resolutions to this

effect are inscribed upon the minutes of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Historian has been requested to officially transmit this communication to the family of the late Mrs. Frederic Clarence Brown.

EMMA G. LATHROP,

Historian.

MRS. DONALD McLEAN,

Regent.

MRS. NANCY LORD STANTON.—In the death of Mrs. Nancy Lord Stanton, at Stonington, Connecticut, December 22, 1896, at the ripe old age of eighty-five years, the Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Mystic, Connecticut, loses an honorary member and its only *real* Daughter.

Although Mrs. Stanton had never been able to meet with the Chapter, several of its members had visited her, and she always enjoyed meeting them all.

She dearly loved to talk of her father, who was the youngest child taking part in the Revolutionary War, acting as drummer boy before eight years of age, being with his father at Newport, Rhode Island.

Resolved, That as a Chapter we mourn this the first death in our ranks.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her daughter, and a copy be published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, also be entered in the minutes of our Chapter.

EDITH MAY NOYES MORGAN,

Regent.

SARAH J. B. BUCKLEY ROACH,

Corresponding Secretary.

MARY A. BURROWS,

Member of Board.

ELIZA A. MINER DENISON,

Historian,

Chairman of Committee.

MRS. EMILY SAVAGE ROYS.—Died in Berlin, Connecticut, September 2, 1896, Mrs. Emily Savage Roys, widow of Mr. Franklin Roys.

Mrs. Roys was an own daughter of the Revolution. Her father, Selah Savage, entered the service at sixteen years of age, when the Lexington alarm sounded through the hills and vales

of Eastern Connecticut. He served during the siege of Boston, was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and after reënlistment was also in service in the vicinity of White Plains and Horse-neck.

Mrs. Roy's grandfather, Elisha Savage, one of the pioneers who settled Savage Hill, Berlin, was also a soldier of the Revolution. He served as second lieutenant at Peekskill in 1777. This soldier father, Elisha Savage, with his two soldier sons, Seth Savage and Selah Savage, bore an honorable part in the struggle for national independence.

The Emma Hart Willard Chapter, delighted to find an "own Daughter" among us, made Mrs. Roys an honorary member of the Chapter in April, 1896.

A pleasant incident of the summer was the reception of the souvenir spoon presented by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Roys was a woman of lovely character. In her years of health she was active in labors for her family and her friends; always ready with sympathy and help for those who were sick or in trouble; a model home maker, warm-hearted and hospitable. In the later years of suffering she was still forgetful of self and thoughtful of others, with a smile and loving greeting for every friend who passed her window or entered her sunny room. Suddenly her lovely presence has vanished from the home.

While the Emma Hart Willard Chapter mourn the loss of our oldest and most honored member, we are assured that for her "to depart and to be with Christ is far better."

LYDIA S. WOODWORTH,
Registrar.

MISS EMILY SEAVER.—By the death of Miss Emily Seaver, which occurred in Rutland, Vermont, on December 3, 1896, Ann Storey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, deeply mourns a charter member, our first Historian, a gentle, conscientious, learned woman, and valued member of our Society. Her kindred will miss a devoted companion, the church lose an humble Christian, and the poor and lowly a sympathizing friend.

Tenderly they laid her at rest,
 With her band of King's Daughters about her;
 Peacefully clasping her prayer book,
 Mid flowers from those who had loved her.

Miss Seaver was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1835, of patriotic New England ancestry, and proved herself a most worthy daughter of worthy sires. She became our sister as a Daughter of the American Revolution through the faithful service of two great-grandfathers. Colonel Timothy Bigelow, who commanded a company of minute men at Concord and Lexington, was with General Arnold before Quebec, and in command of a regiment at the capture of General Burgoyne, the battles of Valley Forge, Monmouth, Verplank Point, and Trenton.

Another ancestor was Major Samuel Lawrence, of Groton, Massachusetts, a minute man at Concord in April of 1775, when patriotic duty led him to promptly answer his country's call and part with his lovely bride immediately after the marriage ceremony had been performed, serving almost continuously in the Revolutionary War nearly to the year 1779.

A. J. HITCHCOCK DYER,

Historian.

MRS. FANNIE E. HATHEWAY passed to the other side on Thursday, December 24, 1896. She was a charter member of the Pawtucket Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The following resolutions were passed at the Chapter meeting of January 2, 1897:

As God has been pleased to make another inroad in our ranks by death, it seems a privilege to put on record our estimate of Mrs. Fanny E. Hatheway. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we feel a sense of personal loss at her departure. Though she had passed her seventieth milestone she possessed so young a heart that she was a congenial companion for even the youngest of us. We find a sad pleasure, therefore, in bearing witness to her uniform courtesy, her lady-like bearing and her manifested interest in our patriotic organization. Reminded as we are anew of the shortness of life, we would exert as energetic an influence as possible in favor of patriotism, order and good government.

Resolved, That Mrs. Hatheway's consistent deportment showed that a loyal wife, a fond mother, and noble daughter cherishes in grateful

memory the fathers and mothers who in time of stern trial watched over our country's weal and aimed to make our land a light and a teacher of the nations. Though Mrs. Hatheway is dead, she yet speaks to us and will continue to speak to us of the power and nobleness of a love of country.

Resolved, That as we sadly think that we shall see our departed associate no more on earth, we tenderly sympathize with her daughters and other kindred in their severe loss. And we commend to them that Gospel which gives us consolation in our bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on our records and also transmitted to the family of Mrs. Hatheway.

IDA E. BEEDE,
Secretary.





OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

OF THE

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

1896

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New Mexico,	MRS. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Santa Fé.
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North Carolina,	
North Dakota,	MRS. FRANCES C. HOLLEY, Bismarck.
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South Carolina,	MRS. R. C. BACON, 100 Plain St., Columbia.
South Dakota,	MRS. WALTER A. BURLEIGH, 114 Broadway, Yankton.
Tennessee,	MRS. J. HARVEY MATHES, 29 Cynthia Place, Memphis.
Texas,	MRS. JAS. B. CLARK, State University, Austin.
Utah,	MRS. CLARENCE E. ALLEN, 457 M St., Washington, D. C. (and Salt Lake City).

- Vermont, MRS. JESSE BURDETT, Arlington (and "Bardwell House," Rutland).
- Virginia, MRS. WM. WIRT HENRY, 415 E. Franklin St., Richmond.
- Washington, MRS. EDWIN G. CRABBE, 810 N. Carolina Ave., S. E., Washington, D. C. (and Tacoma, Washington).
- West Virginia, . . . MRS. CHARLES J. FAULKNER, Martinsburg.
- Wisconsin, MRS. JAMES S. PECK, 5 Waverly Place, Milwaukee.
- Wyoming, MRS. G. W. BAXTER, 719 East 17th Street, Cheyenne.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof, will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Applications Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, D. C."

Application should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The applicant must *be endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F street, N. W. Washington D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order, *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Thursday, December 3, at ten o'clock a. m., the President General, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, presiding.

Members present: Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Hichborn, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Hinkle, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Draper, Miss Johnston, Miss Wilbur, Dr. Harrison, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Allen, Miss Miller.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chaplain General.

The minutes of the November meeting were read by the Recording Secretary General, and upon motion, were accepted.

Previous to taking up the regular business of the meeting, Mrs. Hogg, State Regent of Pennsylvania, was accorded the privilege of presenting a matter to the Board.

Mrs. Hogg said: "Madam President: There is a Chapter in Pennsylvania desiring a change of name, and I have been requested to lay the matter before the National Board. The name of the Chapter is the "Crawford County" Chapter. It is now considered that this name is not distinctive, as in Crawford County, Ohio, there is a town of the same name as that of the county seat in Pennsylvania. The request is that the name be changed to "The Colonel Crawford" Chapter—Colonel Crawford being of Pennsylvania revolutionary fame.

Mrs. Draper stated that the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, who had been communicated with on this subject, and who was unavoidably absent from this meeting, had left instructions in the form of a motion, which was read by Mrs. Draper, as follows: "That in accordance with the request of the Crawford County Chapter their name be changed to that of the 'Colonel Crawford' Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution." Carried.

The morning having been occupied in discussion, it was moved to adjourn until two o'clock p. m.

The meeting was called to order at two p. m.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL was read, as follows:

Charters issued during the month of November, 5—"Elizabeth Cook," Smyrna, Delaware; "Peoria," Peoria, Illinois; "Santa Ysabel," San José, California; "Margery Sullivan," Dover, New Hampshire; "Dial Rock," Pittston, Pennsylvania. Charters in the hands of the engrosser, 1; charter applications sent out, 11; letters written, 79; postals, 87; circulars relative to representation at the Congress, 347; expenses as per itemized account, \$8.46.

In accordance with the decision made by the National Board of Management on November 5, the following circular letters have been sent out to every State and Chapter Regent :

The representation of Chapters to the Sixth Continental Congress will be based upon the actual membership of those Chapters on February 1, 1897.

Members admitted on the first Thursday in February will have no influence on the representation.

Delegates and their alternates must be elected on or before February 1, 1897 (see article XI, section 5, of the by-laws), and an official notification of the number and the names must be sent immediately to the Recording Secretary General, chairman of the Credential Committee.

All delegates and their alternates must be accredited members of the Chapters they represent.

No credential cards will be issued.

Badges will be distributed in Washington at the opening of Congress.

No Chapters organized after February 1 will be entitled to any representation in the Sixth Continental Congress.

By order of the National Board of Management.

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—Application blanks issued, 3,177; constitutions, 445; Caldwell circulars, 315; information circulars, 315; constitution circulars, 315; circulars relative to dues, 315; letters written, 61; amount expended, \$17.23.

In addition to the regular work, there have been addressed and sent out 800 copies of the proposed revision of the constitution.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRIET D. MITCHELL,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

A letter was read by the Corresponding Secretary General from the author of a book, requesting that the same be published under the auspices of, and by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. The Corresponding Secretary General was instructed to refer this lady to article VIII, section 6, of the constitution, in regard to the expenditure of money.

Also, a letter from a lady requesting the privilege of using the Daughters of the American Revolution Insignia on the advertising sheets of her songs and lectures. As this was not under the auspices of the National Society, the following motion was offered and carried, "That permission be not granted for the use of the Insignia of the National Society for this purpose."

A calendar was submitted to the Board with a request from the compiler that the Board assist in issuing the same. The Corresponding Sec-

retary General was instructed to inform the writer that the Board regretted their inability to assist in this project, by reason of section 6, article VIII.

A letter was read from Mrs. McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter, to the President General, Daughters of the American Revolution, enclosing a communication from Mrs. Geer, addressed to Mrs. Trafton, of New York City, recently published in the New York *Tribune* and the reply to the same by Mrs. McLean, also published in the *Tribune*.

The President General said: "Ladies, the only point I can see in this letter with which we have to deal is the fact that some one has betrayed the confidence of the Board. I have no idea from whom this statement came; I have not conversed with any human being on the subject. This is a dangerous thing on your Board. It seems to me that this is the only point in Mrs. McLean's letter that the Board is called upon to answer."

Mrs. Mitchell. "There are several officers on the Board who are friends of the ex-officers and very probably they talk over these matters with them."

Mrs. Stevenson: "I think we should try and preserve the sacredness of our meetings."

After discussion it was moved and carried that the Corresponding Secretary General be authorized to reply to Mrs. McLean that the Board cannot interfere in this matter.

A letter was also read from Miss McAllister declining to accept the position of Regent of a Chapter in New York City, and assigning her reasons therefor.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRARS GENERAL.—Mrs. Seymour reported: Applications presented, 364; applications on hand verified, awaiting dues, 41; applications on hand unverified, 39; ancestors verified in October, 569; badge permits issued, 58.

Mrs. Seymour also reported that among these applications for membership to the National Society were five "real daughters." Report accepted.

Mrs. Brockett reported: Applications presented, 185; applications on hand verified, awaiting dues, 31; applications on hand unverified, 4; ancestors verified in October, 267; badge permits issued, 43; deaths 11, and resignations, 5. Report accepted.

It was moved and carried that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for these applicants.

Mrs. Draper moved: "That the announcement of the deaths be received with regret, and that the resignations be accepted." Carried.

The State Regent of Pennsylvania announced to the Board the death of one of the honorary life members of the National Society, Mrs. Elizabeth O'Hara Denny MacKnight, of the Pittsburg Chapter, stating that this lady had been a very active member of the Pittsburg Chapter, and that her death occurred a few weeks ago.

Mrs. Seymour moved: "That the National Board of Management authorize the Corresponding Secretary General to express to the family of

Mrs. MacKnight and the Pittsburg Chapter resolutions of condolence and sympathy in their loss by the death of Mrs. Elizabeth O'Hara Denny MacKnight, honorary life member of the National Society." Carried.

The death of Miss Sarah Freeman Clarke, sister of James Freeman Clarke, was also announced, and received with regret.

Mrs. Brackett moved: "That a special meeting of the Board of Management, for the admission of members, be held at a date later than the regular meeting in January." Carried.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION.—In the absence of this officer the report was read by Mrs. Draper.

Appointments of Chapter Regents by State Regents have been made as follows: Iowa, Mrs. Nancy Cable Wylie, in Davenport; Illinois, Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer Mathews, in Carlinville; Nebraska, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Langworthy, in Seward; New Hampshire, Miss Ellen I. Sanger, in Littleton; Ohio, Mrs. Mary K. Hyatt, of Findlay, in Hancock County; Michigan, Mrs. Anna M. Chandler, in Marquette; Mrs. Sarah Lay Selden, in Escanaba; Mrs. Helen Noble Metcalf, in Battle Creek; Mrs. Rebekah Eunice Swift, in Ishpeming; Miss May A. Wylie, in Muskegon; Mrs. Jeannette Rogers, in Pontiac.

The following Chapters are reported as organized: "The Reprisal," Newport, New Hampshire; "Elizabeth Ross," Ottumwa, Iowa; the "Santa Ysabel, San José, California; "The Liberty Tree," Boston, Massachusetts; "Sibbil Dwight Kent," Suffield, Connecticut; "Fort Greene," Brooklyn, New York; "The Mary Washington Colonial," New York City.

Resignations: Mrs. Mary F. Crofoot, Chapter Regent in Pontiac, Michigan, resigns on account of ill health. Miss McAllister declines as Chapter Regent in New York City.

I desire also to present to the National Board the following facts in regard to the dates of organization of the "Warren and Prescott" and "Mercy Warren" Chapters:

According to the Chapter records and the record book kept by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization, the "Mercy Warren" Chapter, in Springfield, Massachusetts, was organized June 17, 1892, and on that occasion Mr. Howard Clarke sent the following telegram:

"The Sons of the American Revolution congratulate the first Massachusetts Chapter of Daughters."

(Signed)

A. HOWARD CLARKE,
Secretary General.

The charter was not obtained until the following October.

The "Warren and Prescott" Chapter stands on the Chapter records and record book of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization as having organized on November 5, 1892.

Here occurs a discrepancy, as their charter was obtained in Septem-

ber, 1892, but as everything was not done in those days in a very systematic manner, it perhaps could be accounted for accordingly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

JENNIE FRANKLIN HICHBORN,
Vice-President General in Charge.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.—The Treasurer General requested the permission of the Board to read, as usual, only the headings of her report. This was granted. Report accepted.

The Treasurer General made the following statement: During the month letters have been sent to each Chapter Treasurer who had not forwarded her November report, requesting her to do so, and 150 replies have been received. These have been carefully compared with the records at headquarters. All marriages, deaths, resignations and transfers noted, and whenever discrepancies occurred, one or more letters written until the two reports agree exactly.

The first 5,000 application papers have been carefully examined, and a list made of all those whose dues have not been paid for two or more years, but whose resignations have either not been received or not recorded. Many of these have been subjects of correspondence for months past, but their present addresses cannot be ascertained, although no pains have been spared to find them. After consultation with the officer in charge of the Card Catalogue, the Treasurer General would suggest that if the Board decide not to drop these ladies for non-payment of dues, some plan be adopted to distinguish them from the active members of the National Society.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL.—*Madam President*, the Historian General has little to say and nothing to report, except that the pictures are in at last, and that the second volume of the Lineage Book will be in time for your Christmas gifts.

Respectfully submitted, ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON,
Historian General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL.—The Rockford (Illinois) Chapter have sent in type-written copies of all the papers which have been read before their Chapter up to January, 1896. No other papers have been received during the month to add to our collection of manuscripts.

Respectfully submitted, FEDORA ISABEL WILBUR,
Assistant Historian General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL.—The following books have been received: Catalogue of A. L. A. Library, from Bureau of Education; "Battle of Groton Heights, Connecticut," from Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocomb; "The Colonial Parson of New England," from William Balantyne & Sons; "History of Hamden, Connecticut," from North Shore Chapter, Illinois; "Dr. George Brown Goode," from Mr. A.

Howard Clarke ; "Aztec Club of 1847" (1893), from Mr. Roberdeau Buchanan ; "Aztec Club of 1847" (1896), from Mr. Roberdeau Buchanan ; "Society of Colonial Wars," from Mr. Roberdeau Buchanan ; "Proceedings of the Bunker Hill Monument Association," from Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston ; "The Colonial Order of the Acorn," also pamphlet on the Colonial Order, from Young and Ver Planck ; "Register of the Sons of the American Revolution" (District of Columbia), from the District Society, S. A. R.; Illuminated Calendar of the American Revolution for 1897, by Lillie G. Hopkins, a D. A. R., from Marcus Ward & Co ; "Once Our Home or Our Legacy from the Dakotahs," from the author, Mrs. Frances Chamberlain Holly, State Regent of Dakota.

It is suggested that we accept the offer of the president of William and Mary College regarding subscription to the *College Quarterly Historical Magazine*. A letter from the State Librarian of New Hampshire regarding exchange is presented.

Respectfully submitted,

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE,
Librarian General.

It was the decision of the Board that we already have enough historical books of the revolutionary history of New Hampshire, and therefore would not accept the offer of the State Librarian.

Mrs. Henry moved : "That we accept the offer of the William and Mary College for their Quarterly Magazine." Carried.

Report accepted.

Miss Johnston moved : "That the Librarian General be instructed to use for exchanges the revised edition of the Lineage Book." Carried.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The regular meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Tuesday, December 1, at ten o'clock, a. m. Members present : Mrs. Hichborn, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Draper, Miss Miller, and Mrs. Main.

A series of minor questions were brought up and disposed of, which were not considered necessary to bring before the National Board of Management.

Respectfully submitted,

ROSE F. BRACKETT,
Chairman.

CHARLOTTE E. MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.—The Finance Committee report that they have examined and approved bills presented for salaries, current expenses, and expenses of Magazine for the month of November. They have no recommendation to make this month.

Respectfully submitted,

VIRGINIA MILLER,
Chairman,
ELIZABETH TOWSON BULLOCK,
ROSE F. BRACKETT,
BELL M. DRAPER.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.—*Madam President*, the Printing Committee has held one informal meeting during the month of November.

One dozen badge permit books have been ordered for Registrars

General,	\$4 25
500 printed postals for Curator,	6 50
500 printed postals for Business Manager of the Magazine,	6 00

Respectfully submitted,

HARRIET D. MITCHELL,

Chairman.

CAROLINE R. NASH,

KATE K. HENRY,

LYLA M. P. BUCHANAN.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF REVOLUTIONARY RELICS COMMITTEE.—On November 28, 1896, the following articles were deposited in the National Museum, viz :

1 certificate of membership.

1 State Regent's commission.

1 Chapter charter.

1 pewter plate, one hundred and sixteen (116) years old, the gift of Mrs. Harriet Perry Stafford, of Cottage City, Massachusetts. It is one of the set owned by her ancestors, from which "bullets were made to fire at the British." Also photographs of Mrs. Stafford presented to the Board with the pewter plate. The latter articles were given through the offices of Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote, a member of the committee.

We were much touched by learning at the Museum that almost the last act of the late Professor G. Brown Goode was the clearing, with his own hands, the cases to be assigned to the Daughters of the American Revolution in which to place their relics.

Professor Goode donated a spinning wheel which had been the property of an ancestress of his own. After his death, his widow, mindful of his wish, sent this wheel to the Museum and it now stands in the only case which contains articles deposited by our association.

The committee would wish to add a leaf to the laurels of the late Professor Goode, who was so deeply interested in all patriotic efforts and in the work especially of this and kindred associations.

Your committee earnestly hope that more revolutionary articles may soon be contributed, and that by the time our Congress meets the three cases may be filled.

Respectfully submitted,

SUE VIRGINIA FIELD,

Chairman.

MARY SAWYER FOOTE,

Report accepted.

At the conclusion of this report the President General requested the First Vice-President General, Mrs. Brackett, to take the chair, and addressed the Board, as follows :

"Ladies, it is with great pleasure that I present to you some relics which I have received from Mrs. Parke, of the 'Letitia Green Stevenson' Chapter, of Bloomington, Illinois.

"Mrs. Parke and myself are descended from the same ancestress, Mildred Washington, though it was not until after this glorious organization was formed that we were aware of the fact. Mildred Washington was married three times, and of course she has numerous descendants. There are eight charter members of this Chapter who are also descended from her. She was the aunt of General George Washington.

"This case of relics contains a silver tea-strainer which belonged to Mildred Washington, and on the back of the bowl may still be seen her initials. There are also relics of her son, General William Woodford, who became a distinguished officer in the War of 1812; also, a letter from Brigadier General William Woodford, written in 1775, to his wife (Mildred Washington's granddaughter) a short time before his capture and death."

Miss Johnston stated that Mildred Washington was also the godmother of General Washington.

After the presentation of the gifts, Miss Miller moved that they be accepted with a rising vote of thanks.

The Corresponding Secretary General was instructed to write to Mrs. Parke, acknowledging these relics.

THE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE stated that they had met and attended to the details of the office, but had no recommendations to make to the Board.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STATUTE BOOK being called for, the chairman said: "I would ask that the Board appoint a sufficient number of members to hear and pass upon the extracts from the journals that the committee have made up to this date, before they can be prepared for the printer, or for the one who is to write them. There is now an accumulation ready for final decision, and the committee would not care to go on further with the work until those already compiled have been heard and passed upon by the Board. I would also suggest that it would facilitate the work very much if we could have the use of the surplus Magazines. This will reduce the manual labor of copying. These surplus Magazines can be obtained from the office."

It was moved that Mrs. Buchanan, chairman of the Statute Book Committee, be allowed such surplus Magazines as may be needed for the compilation of the work. Carried.

Mrs. Brackett moved: "That we rescind the action of the Board directing the Digest of Regulations to be written, and that instead it be printed." Carried.

THE MAGAZINE COMMITTEE stated that they had no report to make.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER was called for and given as follows:

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager:

Receipts—October 1 to November 30, 1896.

To subscriptions as per vouchers and cash register, . . .	\$170 19	
To sale of extra copies,	20 85	
To advertisements,	78 75	
To cut, paid for,	10 00	
	— —	\$279 79
Amount delivered to Treasurer General,	\$260 33	
Office expenditures,	19 46	
	— —	\$279 79

Bills presented to Treasurer General for Payment.

Printer's bill, October,	\$237 49
Printer's bill, November,	266 51
Maurice Joyce, plates, August, September, October,	18 95
Maurice Joyce, plates, November,	3 96
Mrs. Thomson, 500 postals, furnished and printed,	6 25
Six boxes paper and envelopes for office,	9 70
Editor, salary two months,	166 67
Hodges, additional data on bound Magazines,	1 00
Postage on sample pages, more than covered by advertisements reported,	124 84
Business Manager, salary,	100 00
McAlarney, 2,000 folders and expressage,	7 40
Office expenditures, as per cash book and itemized account rendered,	19 46
	— —
	\$962 23

Letters written, 156; postals as receipts, etc., 295; Magazines, 464.

The subscription list for December numbered 2,212, making 63 additional names since the last report.

Respectfully submitted,

LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

Report accepted.

It was moved to adjourn until Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Carried.

Pursuant to call, the adjourned meeting was opened on Friday at ten o'clock a. m., with the President General in the Chair.

In the absence of the Chaplain the President General requested the ladies to join with her in the Lord's Prayer.

Mrs. Buchanan presented to the Revolutionary Relics Committee two small candles—"the light of other days"—which had been given to General Roberdeau by General Lafayette. This gift was received with thanks.

At this point, it was announced that a representative from the firm of Bailey, Banks & Biddle, of Philadelphia, had arrived and desired an audience of the Board in regard to the certificate plate which it had been proposed to purchase for the use of the National Society.

The chairman of committee not being present, Dr. Harrison, as a member of the committee, introduced Mr. Zieber to the Board, who said: *Madam President and Ladies*: In response to a letter from Mrs. Dickson, chairman of the Committee on Certificate Plate, we have prepared designs of certificates, in accordance with our suggestions of last February, at which time it was my pleasure to meet this committee and the ladies of the Board."

Specimens of work which had been brought by the representative of the Philadelphia firm were offered for the inspection of the Board, and it was decided that there should be a fuller exhibit of these specimens a few days later, at the Arlington Hotel, to which Mr. Zieber invited the ladies of the Board.

The regular business being resumed, Mrs. Brackett offered the following: "I move that the Recording Secretary General be directed by this Board to read and correct the proof of the official minutes." Carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General read the following communication from the State Regent of Rhode Island:

To the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution: As a member of the National Board, I desire to protest against the action of the Board at its November meeting, whereby it refused to pay bills incurred by the Revision Committee for necessary expenses.

The Committee on the Revision of the Constitution is a legally constituted committee of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and as such is entitled to all the rights and privileges of the committees of the National Society.

The action of the Board in voting not to pay its bills can have no effect upon its legal liability to pay them, which liability could be enforced against the Board in the courts, if the Revision Committee saw fit to enforce it.

For these reasons, as a member of the Board, I protest against the action taken in November, illegally discriminating against a committee which is on an equal footing in law with the committees whose bills have been paid by the Board.

I trust that I will have but to point out to the Board the danger of its present position, in order to secure the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board hereby rescinds its action at the November meeting, whereby it refused to pay the bills presented by the Revision Committee for room rent and stenographic services, and orders that the same be paid.

MARY ANNE GREENE,

State Regent, Rhode Island, and Counsellor-at Law.
Providence, R. I., December 1, 1896.

A motion to rescind stands on the footing of a new resolution. Robert's Rules of Order, Section 25.

The Chair said: "Ladies, this matter is open for discussion. What action will you take on it?"

Mrs. Mitchell moved: "That the Board hereby rescinds the action of the November meeting, whereby it referred back to the Committee on Revision of the Constitution the bills for room rent and stenographic services, and orders that the same be paid." Seconded by Mrs. Foote. Carried.

Dr. McGee stated that although it was the established custom to pay no bills of committees, unless said committee had received authority to incur them, there was no such rule on the statute book, and therefore moved: "That in future no expenses shall be incurred by any committee unless such expenses are authorized by the Continental Congress or the National Board of Management." Carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General presented, in the name of Miss Greene, the following resolution: "That hereafter when circulars are sent by direction of this Board to the State Regents, apprising them of votes and instructions of the Board which affect the Chapters, the circulars shall state whether a copy has also been forwarded to each Chapter, or whether the Board desires the State Regents to forward the circulars or information therein contained to the proper Chapter official."

(Signed)

MARY ANNE GREENE,
State Regent, Rhode Island.

The Recording Secretary General stated that the circulars containing information relative to representation at the Congress had been sent to every Chapter Regent, in accordance with the instructions contained in section I, article V, which reads thus: "Give due notice to all general officers and Chapters of all votes, orders and proceedings affecting or appertaining to their duties." Had the State Regent sending the above resolution to the Board familiarized herself with the by-laws of the National Society she would have known that it was the duty of the Recording Secretary General to send to each Chapter, and therefore it was unnecessary to state that fact on the circulars. As the information contained in these circulars affected the duties of the State Regents in an indirect manner only, they were sent to them as a matter of courtesy.

The Recording Secretary General asked for an official ruling on section I, article VI, of the constitution, in regard to the election of State Regents.

After some discussion of the matter the following resolution was offered by Mrs. Foote: "I move that delegates may *choose* their State Regents, after February 1, whenever and wherever they see fit, but the *election* is not complete until announced "*at the annual meeting.*" Carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Dickson, of Georgia, who requested, as chairman of the Committee on Certificaet

Plate, to know if it was the desire of the National Board to have a *new* plate of the *old* design, or to have a *new design*. The Recording Secretary General was instructed to send Mrs. Dickson the action of the Board on this matter in February last."

The Recording Secretary General brought to the Board the matter of the price of charters, of which she had made with the assistance of the Treasurer General a careful estimate. This was read in full.

After some discussion Mrs. Allen moved: "That the Board approve this estimate of the cost of the charters of the National Society." Carried.

The Treasurer General asked permission to finish the reading of her report which had been deferred at the meeting of the previous day. This was granted. At the close of this report, to the printing of which in the advanced Magazine the Board of Management had, as usual, consented, Mrs. Foote moved: "That this Board hereby expresses its entire confidence in the motives and actions of the Auditing Committee." Seconded by Mrs. Brackett. Carried.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS began with the reading of the programme.

Following the reading of this report, it was moved and carried: "That the decision of the judges of the biography come after the music, at 7 o'clock p. m."

The Recording Secretary General stated that in accordance with a motion made by Miss Miller, District Regent, Miss Janet Richards had been engaged as Official Reader to the Congress; also, that Miss Helen Sergeant had been engaged as Official Stenographer.

It was moved to adjourn until two o'clock p. m. Carried.

At two p. m. the Board was called to order, the First Vice-President General, Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, in the chair.

The Board resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the report of Committee on Arrangements. After due consideration of this report, the Committee of the Whole rose and reported the acceptance of the recommendations, and the regular order of business was resumed.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That after service of six months, the salaries of clerks in this office be \$50 per month, to take effect immediately." Unanimously carried.

Mrs. Brackett said: "Ladies, this is a thing I have long hoped for. I have felt it but just that these salaries should be increased for the efficient labor that is done at this office. In passing this resolution you have done yourselves honor, and I thank you for it."

The Recording Secretary General presented a request from the "Albemarle" Chapter, that Mrs. Shields, the first Recording Secretary, and Mrs. MacDonald, the first Treasurer, be communicated with in regard to adjusting the matter of the duplicate charter.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the request of the 'Albemarle' Chapter be complied with." Carried.

The Recording Secretary General was instructed to write to these ladies.

Dr. McGee moved: "WHEREAS, The maker of the Daughters of the American Revolution Mount Vernon plaques has gone out of business and can manufacture no more of them;

And whereas, His wife has in her possession a number of these plaques (in blue only);

Resolved, That her offer to sell these to the Society be accepted; the money so advanced to come out of the plaque receipts." Carried.

It was moved to adjourn until Thursday, at ten o'clock a. m., when the report of the Statute Book Committee and other necessary business will be considered. Carried.

Pursuant to call, the adjourned meeting of December 3 was called to order on Thursday, December 10, at ten o'clock a. m., the first Vice-President General, Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, in the chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chaplain General.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mr. Paul A. Steele, engrosser to the National Society, in regard to the engrossing of charters, asking the Board to take action thereon.

It was moved: "That the terms of the engrosser be accepted by the National Board to date, and that he now be requested to submit a schedule of prices for the engrossing of certificates and charters to the National Board of Management." Carried.

The special order of business for the day was then taken up, and the report of the Statute Book Committee read as follows:

"Madam President: Your committee, before proceeding further in the work committed to its charge, begs leave to report that in the examination of the official journals and proceedings of the Congress and of the National Board of Management, 1890-1896, it has found many resolutions which have become obsolete, others which conflict with the amended form of the constitution, and still others which have been rendered untenable by subsequent official rulings made necessary by the progress of the National Society.

Your committee, therefore, has the honor to offer the following resolution: "That the existing laws of the National Society, as compiled by the Statute Committee, be now considered by the National Board of Management for such action as may be deemed expedient before being entered upon the statute book.

MRS. ROBERDEAU BUCHANAN,
Chairman.

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
HELEN M. BOYNTON.

Mrs. Buchanan moved: "That the Board resolve itself into a committee of the whole to decide upon these questions." Carried.

Mrs. Allen moved a vote of thanks to the members of this committee. Unanimously carried.

After careful consideration of the report of the Statute Committee, upon motion the committee of the whole terminated its session and reported progress to the National Board of Management.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, which was in the nature of a protest in regard to Chapters organized after February having no representation at the Congress.

Mrs. Mitchell moved: "That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to answer in accordance with the action of the Board in the matter." Carried.

Also a letter from Mrs. McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter. This was referred to the Corresponding Secretary General, who was authorized to write to Mrs. McLean explaining more fully the action of the Board in regard to the subject matter of her letter.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Shields in regard to the duplicate charter of the Albermarle Chapter.

It was moved: "To defer action on this matter until the next meeting of the Board." Carried.

Mrs. Henry asked permission of the Board to have certain circulars published, such as were used last year, giving information about hotels and railroads. Miss Miller moved: "That this be granted." Carried.

The matter of the proposed revision of the constitution was brought up.

Mrs. Boynton moved: "That the National Board approves the presentation to Congress of the proposed revision, as ordered by the Congress of 1896." Seconded by Miss Miller. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from the Chapter in Macon, Georgia, suggesting an amendment to the constitution.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter from the St. Louis Chapter of a similar nature.

After some discussion it was decided that it was in accordance with the constitution to present these amendments and that the matter would be considered at the next meeting of the National Board, in January, 1897.

Dr. McGee stated that she had learned that a bill regarding the National Society had been presented to the United States Congress without the authorization of the National Board of Management, and called the attention of the Board to this matter.

The Corresponding Secretary General was instructed to inquire about this and ascertain exactly the state of the case, if possible, and report at the next meeting.

Mrs. Seymour presented the names of 11 applicants for membership.

It was moved that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for these ladies. Carried.

Mrs. Seymour read to the Board a letter from a member of the "Buffalo" Chapter, New York, stating that a firm had been manufacturing the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Corresponding Secretary General was instructed to write to the firm of Caldwell & Co, acquainting them of this fact.

At five o'clock the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted, CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General, D. A. R.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL, D. A. R.,

FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1896.

RECEIPTS.

Cash in bank December 1, 1896,	\$916 20
Initiation fees,	\$685 00
Annual dues (\$1,245—\$174 refunded),	1,071 00
Application blanks,	1 89
Ribbon,	3 05
Directory,	9 25
Lineage Book, Vol. I,	1 50
Souvenir Spoons,	37 50
Rosettes,	38 40
	----- 1,847 59
Total receipts,	<u>\$2,763 79</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Magazine for December.

Printing (\$320.61), engraving (\$28.59), . . .	\$349 20
Salary of Editor,	83 33
Salary of Business Manager,	50 00
	----- \$482 53

Lineage Book, Vol. II.

Clerical services in compiling,	\$120 00
Incidental expenses,	8 70
	----- 128 70

Current Expenses.

Office rent,	\$100 00
Office incidentals,	10 00
Engrossing 367 certificates,	36 70
Engrossing 15 charters,	7 50
Binding 5 volumes application papers, . . .	15 00
Engraving 1,000 certificates,	71 50
Printing badge permit books,	4 25
Cards (10,000) for card catalogue,	29 50
Stamped envelopes (2,000) for office use, . .	90 00

Books for library,	17 00
Binding books for library,	3 80
Stationery,	7 99
Stamping stationery,	20 40
Reports (1,000) of Historian General, . . .	7 50
Chairman Committee on Transportation, . .	17 00

Postage for State Regents.

Vermont,	5 00
--------------------	------

Postage and Incidentals for Active Officers.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization,	\$10 00
Recording Secretary General, . . .	10 00
Corresponding Secretary General, .	15 00
Registrars General,	11 00
Historian General,	2 00
Treasurer General,	11 19
Mrs. Dennison,	2 00
	<hr/> 61 19

Clerical Services.

Curator (\$75) and Stenographer (\$75), \$150 00	
Clerical service for Recording Secre- tary General,	50 00
Clerical service for Registrars Gen- eral,	80 00
Clerical service for Treasurer General,	79 50
Clerical service on card catalogue, .	50 00
Clerical service on record books, .	50 00
Stenographer for President General,	3 00
	<hr/> 462 50
Bill for stenographer and room for Revision Committee,	166 25
	<hr/> 1,133 08
Spoons for Daughters,	59 70

Rosette Account.

To Caldwell, for 200 rosettes,	\$40 00
To Permanent Fund, excess of receipts over expenditures since October 1,	53 50
	<hr/> 93 50

Souvenir Spoon Account.

To Permanent Fund, excess of receipts over expen- ditures since October 1,	35 00
	<hr/> 1,932 51
Balance, cash in hand January 1, 1897,	831 28
	<hr/> \$2,763 79

PERMANENT FUND.

Cash in bank, December 1, 1896,	\$1,282 05
Charter fees,	\$75 00

Life Membership Fees.

Mrs. S. V. White, through Fort Greene Chapter,	\$12 50
Mrs. George F. Beach, through Continental Chapter (District of Columbia),	12 50
Mrs. James J. Belden, through Onondaga Chapter,	12 50
Mrs. Charles T. Olmsted, through Oneida Chapter,	12 50
Mrs. Ethel W. Crocker, through Sequoia Chapter,	12 50
	62 50
From Rosette account,	53 50
From Souvenir Spoon account,	35 00

*Contributions to Continental Hall**Fund since December 1, 1896.*

Through Chicago Chapter :

Mrs. J. A. Coleman,	\$10 00
Mrs. Wm. Henry Reed,	10 00
	\$20 00

Through Warren and Prescott Chapter :

Mrs. W. F. Humphrey,	\$5 00
	5 00

Through Bonnie Kate Chapter :

Miss Mary Temple,	\$10 00
	10 00

Janesville, Wis., Chapter, 50 00

Through Colonel Crawford Chapter :

Miss Carrie Bell Dockstader,	\$1 00
	1 00

Through Mary Washington Chapter :

Garden Party,	\$77 87
Mrs. Annie S. H. Millach,	2 00
Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith,	5 00
Mrs. Mary Hasler Newcomb,	10 00
Mrs. Sallie Kennedy Alexander,	5 00
Mrs. Lucinda B. Moses,	3 00
Mrs. Maria L. Dare,	2 50
Mrs. Nora G. Rice,	10 00
Mrs. Marguerite Dickens,	10 00

Mrs. Mary Barlow Hoge,	\$10 00		
Mrs. Jane E. A. Augur,	5 00		
Mrs. Roberdeau Buchanan, . . .	10 00		
Mrs. J. Ormond Wilson,	5 00		
Mrs. Florence P. Hill,	5 00		
Mrs. Daniel A. Reiff,	5 00		
Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, . . .	10 00		
Mrs. Harriet D. Mitchell, . . .	10 00		
Mrs. Augusta D. Geer,	5 00		
Miss Susannah G. Hickey, . . .	1 00		
Mrs. A. A. Thomas,	5 00		
Mrs. T. J. McMullan,	5 00		
W. H. McKnew,	10 00	211 37	
		<u>297 37</u>	
			<u>523 37</u>

Cash in bank January 1, 1897, \$1,805 42

TOTAL ASSETS.

Current Fund.

Cash in bank,	\$ 831 28	
United States Government bonds, . . .	10,328 95	
	<u>\$11,160 23</u>	

Permanent Fund.

Cash in bank,	\$ 1,805 42	
Permanent investments,	9,643 47	
	<u>11,448 89</u>	

Total assets, \$22,609 12

Respectfully submitted,

BELL M. DRAPER,
Treasurer General.

January 7, 1897.

Since making up the report \$15 have been received for the Continental Hall Fund from the Nathaniel Massie Chapter, and \$5 additional through the Mary Washington Chapter (D. C.) from Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote.

In the report for November, 1896, postage, State Regent, Rhode Island, \$9.41, should read, postage, State Regent, Michigan, \$9.41.

ERRATA.

In January number, page 16, below illustration, for "Pringle House" read "Province House."

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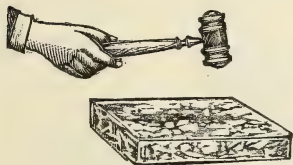


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THE

AMERICAN MONTHLY

MAGAZINE

HISTORIC

PATRIOTIC

MARCH, 1897



EDITOR

MARY S. LOCKWOOD



PUBLISHED BY

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REVOLUTION

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BUSINESS MANAGER,

902 F street, N. W., - - - Washington, D. C.

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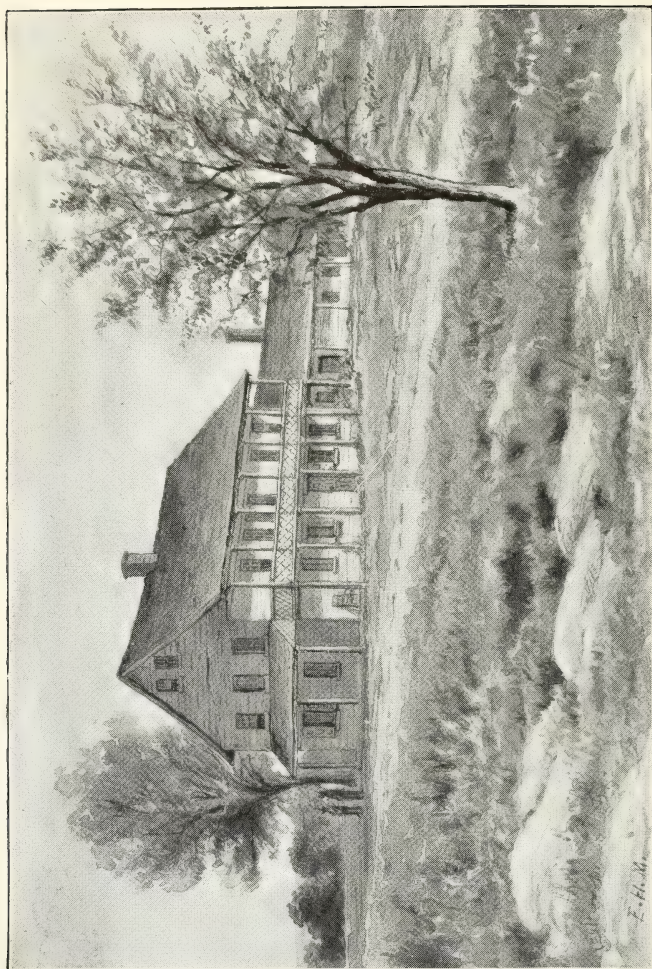
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No change can be made after the 18th of any month in the address of the Magazine for the following month.

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ROCKY FORD.

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American Monthly Magazine

VOL. X.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH, 1897.

NO. 3

AN AGE OF FABLE.

DURING the public agitation which just preceded the Revolution, the times called strenuously for the best thought and genius of the people. Men, who, in other times, might have been poets or musicians, financiers, inventors, or business men, one and all threw themselves with the whole force of their genius into the affairs of their country.

Every man's peculiar talent was needed. Statesmanship was the order of the day.

Among those whose services were peculiarly individual was Benjamin Franklin.

From a hard working printer and shopkeeper—a shopkeeper who bargained indiscriminately in quills, ink, cheese, soap, feathers, tea, and old rags, he rose to a high position, first in Philadelphia and then in the affairs of the Nation.

First widely known through his Poor Richard's Almanac, he was soon marked as a prudent and sagacious patriot.

As early as 1762 he had made himself famous through a work on electricity. He founded the University of Pennsylvania, the Philosophical Society of Pennsylvania, and did many other things to benefit his adopted city.

In 1764 he was sent to England as an agent of the Popular Legislature. There he did his best to uphold the rights of his country, and, at the same time, prevent a rupture with England. Plain and vigorous in his language, but with a ready supply of wit, Franklin probably did all that anyone could have done to preserve peace. At the time of the excitement over the Stamp Act the British Ministry sent for Franklin and asked if he thought the Colonists would pay for the damage

done in the destruction of stamped paper, if the Stamp Act were repealed. Instead of answering by a burst of impassioned oratory as Patrick Henry might have done, or threatening violent measures if the act was not unconditionally repealed, as many another American would have done, cool-headed Franklin told the following story: "A Frenchman rushed out with a redhot poker and said to an Englishman, 'Will you let me run this poker into you?' 'No!' thundered the Englishman. 'Just a few inches,' screamed the Frenchman. 'Never!' replied the other. 'Then, will you pay me for the expense of heating the poker?'" It is confidently asserted that the British Ministry saw the point. At any rate, no more was said about conditions, and the Stamp Act was repealed.

But an outbreak was inevitable, and in 1775 the man of moderation returned to America ready for war. To an acquaintance in England he addressed these characteristic words, "Britain, at an expense of three million, has killed a hundred and fifty Yankees, which is twenty thousand pounds a head; and at Bunker Hill she gained a mile of ground, half of which she lost again. . . . During the same time sixty thousand children were born in America. From this data your mathematical head will easily calculate the time and expense necessary to kill us all and conquer the whole territory."

Another of the strong men of 1775 was William Livingston, lawyer and organizer of the Sons of Liberty in New York City. He wrote many vigorous articles in the newspapers, and maintained that authority is derived from the people. In 1768 he wrote in the *American Whig*, "The day dawns in which the foundation of this mighty empire is to be laid by the establishment of a regular American Constitution."

In Elizabethtown, New Jersey, Mr. Livingston built a beautiful home, which he called Liberty Hall. Here he gathered about him a brilliant company of patriots. John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, his own brothers, and many others graced the entertainments at Liberty Hall. William Livingston himself was called by the British the "Arch Fiend." They ramsacked and attempted to burn his house a number of times during the

war, but were unable to capture the master of the estate himself.

Mr. Livingston's beautiful daughter Sarah became the wife of John Jay, afterwards the first chief justice of the United States. But while the Sons of Liberty in New York were doing their utmost to rouse the people to action against tyranny, this same organization in Boston was calling meetings and holding stirring debates.

About Faneuil Hall cluster most of the stories of these times. The free gift of a Huguenot merchant, the solid provincial building from the market stalls below to the grasshopper weather-vane on the belfry, fairly bristles with the sentiment "Resistance to Oppression." In the hall above the market, where, in later times, Massachusetts statesmen have discussed union, slavery, Armenia, and education, James Otis, Samuel Adams, and many another once woke the echoes in thundering denunciation of tyranny.

What Boston was to Massachusetts, Williamsburg was to Virginia, and what Faneuil Hall was to Boston, the Raleigh Tavern was to Williamsburg. Here, to the old capital of the State, all the neighboring planters were accustomed to bring their families for the winter.

In the Apollo room of the tavern many a gay ball was held, when stately minuets were performed mid the sheen of brocade, satin, and gold lace, the glitter of silver buckles and the sound of merry chatter between pretty little Watteau damsels and the college boys of olden time. Thomas Jefferson, while in William and Mary College, writes rapturously of dancing with "Belinda" here in the Apollo room. Never was society at Williamsburg more brilliant than on the eve of the Revolution.

On the 27th of May, 1774, the Virginia House of Burgesses was to give a ball in honor of Lady Dunmore, the wife of the Royalist Governor. Unfortunately, a day or two before the event, the Burgesses passed some resolutions regarding taxation and tyranny which displeased Governor Dunmore and he promptly dissolved the House. The gentlemen withdrew from the capital, assembled in the Apollo room of the tavern and re-affirmed all their resolutions, thus beginning the long contest with that staunch Royalist, Governor Dunmore.

The *Virginia Gazette* for May 27 records the dissolution of the House of Burgesses, and also announces the ball at the Capitol that evening.

The situation was, to say the least, unusual, but the assembly was held. In the same room where Patrick Henry had once roused the echoes in his passionate denunciation of the Stamp Act, the irate Governor and his family were entertained by the defunct House of Burgesses.

The year 1775 is remarkable for one other event, the introduction of a song into the musical literature of our country.

Though we Americans are so disgracefully recent, though we have no Iliad, no Beowulf, no Niebelungen Lied, about whose authorship we may speculate and be studious, we have one classic whose origin is enveloped in impenetrable clouds of mystery; one national ode, if we may so call it, which has more authors than Hamlet, more sources than the great river of our continent. I refer to the song known throughout the length and breadth of the land as "Yankee Doodle." No less than eleven well-authenticated stories cluster about its birth, and two or three times that number obviously variations of the original eleven. We will not attempt to plow through them all, but casting aside much which is evidently rubbish, we can assume as probable history the following:

Washington Irving discovered that the tune was an ancient Biscayan sword dance. It may, therefore, come from the Moors, or it may be purely Biscayan. If the latter, it would be impossible to guess how old it may be. Certain it is that the Basques were in a flourishing condition in Europe before the ancestors of Homer and Romulus began to migrate from Central Asia. Possibly, who knows, it was the martial strains of "Yankee Doodle" which inspired them to successfully resist that Aryan invasion, so that to this day they retain their racial characteristics. At any rate the air is a very ancient one, and has traveled through several countries.

Kossuth recognized it as an old Hungarian air.

Later it found its way to England, and the cavaliers used it as a sort of rogue's march. Then, for the first time, were words joined with the tune, and the cavaliers called derisively to Cromwell:

“ Old Noll now has come to town
Riding on a pony,
He stuck a feather in his cap
And called him Macaroni.”

Macaroni, be it understood, was the name of a fashionable club in sixteenth century London—a club of traveled young men who set the styles for the beaux of the town.

Cromwell's solitary plume in that day of feathers and ribbons was regarded as an awkward attempt to follow the fashion.

Then comes an age of fable. In various places in America, in various months of the year 1775 various Redcoats were curiously inspired to write a certain set of verses in derision of the Yankee soldiers, and, I regret to say, claimed to compose the air also. Time would fail us to enumerate the authors of this song.

But in the very first battle, Lexington, it was played by the British. During all that year little was heard around Boston but the inevitable “Yankee Doodle,” meant for derision by the English, defiantly adopted and played by the rebels; and finally, in poetic retribution, the sprightly march that signalled the opening of the war at Lexington was played now by American fifers at Yorktown, and set the pace for the army of Cornwallis as they marched up to surrender their arms to General Washington.

MABEL W. SOULE,
Stamford Chapter.

WASHINGTON IN FOREIGN PORTS.

WHEN we least expected to see it, last winter in our journeyings, we came upon traces of General Washington. I took up a guide book while we were in Trinidad, and lo, there was a record of Washington. He had visited the neighboring Island of Barbadoes in 1751, in company with an invalid half-brother, Lawrence Washington. There was a tender affection between them, and George accompanied his elder brother, who was threatened with consumption, in a search for health in the pleasant climate of the West Indies. It was Lawrence who named Mount Vernon after Admiral Vernon, of the English fleet under whom he had served in an expedition against

Carthageria in 1740. George Washington was then a young man of twenty. He had been a licensed surveyor in Virginia for three years, and had been commissioned one of the adjutant generals of Virginia with the rank of major and the pay of one hundred and fifty pounds a year. He virtuously kept a diary while he was there, and it was interesting to see the paragraphs and also to notice how he spelled, or rather how he did not spell. The record says, "Dined at the fort with some ladys. It is pretty strongly fortified, and mounts about thirty-six guns." A day or two after that he says he was "strongly attacked with the small Pox ; sent for Dr. Lanham." The attack, however, lasted only from the 17th of November to the 12th of December, as he was out again on that date, and the small pox seems to have been a mere trifle in the events of his days.

He goes on with his diary and his spelling league with the u in the wrong place, pleasant with only one a. But his quaint phrasing is delicious when he says he was "agreeably entertained," genteely received by Col. this & judge thta. When he left Barbadoes he says he weighed anchor and he spells it "wai'd."

Again in Caraccas, in Venezuela, we come upon pleasant traces of our beloved hero. A plaza is devoted to him, with a fine bronze statue in its center, benignantly lifting his right hand as if to give a friendly greeting to Simon Bolivar, also in bronze on a prancing steed in another and larger plaza hard by. When Venezuela received last winter Mr. Cleveland's message of the 17th of December, 1895, they flocked to the plaza of Washington and covered the pedestal of the statue with flowers—tuberoses, jessamines, and roses that with us are rigorously shut up in green houses at that time of the year. Then they formed for a rejoicing march to the house of the American minister, General Allen M. Thomas. They covered him with glory as bearing the mantle of General Washington—and some embarrassment with it—General Thomas had to make a speech in response to all this enthusiasm of at least fifteen minutes and in that time he must not commit his Government or himself in any way. There must not be a breath of war in what he said and yet there must be warmth and kind-

ness. Those of us who were Americans in the throng listened with bated breath. Americans are not trained diplomats, but General Thomas had had much experience as consul and minister and had learned his lesson. It was beautiful to hear him couple Bolivar and Washington, the flora and fauna and the lovely women of Veuezuela in one noble group and thus charm the hearts of Caraccas.

The University of Caraccas has a room devoted to the relics of Simon Bolivar, their hero and liberator. His sword and his decorations, the trappings of his horse, personal belongings, a pair of riding boots with such small feet that I had to ask his heighth before I could believe my eyes.

When I was told that Bolivar was only a little over five feet high, I felt better. But with these personal belongings, preserved as carefully as they, are other things—the relics of another liberator. A miniature of George Washington, painted by Stewart, lies in a glass case alongside those of Bolivar, and also a gold medal, presented to Washington on one of the first anniversaries of our independence. This portrait of Washington is on ivory, very well done, and the back is of blue enamel with a lock of his hair in the center under a crystal cover. Around the enamel is the inscription :

“Auctoris Liberatis Americanae in
Septentrione nane
Imaginen dat filius ijus
Pater Patriae

Adoptotus illi qui gloriam similem in Austro adeptus est.”

In English, “ This portrait of the founder of liberty in North America is presented by our adopted son to him who acquired equal glory in South America.” The explanation of the “ adopted son ” is that the portrait was presented by the family of Washington, through Lafayette, our French adopted son. When Lafayette visited this country in 1824, we could not do enough to show our regard for him, and in the general interest felt throughout the United States in the struggles of the South American republics for liberty, it was especially agreeable to make them a gift through Lafayette, which was done with the wishes of Washington’s family.

At a banquet given to Lafayette in Washington, Henry Clay

said, "No French nation, no generous and disinterested Lafayette came to their assistance (the republics of South America); alone, and without help, they have sustained their glorious cause, trusting to its justice, and with the assistance only of their bravery, their deserts, and their Andes." Then Clay gave the toast and six hundred men rose to their feet involuntarily, glasses in hand as the orator poured forth the words, "To General Bolivar, the Washington of South America, and to the Republic of Columbia." They repeated the words after him as if it were a religious service, drained their glasses, and then broke forth into applause.

KATE FOOTE COE.

"ROCKY FORD."

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, NEAR PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY.

DURING the last few weeks, and in the quietest manner, a remarkable patriotic undertaking has been accomplished and another historic landmark rescued from destruction and saved to



become the rallying place of loyal Americans for ever. It is the purchase of the old building at Rocky Hill, near Princeton, New Jersey, once occupied by Washington as his headquarters and in whose rooms he wrote his farewell address to the army. It is now the property of Mrs. J. Thomson Swann, who made

the purchase and presented it to an association which has adopted the name of The Washington Headquarters Association.

The president of this Association is James Murray, dean of Princeton College. The vice-presidents are: Mr. Charles E. Green, Mr. Moses Taylor Pyne, Mr. Wm. M. Sloan, Gen. Robert F. Stockton, Gen. Wm. Stryker, Miss Eliza Howell,

Mr. Francis S. Conover, Dr. Charles Shields, Dr. J. Schenck, Mr. Bayard Stockton, Mr. Allen Marquand, and Mrs. Swann.

The Association was organized December 1, 1896; these officers were elected and then the property was formally deeded by Mrs. Swann to the Association for ever.



ROCKY FORD OF TO-DAY.

The authority is vested in a number of committees, appointed mostly from the officers mentioned above, and consisting of committees on house, grounds, finance, etc., etc. They are all actively working toward putting the house and grounds in perfect order for the time when it is to be turned over to the public.

This house, formerly known as the "Berrien Mansion" (having at one time been the property of Judge Berrien), was selected by the United States Government for occupancy by Washington during the session of Congress held at Princeton after its ignominious flight from Philadelphia.

The building contains eight rooms, including the room in which General Washington wrote his farewell address. It is to be restored as nearly as possible to the condition in which it was in Washington's time, and the old kitchen, servant's halls, and other outbuildings, slave quarters, etc., together with the projecting roof and the *two-story porches back and front and single porches at the sides are all to be added again, so that, in visiting it, one can really fancy oneself back in "the times that tried men's souls."

The rooms have been apportioned for care and furnishing, in the manner of the rooms at Mt. Vernon, to five surrounding villages, with the exception of Washington's own room, which is to be open to appropriate contributions from all who may wish to send from any part of the Union.

This room has invariably been called the "Blue Room," owing to the woodwork having always been painted a delicate shade of blue.

Princeton has undertaken the care and furnishing of the parlor with the adjoining "chamber," only reached through the parlor, as is the case in so many houses of that period. Trent Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, is to care for the dining room, Rocky Hill has taken the large bed room, and Lawrenceville has also a bed room. In addition there is to be a gentleman's lounging room and a registrar's room.

Great interest and enthusiasm are manifest throughout the State by all, rich and poor, old and young, and in all conditions of life, and contributions, including beautiful old furniture, rare china and curios, have been sent in most lavishly and often from the most unexpected quarters and where one would least have looked for them.

Many charming incidents will tell of the great pride felt by all the citizens of the Commonwealth alike, as, for instance, when the public school children of the tiny village of Rocky Hill expressed their wish that they should be permitted to donate the flag to float over the restored headquarters; and, in another case, when the children of the public and other

* See "Washington Day by Day."

schools of Princeton asked leave to present the flagstaff from which this emblem of our Nation's glory is to be unfurled.

This flagstaff is to be an exact reproduction of the one at Fort Washington,* New York, a liberty cap surmounting the American eagle and painted in the Continental colors, buff and blue. The formal opening of the old headquarters is to take place the middle of next May, after which it is to serve as a rallying place for all loyal Americans, whether members of the hereditary patriotic societies or not. There will be addresses made by distinguished speakers and an important feature will be the May-dance around the flagpole, in which the contributing school children are to take an active part.

It only remains to say that the name "Rocky Ford" has been chosen in preference to the modern "Rocky Hill," by which latter designation the village is known. This was done in order to restore the historic name used by Washington, in whose time it designated the ford of a stream which was later utilized and lost in the canal.

KATE T. W. TITTMANN.

THE TREATY OF PEACE AT PARIS.

IN our recent studies of revolutionary history we have paid much attention to the great battles of the war, reviewing them in detail, and observing their anniversaries. Such events appeal strongly to the memory and imagination, but in the light of history the negotiations that go on in the council chambers of nations when peace has been declared are not secondary in interest or importance to the hard-fought contests on battlefields.

The surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown virtually ended the war, but the fate of our country was peculiarly entangled in the affairs of Europe, and it was the grand work of our statesmen at Paris during the peace that ensued that secured to us the independence and liberties we enjoy to-day.

Between the close of the war, in 1781, and the signing of the treaty of peace, in 1782, there was a prolonged and intricate

* See Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution.

negotiation when it was for a time uncertain whether England would ever admit our independence, or whether a basis of peace would not have to be found in some other way.

The scene of the conflict was on the other side of the Atlantic, and the central figure was that famous monarch King George III. His peculiar characteristics, too well known to call for mention, made him a difficult person with whom to treat. Though the British armies had surrendered, no idea of acknowledging American independence had taken possession of King George. It was hoped that the representatives of England and America would be able to settle the relations of the countries on a firm footing immediately on the close of the war, but the King obstinately refused to treat with the Americans, except as "Colonists." In the light of subsequent history, this attitude of the old King causes a smile, for he might as well have stood on the shore and lifted his foot against the incoming tide as attempt to stay the onward march of American independence. After nearly two years of resistance, of long drawn out parliamentary debates, of pleadings and negotiations too intricate to be even touched upon here, he was moved to make a speech in Parliament, in which he said he had attempted entire reconciliation with the "Colonies," and having failed, he had gone the full length of the powers vested in him and had "offered" to declare them free and independent States. The speech proceeded as follows: "In thus admitting their separation from the Crown, I have sacrificed every consideration of my own to the wishes of the people. I make it my humble prayer that America may be free from those evils which have formerly proved in the mother country how essential monarchy is to the enjoyment of constitutional liberty."

The fall of Lord North's ministry in 1782 had as much to do with the settlement of affairs as any event of the year. This was very significant, for it meant the coming into power of those who were as friendly to American interests as any on this side of the ocean—the Duke of Richmond, Edmund Burke, Charles Fox, and Lord Shelburne. Lord North said privately that he had often been accused of issuing lying bulletins, but never had he told so big a lie as when he said, "His Majesty

has been pleased to appoint " a new ministry. It was a bitter pill for King George to swallow.

Let us refer briefly to our own relations with the other powers of Europe. If it is true that no man liveth to himself, it is equally true that no nation has a history of its own, but bears its part in a world-wide movement. The events of history are so interwoven that we cannot consider one nation without the many.

America had had, as you know, a treaty of alliance with France, had long been represented at its court and had received untold help from this country during the war.

France was as liberal of friendship and good services as England of tyranny and cruelty, and the policy of our great statesman, Franklin, was to stand by with France against the common foe, England. As early as 1779 Congress had received from France intimation that it would be well to have an envoy in Europe empowered to treat for peace there, and John Adams had been sent. France was ruled at this time by King Louis XVI, but it was wholly with his minister, de Vergennes, about whose character and aims there is great diversity of opinion, that the American commissioners had to deal. It is certain that he was diplomatic and far-sighted, liking no country but France, hating no country but England. Like some politicians of the present day he was firm in the belief that " honesty had no place in politics." He was willing to help America only in so far as he could injure England. Mr. Adams understood this wily diplomat; Mr. Franklin did not, and thereby arose dissensions and difficulties among the commissioners. The attitude of France toward America is a fruitful theme for discussion with historians. There are pages, nay chapters, devoted to these questions, whether France was really friendly at heart to American interest and to what extent are we indebted to France. But one or two conclusions may safely be reached. It is certain that France, whatever the motive, gave us timely and generous aid, and that the French nation at large was friendly to our interests whether her rulers were or not. We cannot think of the course pursued by this country in the time of America's peril without feeling a thrill of gratitude. As to

the motives underlying the conduct of nations or individuals, who is competent to speak?

In addition to the difficulties that our commissioners met because of England's ill will and obstinacy and France's manysidedness, there were complications with Spain. As an ally of France, Spain had given us some assistance during the war, at the close of which she demanded American land as a reward and was also determined to prevent navigation of the Mississippi through Spanish territory. This was an added complication and delayed the treaty of peace so eagerly longed for by the Americans.

From Holland America received recognition of independence and a free commercial treaty. This strengthened America's position in the eyes of Europe and gave additional consequence to our minister, John Adams, who had procured it.

Finally the American commissioners—Adams, Franklin, and Jay—de Vergennes representing Louis XVI, and Lords Shelburne, Fox, and Oswald from England, met in Paris in 1782 and negotiations for peace began. Our commissioners had peculiar trials before them and had more to dread from their allies than from their foes, for France was covertly leagued with Spain concerning the Mississippi navigation and was also attempting secret treaties with England.

The necessary questions to be treated by this body of men aside from that of American independence were the fisheries question, the boundaries of the United States, the navigation of the Mississippi, the indemnity granted by England to the sufferers in the war, and other matters of less importance. It has been stated that England hindered all efforts toward a treaty by her determination to consider the Americans as "Colonists." It is interesting to read that a courteous, diplomatic letter sent by Jay at a critical time had much to do with the final concession of King George. In this letter Jay suggested that "it was incompatible with the dignity of a King to negotiate except with an independent power, and that the obstacle should be removed by his majesty." Soon messengers were sent to France empowered to treat with the "Thirteen United States of America." Thus did the King tacitly admit their independence and a point was gained. The question of the

fisheries was of importance to Massachusetts, for this was the great industry of her people. France would have had all the States shut out from their privileges, and Adams, as the representative of New England interests, had a hard and bitter fight. In the end he conquered and the right to the fisheries became then and has since remained a part of the national property.

The important question of the Western boundaries was particularly Jay's concern. Do we realize how small was the area called the United States at this period? Nearly the whole of the population was confined to the Eastern seaboard. New York State, west of Schenectady corn fields, was an Indian country. Every State bordered upon the ocean or its tide-waters. Spain and France wished the States to remain confined between the Alleghenies and the sea. But the Americans looked with longing eyes to the great lands west of the mountains, so the question of the boundaries was a burning one. The navigation of the Mississippi particularly concerned Spain, who zealously guarded the mouth of this river and the Gulf coast.

Upon the question of indemnification the fight was waged with zeal by all. The settlement was finally effected by the ingenuity and diplomacy of Franklin. And this is the conclusion of the whole matter. American independence was conceded and later Adams, when in London, had the rare fortune to witness the confession made to Parliament by King George himself that he had "made a treaty of peace," not with the "Colonists," but "with the independent States of North America."

The fisheries and boundary questions were satisfactorily settled through the tact and wisdom of Adams and Jay. The Americans got all the English had in their power to grant concerning the Mississippi navigation, and on the question of compensation the English yielded once more. There was brilliant work on the part of the American commissioners and we would think they had earned the gratitude of their countrymen. In time, honor was given where honor was due, but that there was some discontent at the time is proven by a letter written by Franklin in which he says, "I have never yet known of a

peace made that did not occasion a great deal of popular clamor and censure on both sides, so that the blessing promised to peacemakers, I fancy, relates to the *next* world, for in *this* they seem to have a greater chance of being cursed."

Fiske says, "On the part of the Americans the treaty of Paris was one of the most brilliant triumphs of modern diplomacy. Had the affair been managed by men of ordinary ability, some of the greatest results of the war would have been lost; the new republic would have been cooped up between the Atlantic Ocean and the Allegheny Mountains; our westward expansion would have been impossible without further war with European powers, and the formation of our Federal Union would have been delayed if not altogether prevented."

All the gratitude the American people had to bestow belonged to the commissioners, for their wisdom, integrity, and patriotism had brought our country through a most perilous and critical period. Surely, as has been said of other great men, "They were born in the right place and in just the nick of time." As a result of their long labors, on the 30th of November, 1782, they had the pleasure of setting their hands to the most important treaty the United States has ever made or is likely to make, for it embodied the complete and final recognition of American independence.

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EARLY TIMES IN SUMNER COUNTY.

IN searching the history of Tennessee we find the early settlers of Sumner County a brave, self-sacrificing people, who, after undergoing many hardships, trials, and deprivations, succeeded in vanquishing the Indians, and securing as their home the garden spot, as their descendants now think, of the most beautiful State in the Union. This section of which having been first invaded in 1771 by a party of bold men bent on adventure, who penetrated into the wilds of the forest, along the banks of the Cumberland, and found a land so prolific of wild game, that they heralded its fame throughout North Carolina

and Virginia, inducing a little colony to return with them several years later, and build forts under the leadership of Bledsoe, Mansker, and several others of their bravest and most reckless men at such points as promised greatest protection from the enemy. These bold pioneers were not suffered long, however, to till the land and enjoy the hunt, as the Indians soon raided their stations, destroyed their corn, and killed their men, driving them from place to place, and causing such distress that, had not other immigrants added to the number, and other forts been built, there would doubtless not have been a man left to tell of their exploits.

As it was, of the various forts afterwards built in Sumner County, from 1782 until the close of the Indian war in 1795, only three are supposed to have stood. Bledsoe's Lick, one of the number, still bears its monuments of primeval days in the Indian mounds, about which there has been so much controversy, some historians claiming them to be of a much earlier date, and that they were built by a more intelligent and religious race that inhabited this country for many centuries, being eventually driven out by an inferior people who overpowered them in numbers. This, however, we accept as tradition, though the many trophies found on our farms, some of which are now on exhibition in the Historical Society in Nashville, Tennessee, we preserve as relics of the Indian wars, which had increased so in hostility in 1781 that our little colonies despaired, and would have attempted to reach their former homes had not North Carolina come to their aid at the close of the Revolutionary War about this time, and sent out, in 1787, a battalion of men, who left them, at the expiration of two years, feeling that they were growing in power. In fact immigration so increased after this that it became necessary to build new roads for the convenience of the vast multitudes that overflowed the country in search of homes, and as these homes were built up, the settlers felt the need of separating themselves from North Carolina and establishing a rule of their own. Governor Blount interested himself in their behalf, and through his efforts another State was ceded to the Union in 1796, the name Tennessee being suggested by General Jackson, as many of his admirers like to think.

The county having been established in 1786, by an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, was called Sumner, through compliment to Col. Jethro Sumner, who had so recently distinguished himself in the Revolutionary War, and was reduced to its constitutional limits in 1799, now comprising an area of five hundred square miles. As every county must have its hamlet, the people of Sumner were not long in entering their plea for a seat of justice, which resulted in the General Assembly of the State appointing certain commissioners, who purchased of James Trousdale, in 1802, forty-two and one-half acres of the land he had received for services rendered during the Revolutionary War, upon which our little town was built, and named in honor of Albert Gallatin, one of the members of the House, who had supported the right of admission of Tennessee as a State.

Many are the interesting stories told of those daring pioneers through whose untiring efforts this tangled wilderness, then a prey to savages and wild beasts, was seized and cultivated by a civilized people. One to the effect that Thos. Spencer, of Virginia, one of the first permanent settlers, ventured out in 1775 with a man named Galloway, in search of the buffaloes, bears, and deer, that held full sway in these domains, and spent the winter alone in a hollow tree, his only companions being the beasts of the forest, his only weapon a broken knife, which he had divided with his friend, who soon tired and returned to his native soil, leaving him to lead, in reality, the life of a hermit, though, in imagination, he was monarch of all he surveyed, selecting for future use some most valuable tracts of land, one of which we still point out to strangers as "Spencer's Choice." Another incident we delight to relate is of the meeting between James Winchester, our distinguished soldier and legislator, and Aaron Burr, who, after an interview of no avail with General Jackson, came up the river on a barge, rowed by eight stalwart negroes, and landed on a little island in Bledsoe Creek, where he used his most eloquent powers of persuasion, in a fruitless effort to induce General Winchester, who gave audience from the bluff above, to join in his wild visions of establishing a southwestern empire. Crag Font, the beautiful old Winchester home, still stands near Castalian Springs, with

its picturesque bluff, known as Lover's Leap, around which cling so many romantic stories, the ones we most enjoy savoring of those Indian days that will ever grow in interest as the race becomes extinct, that once appropriated as its hunting ground this vast extent of country for which our ancestors fought so valiantly, and for whom, even after the Indians had been subdued and the land won, with so much suffering and bloodshed, peace still was not destined to reign, for other wars were raging in which Tennessee so nobly lent her aid as to gain for herself the name of the Volunteer State.

Sumner County ever being ready with her assistance, sending out in the War of 1812 a full company to aid General Jackson in his fight against the British, and at the battle of New Orleans in 1815 we find our men in active service, the first shot being fired by William Trousdale, killing while on duty as a picket a British soldier who attempted to pass beyond his limits.

In 1836 Florida called for aid against the Seminoles, who had, together with the Creeks in 1818 demanded the attention of our men. Tennessee responded to this call most liberally, Sumner again volunteering a company, which joined other troops from this section of the State at Fayetteville, where William Trousdale was elected colonel and J. C. Guild lieutenant colonel of the Second Tennessee Regiment.

In 1846, when the United States became involved in war with Mexico, Tennessee's patriotism was so great that many a willing heart was left languishing at home while Sumner's volunteers, who considered themselves so fortunate as to gain a permit, were formed into companies lead by Captains R. A. Bennett, S. R. Anderson, and W. S. Hatton. The First Regiment being commanded by Colonel William B. Campbell, the father of the Regent of our Chapter, and Lieutenant Colonel S. R. Anderson; William Trousdale having been appointed by President Polk colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment of the United States Army. Sumner's appreciation of the generous self-sacrifice of those killed in defense of their country was such as to cause a monument to be erected to their honor in the Gallatin cemetery, to which shrine it has since been our time honored custom to bow with floral offerings once a year.

We must not think our country so imbued with war during all these years as to lose sight of its spiritual welfare, for religion seemed inherent with the people, and in 1800 such a revival swept through the land as has never since been known of, though such demonstrations are said to have been frequent in the days of the Wesleys—having also been indulged in in Wales, where they were known as the “jumping exercises,” and experienced in France two hundred years ago in a still more marvelous form, in that babes who had never talked before were heard to prophesy and deliver exhortations. This strange religious fervor, as felt by our people in the early part of the present century, seemed a contagion, even the most skeptical falling victim to its peculiar manifestations, which threw the body into such nervous contortions as were known as the “jerks,” the “dancing and laughing exercises,” &c. All sectarianism was, for the first time, thrown aside; Presbyterians entering with Methodists so heartily in the work as to cause a division in the church, many disapproving of such wild enthusiasm, which had indeed grown so like fanaticism that Bishop McKendree, one of the leaders of the revival, was instrumental in subduing its force. Shiloh, the first Presbyterian church organized in Sumner, has perpetuated the memory of her pioneer Christians for over a century, having celebrated its hundredth anniversary in the fall of 1893; and for fifty years has the tomb of William McKendree borne testimony of the superior order of men who lived in our country and served in her ministry in those primitive days. Though having rested from his labors for half a century the works of this great and good man still live in the hearts of the people throughout the State, as is evidenced by the magnificent edifice the Methodists of her capital have recently had erected in his name.

Tennessee had her statesmen as well as her warriors and divines, politics being coeval with war and religion, and Sumner never having been amiss in sending her sons to the gubernatorial chair, the United States Senate, and as ministers to foreign courts, and as the State will ever reverence the name of Blunt, Sevier, Jackson, and Polk, so also the county will always cherish the memory of Daniel Smith, William Hall, William Trousdale, and Balie Peyton.

Having followed our country through wars, savage, foreign, and civil, and seen her rise, Phoenix-like, from her ashes after each successive fall, only to grow in strength and beauty, justly may we boast of the State, county, and ancestors, whose valor shall redound to our honor through all ages, causing us to compete with any nation in the world's history, and upon whose laurels ever may we rest, never again being called upon to stain our hands with blood.

“ Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light ;
Protect us by thy might,
Great God, our King.”

VALERIA E. ALLEN,
Gallatin, Tenn.

WASHINGTON'S WEDDING DAY.

[New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, January 6, 1897.]

WHEN the heart of a nation is torn and riven,
When the prayers of a people in one stream roll,
Out from the silence an answer is given—
Then cometh the Leader, the masterful soul.
Let the faith of the world like a star be steady ;
Let no man question God's might and power ;
For heroes arise when their work is ready,
And patriots come at the needed hour.

So Washington came. While a king derided,
And wise men sneered, and the Old World laughed,
He stood at the helm and safely guided
Through the blood-red billows fair freedom's craft.
Oh, frail was the barque, and the wild waves bruised her ;
The mad sea lashed her in cruel sport ;
But strong was the heart and the hand that cruised her
Past rocky reefs to the peaceful port.

The world hears much of the warlike doings
Of famous heroes on fields of strife,
But why not sing of their lovings and wooings,
Since love is the mightiest force in life ?
The day of his birth no man remembers ;
The day of his death no man can say ;
But the heart of a man shall burn to embers
Before he forgets his wedding day.

He who is boldest where cannons thunder
Is soonest to soften at woman's charms,
And the tenderest hearts hide ofttimes under
The brawny bosoms that carry arms.
And he who held as a priceless treasure
The freedom wrenched from a tyrant's hand
We find was slave of a woman's pleasure
And wearing her fetters at love's command.

We need but look, and we see them standing
Like a picture flung out by the vitascope.
The queenly bride, and the groom commanding,
Both with the dower of youth and hope.
My lady is gowned in stately fashion ;
My lord has buckles at toe and knee ;
Their hearts are warm with the fire of passion,
As the hearts of a bride and groom should be.

The vows are given, the service is over ;
There's the clank of a sword as it swings aside,
While the powdered head of the courtly lover
Bends low and he kisses his new-made bride.
Ah ! long ago was that famous marriage,
Yet we see the groom in his coat of blue,
As he moves away with a soldiery carriage,
And we catch a glimpse of my lady's shoe.

Like the last grand note of a song that is ended
Is a gifted man. As the record runs,
The race of our hero has not descended—
Great souls give deeds to the world, not sons.
He stands for himself. Or father or mother
Or son or daughter or pedigree,
What were they all?—it is he, no other,
Washington, Washington, whom we see.

Yes, one other ; we see beside him
The love-crowned queen of his manly heart,
She who ever could lead and guide him
With a woman's tact and with Cupid's art.
The one sweet clause in life's sad story
Is love. Ah, my lord, and my lady, I know
You found it better than all your glory—
Could you speak through space, you would tell me so !

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

FRENCH OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

IN every crisis of the world's history, when the time was ripe for action, Providence has furnished men often entirely unknown, but fitted by Nature to be leaders in the fight. The poor, friendless, young monk in his cell at Erfurth, struggling against the abuses of Catholicism, was to reconstruct society and establish Protestantism in the powerful empire of Charles the Fifth. Savonarola, by his fearless denunciations overthrowing the Medici and restoring the republic. Kossuth, defender of the Magyars, thundering his anathemas against oppression and fighting for the cause which lay so near his heart. Washington, from his rural life in Virginia, called to conduct a war against a tried and thoroughly equipped army under England's most skillful generals.

And the aid that was to be given America was to come from France through the sacrifices and appeals of a son of one of her most noble families. Though the common enmity with England made her most sympathetic with the Colonists, it did not make her an ally in a cause which seemed almost hopeless and where no military honors were promised.

In the province of Auvergne, in the Chateau of Chavaniac, the Marquis de Lafayette was born in 1758. There was nothing in the inherited prejudices of his race, nothing in the classical student's life he passed in a college in Paris, nothing in the allurements of the brilliant society at the French court, where his high rank made him the recipient of many royal favors, to instil an interest in the fight for liberty that was being made in the far off land of America. He was a page of Marie Antoinette at the age of fifteen, and a member of the bodyguard of the King. He married at sixteen the Countess de Noailles, who belonged to the oldest aristocracy of France. With all the fascinations of the gay and witty court of Louis the Sixteenth, with all the prospects for personal preferment his rank and talents offered him, being the last scion of a noble family, with the tender ties of a most congenial union to be severed, his innate love of liberty led him to sacrifice all these interests in the cause of oppressed humanity. Knowing the opposition he would meet with from his family and the government, he secretly

made preparations to sail for America. He purchased and furnished a vessel at his own expense and embarked for the land of his adoption in May, 1777. Mr. Deane, one of the American commissioners, had petitioned Congress to give Lafayette the rank of major general on account of his noble birth and the sacrifices he had already made for America. But as many foreigners who had joined the army had been mere adventurers Congress received him coldly and the request was not granted. Though deeply hurt he wrote a note asking that he be allowed to serve at his own expense and as a volunteer. Then his true character became known and he was given the rank of major general, though at first it was only an honorary title. He early won the friendship of Washington, which was a most ardent one on both sides, and which was severed only by death.

In the battle of Brandywine, which occurred soon after his arrival, by his daring bravery he won the right to command. Wounded and surrounded by a shower of bullets, he endeavored to rally the weakened forces and prevent a retreat, and escaped death as by a miracle. His military tactics were shown at the battle of Monmouth, and his judgment was so great it is said he never made a mistake. He was with Washington at Valley Forge and endured with heroism the sufferings of that memorable winter.

The following summer a French fleet under the command of Count d'Estaing arrived. This nobleman was born in Auvergne in 1729, and died in Paris in 1794. At the age of sixteen he entered the Mousquetaires. He afterwards joined the navy and was made vice-admiral. He was sent to America with a fleet of twelve ships in April, 1778, and coöperated with General John Sullivan in the expulsion of the British from Rhode Island. He assisted the Americans in the West Indies and the South. After the victory at Yorktown he returned to France and was given command of the French and Spanish fleets and made a grandee of Spain. For his friendship to Marie Antoinette he was brought to trial by the Revolutionary authorities, and asked for mercy in view of his naval and military services. When he realized he was to be put to death in spite of his en-

treaties, he said, "Send my head to the English, they will pay you well for it."

Shortly after his arrival the treachery of Arnold occurred and it was only by the merest chance his plan to wreck the army did not succeed. Fate is the result of moments and the outcome of a single event. It is said if it had not rained the night before the battle of Waterloo the Allies would have been defeated and Napoleon have mapped out a new continent for Europe. If accident had not thrown Major André into the hands of some American peasants West Point would have been sold and the plans of our army known to the British.

Reports at this time reached Lafayette that the French ministry were meditating an attack on England and feeling that his presence was now required in France he requested leave of absence, which was granted, and he sailed for France in January, 1779. Congress ordered the American minister at the Court of Versailles to have a sword made for him of the most elaborate workmanship. It bore representations of the battles of Gloucester and Monmouth, the retreat of Rhode Island and Barren Hill. The sword was presented by a grandson of Benjamin Franklin. After a year in France, during which his efforts in behalf of America were untiring, finding that the expedition against England had been abandoned, he prepared to return with the assurance from the King and ministry that six vessels and six thousand troops should be sent to America.

In April, 1780, he reached Boston and was received with great rejoicing. A few months later the French fleet arrived under the command of the Count de Rochambeau, the Marquis de Chastellux and the Chevalier de Ternay. Count de Rochambeau was born in 1725, and received his education in a Jesuit college. He served with distinction in the French Army in Bavaria and Bohemia and succeeded his father as governor of Vendome. For services in battle he was appointed brigadier general. He landed in Rhode Island with six thousand men and united with Washington, who was now at the head of both armies. His son, who had been sent to Paris for aid, returned with three thousand men, under Count de Grasse. This officer had served with distinction in the Seven Years'

War, and was appointed lieutenant general of the troops sent to the assistance of America. The Marquis de Chastellux had also fought in the Seven Years' War, and served in America under Rochambeau as major general. After the war he gained quite a literary reputation by his account of his voyage to America, his description of the country and the events and actors in the war. Washington and Rochambeau, Lafayette and St. Simon, planned the Virginia campaign, which resulted in the siege of Yorktown and the surrender of Cornwallis. The names of Washington and Lafayette, Rochambeau and De Grasse, were heard in every land. Washington said, "Victory has twined a double garland around the banners of France and England." The highest testimonials were paid the French officers by Congress and they were recommended to the favor of the King. The cannon that had been taken from the British was presented to Rochambeau. On it was engraved his escutcheon and a suitable inscription. Louis the Sixteenth created him a Knight of St. Esprit, and appointed him governor of Picardy and Artois. He also presented him with two water color paintings representing the capture of Yorktown.

Lafayette returned to the land of his birth in 1782. He was received with the greatest enthusiasm; even sovereigns showed him special honor. Amidst this adulation he was not unmindful of American interests and the treaty between Great Britain and the United States was hastened by his efforts. It was signed at Paris January 20, 1783, by Mr. David Hartly and by John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and John Jay.

In response to an urgent invitation from Washington Lafayette visited America in 1784. His journey from New York to Philadelphia and Baltimore was a succession of triumphs. His visit to Boston occurred on the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis. When Congress tendered a farewell to their illustrious guest, to the greeting of Mr. Jay, Lafayette replied: "May this immense temple of freedom ever stand a lesson to oppressors, an example to the oppressed, and a sanctuary for the rights of mankind. And may these happy United States attain that complete splendor and prosperity which will illustrate the blessings of their government, and for ages to come

rejoice the departed souls of its founders." Lafayette's parting from Washington was most affecting as both had a prophetic presentiment they should never meet again. An act to naturalize him and his descendants was passed by the Legislatures of Maryland and Virginia.

When he reached France he found the one hundred years war for liberty had begun. Moved by the heroic and successful struggles of the Americans in the face of such difficulties, the French were inspired to the effort. Louis the Sixteenth feeling his throne tottering beneath his feet exclaimed, "After fourteen hundred years of power the old monarchy is doomed."

We see the Knight of Liberty in two worlds as commander of the national guard, as protector of the King and Queen, and as prisoner in a dungeon at Olmütz.

In 1824 Lafayette visited America for the last time and his entire stay of one year was an ovation. Speaking of the *fété* given in his honor at Castle Garden, the New York *Evening Post* of that date said: "We hazard nothing in saying it was the most magnificent *fété* given under cover in the world. It was a festival that realizes all that we read of in the Persian tales or Arabian Nights, which dazzled the eye and bewildered the imagination, and which produced so many powerful combinations by magnificent preparations, as to set description almost at defiance. We never saw ladies more brilliantly dressed, everything that fashion and elegance could devise was used on this occasion. Their head-dresses were principally of flowers with ornamented combs, and some with plumes of ostrich feathers. White and black lace dresses over satin were mostly worn, with a profusion of steel ornaments and neck chains of gold and silver, suspended to which were beautiful gold and silver medals bearing a likeness of Lafayette, manufactured for the occasion. The gentlemen had suspended from the buttonholes of their coats a similar likeness and with the ladies had the same stamped on their gloves. A belt or sash with the likeness of the General and entwined with a chaplet of roses also formed part of the dress of the ladies. Foreigners who were present on this occasion admitted that they had never seen anything equal to this *fété* in the countries from which they came—the blaze of light and beauty, the decorations of the

military officers, the combinations of rich colors which met the eye at every glance, the brilliant circle of fashion in the galleries, everything in the range of sight being inexpressibly beautiful, and doing great credit to the managers and all engaged in this noble spectacle. The guests numbered several thousands, but there was abundant room for the dancing, which commenced at an early hour and was kept up until about three o'clock in the morning."

Lafayette visited the tomb of Washington and lived again in memory the years of their struggle and companionship. In consequence of the pecuniary sacrifices he had made for America, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to pay him two hundred thousand dollars. The vessel which was to bear him to France was most appropriately called the *Brandywine*, and he embarked on the 27th of September, 1825, amid the most imposing farewell ceremonies. His last words in answer to the President's farewell speech were: "God bless you, sir, and all who surround you; God bless the American people, each of their States, and the Federal Government. Accept this patriotic farewell of an overflowing heart; such will be its last throb when it ceases to beat."

The tomb of Lafayette is in a secluded convent cemetery in the Rue Piplus. It opened to receive him in May, 1834. A black marble tablet bears in letters of gold the inscription, "Requiescat in Pace."

The question has often been asked whether the war could have been won without the aid of France, whose alliance has been called the romance of history. The men who sailed from France were not the mere soldiers of fortune who had in vain sought recognition in their own land. The officers were members of the aristocratic families of France, bearing an honored name and having served with distinction in the Seven Years' War. They left the dazzling brilliancy of the court of Louis the Sixteenth to conquer or fall in a cause that was not their own. At the time that Lafayette renounced all honors that could be offered to a nobleman of France and came to America, the condition of our army was most desperate. Washington's successive retreats had been condemned, though these alone insured the safety of his greatly reduced army. Canada had been surrendered to the

British, the battle of Brooklyn had been fought and Long Island evacuated. New York after a brave struggle had been given up to the enemy. Forts Washington and Lee were in command of the British. A night as dark as when the Pilgrim Fathers landed seemed to hover over America. Without the assistance of the French, if not lost, the war would have been greatly prolonged.

It was a most fitting tribute recently paid to Lafayette by the Mary J. Silliman Chapter, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, when it commissioned one of its members, who recently visited Paris, to place a wreath upon his tomb, already decorated with the bronze star of the Sons of the Revolution. An American lady who witnessed the funeral of Carnot said: "In the great number of floral cars which bore the names of many nations in this mournful pageant, she blushed to find America was not represented."

As long as the tomb of Washington is the Mecca for American pilgrims they can never forget the assistance rendered by France and her brave officers; nor cease to think with affection of the young nobleman who came here, first, humbly offering himself as a volunteer to serve at his own expense, and last, when life's battle was nearly fought, weeping at the final resting place of his adopted father amid the cypresses of Mount Vernon.

EFFIE LOUISE EPLER,

Rev. James Caldwell Chapter.

WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

A WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

THE annual celebration of General and Mrs. Washington's wedding day by the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has become a leading feature of the social season, and on Wednesday afternoon, January 6, this happy event was commemorated by the holding of a reception at Sherry's.

The invitations were in themselves handsome souvenirs, bearing the insignia of the Society and Chapter exquisitely illuminated, while the decorations of the reception room carried out the same idea. At the back of the platform the Chapter's insignia was displayed, a star of gold resting on a larger star of white enamel, with a background of blue, and a white border with the initials in gold of the Chapter and Society, a letter coming between each of the seven points of the star; it was, as Mrs. McLean wittily said, a star occasion—for on the platform was the Society's insignia, uniquely represented by a spinning wheel, surrounded by a band of blue and thirteen stars; our flag was everywhere, with holly and mistletoe and good cheer; in fact, if our immortal Washington and his fair bride could have looked upon the scene, they would have been well pleased to see on every side the national emblem and the joyous faces of the goodly company united in honoring their anniversary.

To each woman guest was given a long stemmed bride rose and boutonnières of the same pure flowers to the men, that they should know it was really a marriage feast, while the Chapter's first Regent and now one of its honorary Regents, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, carried a large bridal bouquet.

The guests were received by the Regent, the honorary and Vice-Regents and the officers of the Chapter, whose pleasure it was to welcome several hundred Sons and Daughters, Colonial

Dames and Warriors, dignitaries of church and State and literary celebrities.

The Chapter's Regent, Mrs. Donald McLean, with her rare eloquence, made the opening address, memorializing the fact that this Chapter was the first woman's organization to take an active part in international arbitration. Mrs. McLean then introduced Colonel Walter S. Logan, who read a letter from Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, chairman of the International Arbitration Committee, regretting his inability to be present. Colonel Logan, himself a member of this committee, made a strong plea for peace between the nations. Mr. Joseph Jefferson, the guest of honor, followed the same lines in his own inimitable way, and Mr. John Winfield Scott presented the greetings of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, adding a new jewel to our Regent's crown in the title of Regent of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

□ One of the Chapter's brilliant Daughters, Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, who is endowed with the most delightful of gifts, had written a charming ode for the occasion, which was read by Mr. Dodson, of the Empire Theater.

After the formal programme, which closed with the singing of Japanese ballads by Sokichi Kudzouka, a Japanese baritone who recently arrived in this country, supper was served while the Hungarian band played patriotic selections.

EMMA G. LATHROP,
Historian New York City Chapter.

CHARTER PRESENTATION

TO THE MARY WASHINGTON COLONIAL CHAPTER.

ON the afternoon of Tuesday, January 19, at the Hotel Buckingham, in the City of New York, there was a noteworthy gathering of Daughters of the American Revolution. The new Mary Washington Colonial Chapter had assembled at the call of their Regent, Miss Mary VanBuren Vanderpool, formally to receive the charter that had been granted them by the National Society. The State Regent, Miss Forsyth, was present to act

as the agent of the National Society in transmitting the official document. As the members and their guests arrived there were warm greetings, and many heartfelt congratulations were heard that what had been so long deserved was about to be done.

When all were assembled the Regent called the meeting to order, and requested the Chaplain, Rev. Charles R. Treat, rector of St. Stephen's Church, to offer prayer.

The Lord's Prayer was said; then was said the following collect for the country :

"Almighty God, who didst guide our fathers to these western shores; who didst preserve them from the perils of the wilderness and the savage foe, and who didst inspire them with faith and hope in their struggle for liberty and independence, we humbly beseech thee that the children may be mindful of what the fathers have done, that they may be zealous to maintain what the fathers established, that they may discharge the duty that their duty demands, and that they may take their father's God as their God, his will as their law, his wisdom as their guide, and his strength as their stay; that so the fathers may not have lived in vain or died to be forgotten; through Jesus Christ, our father's Lord and ours. Amen."

Then was said the following collect for the Order and the Chapter :

"Almighty God, by whose help the women of the past have been patriotic; have stedfastly sustained the men in their struggles and shared their sacrifices, have gladly paid their part of the great price that purchased their country's privileges; graciously grant that the women of the present may eagerly emulate the achievements of former times, and ardently strive to maintain the institutions of liberty and learning in their fair land, and grant especially, we beseech thee, that thy servants, banded together as Daughters of the American Revolution, and as members of this Chapter, may ever enjoy thy blessing, be richly prospered in their patriotic purposes, and be permitted the happy consciousness of no small share in the promotion of their country's prosperity and peace, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen."

Then was said the collect for divine directions : " Direct us, O Lord, in all our doings with thy most gracious favor," and the office was closed with the " Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ."

The Regent then introduced the State Regent, who with a charming mingling of dignity and grace, expressed herself most happily, as follows :

There is much interest in meeting any newly organized Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. After visiting many places and attending many gatherings for the promotion of this work—especially during the past two years, I can say heartily that my own impression of the significance of such an occasion deepens year by year—almost day by day. For each Chapter is organized for service, the service of the Nation and the service of God. Each one may be, is to be, if its true purpose is to be fulfilled, a center of ennobling influence. Its work is to stimulate our appreciation of the great principles that underlie the revolutionary struggle and the forming of our government, also to enable us to realize the sacrifices made by our ancestors, both men and women, in maintaining those principles. This influence reaches first our own hearts as we study the past. Then it goes out to our families, to the young life in our homes and wherever it is linked with ours, no part of our work is more important than this. Thirdly, by observing patriotic anniversaries, by raising in various ways the standard of what American citizenship should be, we can in quiet, womanly ways bring these higher influences (such as were suggested by our opening prayer) to bear upon the future of the Nation. This is our work as Daughters of the American Revolution.

I have had a dream of what is possible in New York City. A dream of many Chapters, each a center of uplifting power. Each setting aside every personal consideration for the sake of doing this great work, and all combining at times, perhaps once a year, in a great effort, greater perhaps than would be possible for any one Chapter to make, an effort that shall impress this whole city with the grandeur and beauty of true unselfish patriotism. This dream may be, I trust will be realized !

It is in the assurance that these are the purposes and aims of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter that I present its charter, through the hands of its Regent, Miss Vanderpool.

The Regent of the Chapter made a brief and appropriate reply, expressing her appreciation, for herself and the Chapter, of the honor that had been done them and the powers that had been conferred upon them ; and then an hour or more was spent in delightful discussion of the events of the recent past that had culminated so happily in the proceedings of the day,

and in the enjoyment of the elegant collation that had been provided.

During the closing moments of the occasion, the Chaplain was called upon for a few words of suggestion to the newly-formed organization. He replied by referring to an editorial in the *New York Sun*, of the day before, entitled, "A New York Day, January 18."

"This editorial," he said, "pertinently directed attention to an honor that this city could rightly claim, that was not commonly accorded her." It had been often said, and was widely believed, that in Boston, on the 5th of March, 1770, the first patriot blood was shed in resistance to British tyranny. But an earlier resistance and an earlier sacrifice belonged to New York.

On the fourth day of June, 1766, a liberty pole, some forty feet high, was planted in the plot, now known as the City Hall Park, to commemorate the New York Non-Importation Agreement of October 31, 1765. Again and again the British soldiers, stung by the insult that the erection of that pole implied, laid it low; and, as often as it fell, the indignant people raised it aloft again; and, at last, the patriots of the city organized a guard, to watch day and night, and to protect the pole from further shame and harm. Then, on the night of January 16, 1770, the soldiers overpowered the patriot guard, dragged down the pole, fractured it, and cast its fragments where the Sons of Liberty were wont to assemble.

At this the people were more enraged than ever; excited protests and angry denunciations were heard on every hand; and January 18, two days later, three private soldiers of the Sixteenth Regiment of foot were actually seized and born from the park in the direction of Wall Street. Their comrades hastened to rescue them. Many patriot sympathizers also joined the fray and soon compelled the King's men to retire to Colden Hill; and there, where John Street now nears William Street, was the thick of the fight on the part of American patriots against the hirelings of the British tyrant King. The bells of the churches rang out wild alarm; all common transactions were stopped and all men hastened to the scene of strife. And, had not the British officers deemed it prudent to

acknowledge a defeat, there would have been a massacre of British soldiers, of which a conspicuous chronicle would have been made. As it was, precious patriots' blood was shed that procured a triumph for the people's cause. The injured pole was repaired and replaced, and stood again as a significant symbol of resistance against oppression. The suggestion was added that as it was a part of the contemplated work of this order of patriotic women to perpetuate the deeds of the patriots of the past, that the day, the 18th of January, be commemorated in some appropriate way by the newly formed Chapter, and if not unfitting on other grounds, that this date be taken as the anniversary meeting of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER.—In preparing the fifth annual report of our Chapter and reviewing the minutes of each board and Chapter meeting I find our lines of work have been three-fold: the obtaining possession of and restoring of Independence Hall, the revision of our by-laws, the cataloguing of our membership for the National Directory, and, last but not least, the giving of a Daughter of the American Revolution flag to our State as well as to our Chapter. The inception and design of this beautiful banner, which has been already described in the Magazine, we owe to our Regent, Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison.

Our increased growth, we now number 245, enabled us to send five delegates and five alternates to represent us at the National Congress held in Washington February 17 to 22, inclusive. There was then inaugurated our first social function in that city, on which occasion the doors of the "Shoreham," Philadelphia's headquarters, were thrown open and all Daughters from North, South, East, and West were welcomed and entertained with warmest hospitality. This and a handsome tea given by Mrs. Clement A. Griscom at her elegant country place, "Dolobran," near Philadelphia, to which the national officers, as well as our own Chapter were invited, were the two entertainments given in our Chapter during the year.

The Sons of the Revolution, having very ungallantly declined sharing the honors of Independence Hall with the Daughters,

about the latter end of February the councils granted the entire use of the disputed territory to our Chapter, we pledging ourselves to the task of restoration at an expense of \$5,000; and in a circular letter dated March 3 our Regent appealed to each Daughter to aid with free-will offerings in this patriotic work. The task of reconstruction was placed in the hands of Mr. T. Mellon Rogers and the work is our special department. The second floor of the old State House was begun in August and is progressing most satisfactorily. The removing of the modern inner walls, ceiling and flooring having revealed to the skilled eye of the architect so many traces of the original design that they have already replaced the ancient beams and divisions, and even in its incomplete state one can gain an excellent idea of the long hall room, square vestibule, and two anterooms which witnessed many a festive as well as serious gathering in colonial and revolutionary times, while the tearing away of modern heating apparatus have brought to view the open tiled fireplaces and remnants of wainscoting, so much a part of ye olden times.

Our Literary Committee have done efficient work in inspiring our members to historical research. Under their supervision the following papers were prepared and read: "The History of Major John Polhemus," and an account of the Fifth Continental Congress, by Miss F. S. Magee; "History of the Culbertson Family," by Miss Baird-Huey; and "The Free Quakers of Philadelphia," by Mrs. Harrington Emmerson; and "Friends of the Revolution," by Mrs. M. Reed Minnick. We have participated with the Sons of the Revolution in their annual commemorative service held at Christ's Church, December 22, when an address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. McKim, on "Washington as a Man, Patriot, and Christian." And on January 3, with the same Society, we celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Princeton, on which occasion a mural tablet on the walls of St. Peter's Church was unveiled. It was to the memory of Captain William Shippen, who was killed in that battle. We were also invited to the Washington Birthday celebration under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania, and the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fairmount Art Association, on May 30, on which occasion a monument to General Garfield was unveiled. Our

Chapter sent a floral emblem designed after the new flag to this beautiful *fêté*. A number of our members were also present at the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, observed by the Society of the War of 1812, and the celebration of the massacre at Paoli on September 19 and 20. And on May 4 our officers and board were invited by the Colonial Dames of Pennsylvania to celebrate the first occupancy of their new quarters in the Senate Chamber of Congress Hall in our city, as well as to commemorate the second inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States, which took place in this building. And they were also invited to a reception given by the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Wars to the General Society, given May 7, at the Bourse. We have now closed behind us the gates of our Chapter year and as an army, after a season of inaction, hails with joy the opening of a new campaign, so may we with fresh vigor advance anew to the conquest of our enemies, which are foreign ideas, influences, and fashions; and to the defense of every memory or custom which tends to lead our countrymen and women to honor a pure Americanism.

At the close of the meeting the annual election took place, and the following officers were elected for the coming year: Regent, Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Edward I. Smith; Registrar, Mrs. Hood Gilpin; Treasurer, Mrs. Herman Hoopes; Recording Secretary, Miss Helena Hubbell; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. William Foster Thornton; Historian, Mrs. R. Somers Rhodes; Chaplain, Mrs. William N. Silvester; Board of Management, Mrs. Howard Wood, Mrs. Alfred Whelen, Mrs. I. Bolton Winpenny, Mrs. Edward H. Ogden, Miss Helen Huber, Miss F. S. Magee, Helena Hubbell.

LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON CHAPTER (Bloomington, Illinois) was given a most charming reception by its Regent, Mrs. Isaac Funk, at her historic residence, Ersthorne. Guests to the number of one hundred and fifty, including members of the Chapter, their husbands, our beloved President General, Mrs. Stevenson, the Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Stevenson, and many friends interested in this patriotic organization, and who are counted among Bloomington's most distin-

guished residents. Ersthme is a spacious country mansion seated in the midst of nature's charming adornments of grove and undulating meadows, and is the ancestral home of the Funk family, the founder of which was a pioneer, who left to his children the heritage not only of wealth, but unswerving integrity and patriotic fervor. Legislative halls rang with his stirring words in the days when the political horizon of our country was overcast with threatening clouds. What more ideal spot for the reunion of our Chapter, after its vacation, could have been chosen than this, around which centers so many distinguished and historic associations. The house was decorated with flags, bunting, and flowers, and the hostess, in her usual charming manner, received her friends as they arrived, carriage full after carriage full, from the Funk's Grove Station, only a quarter of a mile from Ersthme. After greetings and a welcome had been extended to invited guests a most daintily prepared luncheon was served in the spacious dining room. This dining room is one of the attractions of the home, the panelled walls and ceilings revealing the rich coloring of the hard woods, which were furnished from the timber of the estate. During the luncheon hour a vocal solo was rendered by Mrs. Lottie McLean Stevenson, a piano solo by Miss Jeanette Loudon, and Miss Helen Funk, little daughter of the Regent, recited in a most effective manner "Liberty Bell."

The day, September 9, being an ideal one in the glory of its sunshine and the exhilaration of the atmosphere, the company, after the repast, scattered out upon the spacious lawn, some wandering long distances from the house, others resting under the beautiful old trees, listening to the lowing of the distant herds and the twitter and song of the wild birds and talked of the far-reaching influence of patriotic and refined homes.

The moon shone in all its glory as we bade adieu to our Regent and hostess and were conveyed back to the station, where in contemplative mood we renewed our pledge to keep burning the fires of our fathers who through sufferings and privations founded this glorious Republic.—MRS. JAMES B. TAYLOR, *ex-Regent*.

BUNKER HILL CHAPTER (Boston, Massachusetts) was born on the anniversary of the memorable battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1896, with a charter membership of thirty-eight, and amid patriotic surroundings. The Regent, Miss Marion Howard Brazier, conceived the idea of this new Chapter while at Continental Congress, where she represented the Regent of the Paul Revere Chapter and was its only delegate. Not until April 19, however, in Christ Church did she plant the seed which has borne forth fruit for the good of the Order. The State Regent, Anna Von Rydingsvärd (with whom she had been associated in the Paul Revere Chapter) appointed her Chapter Regent in May. At their first meeting, with the charter from Washington, they were favored with the presence of many guests, including Mrs. Elizabeth A. Turner, a life member of the National Society; Mrs. Grace LeBaron Upham, of the Warren and Prescott Chapter; Mrs. Laura W. Fowler, Regent of the Old South Chapter; the Hon. Charles Sumner, first President of the Massachusetts Sons of the American Revolution; Mrs. James Neill, Regent of the Quequechan Chapter, and others, who delivered brief addresses.

Many letters and telegrams were received, one from Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, giving much cheer. Accompanying a letter from Mrs. Jennie Franklin Hichborn (who is a descendant of Bunker, who owned the famous hill) was a beautiful gavel, suitably inscribed and representing the North and the South, the army and navy of revolutionary days.

The second meeting—a special one—was notable, inasmuch as there were several visitors, chief among whom was Mrs. Donald McLean of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, who delivered an impressive address. It was on September 17, and two days later, as per request of the National Board, this Chapter did its share in celebrating the centenary of Washington's Farewell Address, through having the flags run out from Bunker Hill Monument, from all the hotels, public library, Young Men's Christian Association, and public buildings in the city. At its request a leading daily printed the address in full, and the same was read in many public schools. Its first regular meeting for business, held in October, was replete with interest. The by-laws (which

a committee had labored on during the summer) were adopted and many new members admitted.

In November the Chapter met in Charlestown, every third meeting being held in that district of Boston, when the State Regent was guest of honor, and uttered glowing words of patriotism. Mrs. Pendergast, the hostess, presented a pleasing entertainment at the close of the business season. Tea and refreshments were served and the house beautifully decorated with flags and historic relics. A large flag outside which welcomed the several guests was loaned by Mr. William Hichborn, brother of the naval constructor. Fourteen new members were admitted at December meeting with the Regent at The Coplay. The governor's wife, Mrs. Roger Wolcott, was the guest of honor, her sister being an honorary member of the Chapter because of her descent from Colonel Prescott, of Bunker Hill fame. Much business of great importance was transacted, and arrangements made for an "open house" on New Year's day with the Regent, when a general invitation was voted for to be extended to all local Daughters and gentlemen friends.

The Bunker Hill Chapter, though young, is exceedingly strong in membership, in loyalty to each other, and to its superior officers. In its ranks are descendants of Prescott, Warren, Bunker, and Breed (owner of the hill whereon the shaft stands). Nearly twenty members are associated in the work of the Woman's Relief Corps (its Regent being a member of the Abraham Lincoln Relief Corps 39), and are pledged to work along patriotic lines. The Chapter will have at this writing seventy-five members, and will send a large delegation to Washington, as voting delegates or visitors, to witness the work of the Congress. It promises nothing beyond loyalty to the cause of patriotism, for which we are organized.—S. M. BROWN, *Historian*.

FANNY LEDYARD CHAPTER (Mystic, Connecticut) held their annual election of officers November 12, 1896, at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Christopher Morgan, and the following ladies were unanimously elected: Regent, Mrs. Christopher Morgan; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Frank Batty; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Phebe Grinnel; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. S. H. Buck-

ley ; Treasurer, Mrs. Caleb Tuffts ; Registrar, Mrs. William Glachoin ; Historian, Mrs. C. Denison ; Chaplain, Mrs. H. C. Hill.

The members of the Chapter assembled on Monday evening, November 2, 1896, at the residence of their Regent, Mrs. Christopher Morgan, on Pearl Street, to meet and pay their respects to Mrs. Ira Warren Denison, of Washington, District of Columbia, Vice-President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The officers acted as a reception committee and as the guests arrived they were introduced to Mrs. Denison. Among the company were Mrs. Fred. Cranston, from Norwich ; Miss Dutcher, from New York ; Miss Nellie Gladwin and Miss Alice May Waldron, from New Haven, and Mrs. Albert Morrol, of Providence, Rhode Island. During the evening refreshments were served by four young ladies dressed in the garb and fashion of 1776, viz: Misses Nellie Beebe, Lina Fish, Bertha and Marguerite Foote. Among the floral decorations was a beautiful bunch of roses sent from the Western greenhouse of Mr. Charles Noyes, and roses from Miss Abigail Ledyard, of Long Island, New York. About seventy persons were in attendance, including five Sons of the American Revolution, and all united in pronouncing it one of the most enjoyable gatherings ever given by this famous, honorable, and patriotic organization. Mrs. Denison has made many friends during this her first visit to the Mystic Valley, and she will be a welcome guest whenever she chooses to come among us.

LA CROSSE CHAPTER (Milwaukee, Wisconsin).—A trip westward the 10th of December would not usually suggest an autumnal temperature, or a landscape of springlike aspect ; but these were the conditions on Thursday last, while the heated atmosphere of the car made one almost long for the threatened "blizzard." The objective point—La Crosse—once reached, there was forgetfulness of all previous discomfort in the environment of Mrs. Angus Cameron's hospitable home, and the brain was again enabled to grasp the situation—namely, the formation of the La Crosse Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution the day following, for while a thread of temporary organization had for some time held together the in-

terest of a few, under the able leadership of Mrs. Cameron, there could be no formal organization until the requisite twelve or more members had been secured and their claim been confirmed by the National Society at Washington.

Friday dawned brightly and a morning reception from ten to twelve at Mrs. Esperson's served as an introduction to the more formal reunion of the Daughters of American Revolution in the afternoon, when Mrs. Cameron's home became a veritable object lesson of the American flag, as they were distributed in every available space and all sizes and descriptions. Three o'clock ushered in the business meeting, the State Regent presiding, and her address of welcome included an outline of the contemplated Daughters of the American Revolution memorial, the Continental Hall to be erected in Washington when the necessary funds have been secured; also a statement of the flourishing Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Chapter Regent, Mrs. Cameron, holding her office for one year after organization; Vice-Regent, Mrs. G. Van Steenwyk; Secretary, Mrs. D. S. MacArthur; Treasurer, Miss Nannie Colwell; Registrar, Mrs. James McCord; Historian, Mrs. Ellis B. Usher; Librarian, Mrs. Mary W. Shadbolt. Four ladies were elected to act with the officers as a local Board of Management: Mrs. William R. Sill, Mrs. P. S. McArthur, Mrs. George W. Scott, Miss M. L. Tourtellotte.

The local name of La Crosse Chapter was adopted and plans formulated for future work; names were also given for the prospective Chapter of the Children of the American Revolution, Miss Frances Lill and Miss May Conant consenting to take charge of the movement.

The dining room now became the center of attraction, tea and chocolate being poured by Miss Lill and Miss Colwell, Miss Darset acting as assistant. The table decorations were unique, blue Delft forming a ground work for a study in "red, white, and blue," the center arrangement being American beauties, while sprays of candied cherries and cherry ice were suggestive of that immortal cherry tree and time-honored sentiment, "I can never tell a lie." The singing of the "Star

Spangled Banner," by Mrs. Schlous, accompanied by Prof. Blakely, was a pleasant diversion on patriotic lines, and a surprise by the vocalist, a rendition of "The March of the Cameron Men" (the clan song of the Camerons), was a graceful tribute to our Scottish host. The afternoon was voted a success, and the thoroughly christened Chapter is now prepared to fall in line with those of Milwaukee, Janesville, Kenosha, and Beloit. And we trust the nucleus of Chapters over the State under the leadership of fourteen Chapter Regents (some of whom have effected temporary organization) will ere long have complied with the necessary condition of twelve accepted members, as it only needs concentrated effort, for the general interest in so-named patriotic societies was never so clearly defined as now, the numerous societies commemorative of some kind of an ancestor's service furnishing ample proof of the statement.—ELLEN W. H. PECK, *State Regent*.

NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI, *January 26, 1897.*

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,

Editress AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Dear Madam: It gives me pleasure to inform you of the organization of the banner Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Mississippi. Its birthplace is Natchez; therefore it has been given the name of the old town and is known as the Natchez Chapter. Mrs. Sims, the State Regent, appointed Miss Alice Quitman Lovell Natchez Regent two years ago, but until last spring nothing has been done about a Chapter and then it was pressed, having its initial meeting at the home of the Regent on May 5, 1896. On that occasion these officers were appointed: Mrs. William Benneville Rhodes, Registrar; Miss Jeanne Marie Minor, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. A. F. Wilson Rumble, Treasurer. The roll of membership has the following names: Mrs. James Surget, Mrs. Louisa Wilkins, Mrs. George F. Greene, Mrs. E. Hyde Rust, Mrs. Frances de Lacy Hyde, Mrs. Frances Haralson, Miss Clara Walworth, and Miss Florello Yeager. These with the officers mentioned comprise the requisite twelve. There are three new applicants, whose papers are now in Washington for approval, and before many months we hope to swell our number to at least fifty.

I am very sincerely yours,

MRS. WM. BENNEVILLE RHODES,
Registrar Natchez Chapter, D. A. R.

YORKTOWN CHAPTER was organized on the 10th of October, 1894, with a membership of thirteen. Although York is an old historic town and many of the residents thereof are eligible

to membership in the organization, our Chapter has not grown as should a plant in such fertile soil. At the end of two years we have twenty names on our list, three of whom residing in Georgia reduces our working membership to seventeen. A few months after the Chapter was organized we decided to take up some local work. Prominent among revolutionary heroes from this part of the State was Colonel Thomas Hartley. His remains were interred in the burying ground attached to St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, of this place. Many years ago the church was enlarged and the wall was carried beyond the mound beneath which rest his remains, bringing it within and under the building, where all these years seemingly forgotten has lain the dust of a hero, a valued officer and trusted friend of Washington—no monument, tablet, or stone telling the tale of his valorous deeds. It was suggested that the Chapter should place a tablet to the memory of Colonel Hartley on the interior wall of the church. To that end, therefore, we devoted our energies, and though on account of our numerical weakness the task looked herculean, the 19th day of November, 1896, saw our efforts crowned with success. The weather proved all that was desirable, and long before the hour appointed for the unveiling ceremonies the church was filled to its utmost capacity. The different military organizations of the city attended in full uniform. The York Historical Society, Sons of the Revolution, and the different patriotic societies were well represented. There were also delegations from the Donegal and Harrisburg Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, while citizens from every rank and denomination came to do honor to the occasion. The special guest of the Yorktown Chapter was Dr. Charles H. Hall, of Macon, Georgia, a great-grandson of Colonel Hartley, who with his daughter, Mrs. Jacques, came to participate in the memorial service.

The ceremonies opened with the processional hymn by the full surpliced choir. After saying the Apostles' Creed and the versicles and prayers the Jubilate Deo was sung. The rector, Rev. Chas. Jas. Wood, then introduced Hon. Chauncey F. Black, the orator of the day, who, in an able manner, portrayed the life of Colonel Hartley. He called attention to the

historic church of which Colonel Hartley was one of the founders ; to its history and to those who had at times worshipped within its walls, among whom were John Adams, John Hancock, Henry Laurens, General Washington, and General Lafayette. Beautiful tributes were paid to Colonel Hartley as a churchman, as a lawyer, Congressman, and especially as a valiant soldier. The orator tenderly alluded to his later days when he declined the honor of a reelection to Congress owing to a desire to retire from public life, and to his death a few months later. The hymn "God save our Union! God save our land!" etc., was sung when the orator concluded, after which the flag veiling the tablet was drawn aside by Dr. Chas. Hall, exposing to view the memorial—a beautiful brass plate on a background of gray marble imbedded in the wall of the north transept. A silk American flag is gracefully draped around the whole and on its face is the following inscription, in black lettering in the Old English style :

In Memory
of

Thomas Hartley,

Patriot, Soldier, Statesman, a devout Christian, and member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, some time vestryman of St. John's and delegate to the first General Conference of the Church in America. A distinguished member of the Bar of Yorktown, Lieutenant Colonel Pennsylvania Minute Men, Lieutenant Colonel Sixth Battalion Pennsylvania, Colonel Hartley's Additional Continental Regiment, and Colonel Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment.

Representative in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Congresses.

Born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, September 7th, 1748.

This tablet is placed here by the Yorktown Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Anno Domini 1896.

Mr. Edward W. Spangler, after a glowing and beautiful tribute to the valor and worth of Col. Hartley formally presented the tablet to the church. The rector, on behalf of the church corporation, in a few appropriate remarks accepted the gift, pledging for the present officers of the church and their successors the care of the same. Bishop Rulison concluded the ceremonies with a short but very interesting address, followed by a prayer and the benediction.

Space forbids an extended account of the reception held by the Chapter in the large parlor of the parish building after the close of the ceremonies in the church. The walls, profusely draped with American flags and bunting; tables, decked in snowy linen, shining silver, and toothsome dainties; the glittering uniforms of the military, bright costumes of the guests and still brighter faces of the Daughters as they dispensed hospitalities to the throng, presented a scene long to be remembered by the participants.—MARY S. EBERT, *Historian*.

CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, *January 14, 1897.*

EDITOR AMERICAN MONTHLY: In looking over your "Chapter Work and What We are Doing" (to me one of the most interesting departments in the Magazine) it seems to me that the Societies out this way are not so well represented as they might be. The State of Ohio has never been accused of being backward in coming forward, nor her sons of being diffident in presenting their claims to recognition. We should be sorry to have her Daughters fall behind in this respect. Our little town has quite as much pride of State as the rest, nor are her citizens at all ashamed (to put it mildly) to belong to old Chillicothe, Ohio's first capital, the place which furnished the first three governors to the State, and which has perhaps sent out more distinguished men than any other city of her size in the State, and if there does "breathe a man with soul so dead who never to himself hath said, this is my own, my native town," that man doesn't live in Chillicothe. So, when last summer we celebrated our one hundredth birthday, the Daughters of the American Revolution wished to do something, as a Society, to mark so important an event, and decided that they could not do better than present to the city a portrait of its founder, General Nathaniel Massie, for whom our Chapter is named. While the matter was under discussion word was sent them that the descendants of General Massie, three grandsons, would have a copy made of an original portrait and present it to the Daughters, to be by them presented to the city. This generous offer was of course accepted; the picture was finished in time for the centennial, when it was hung among the other old portraits in the picture gallery, and it now adorns the walls of our public library.

Hoping this bit of our "Chapter work" and what we are doing may not be uninteresting to your readers,

I am, respectfully yours,

CAROLINE SPROAT,
Historian Nathaniel Massie Chapter.

SARANAC CHAPTER.—The January meeting of the Saranac Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the residence of Mrs. H. W. Cady, on Saturday, the 16th inst. As the annual election of officers occurs at this meeting,

the importance of the occasion was manifested by a large attendance of "Daughters." In the absence of the Regent, Mrs. Chauncey Stoddard, Mrs. M. P. Myers, the Vice-Regent, presided with great ability and tact. After the reading of the yearly reports by the retiring officers, and the disposition of all unfinished business, the Chapter proceeded to the election of new officers. The elections are usually by ballot; but, in re-electing the Regent a departure was taken from the ordinary method by the unanimous voice of the Society. Mrs. Stoddard, who was instrumental in forming the Chapter, and who has been its first and only Regent, was returned to the office by acclamation with many expressions of appreciation and gratitude for her untiring devotion, efficiency, and sacrifice in behalf of the Society. The other officers elected were as follows: Vice-Regent, Mrs. M. P. Myers; Recording Secretary, Miss Emily Gilliland; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. H. W. Cady; Registrar, Miss Helen D. Woodward; Historian, Mrs. Joseph Gamble; Managers, Mrs. George F. Nichols, Mrs. E. N. Jones, Mrs. George H. Hudson, Mrs. Albert Warren. The final business of the meeting was the election of two delegates and their alternates to the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to be held at Washington, District of Columbia, February 22-27, 1897. Mrs. Stoddard and Mrs. Cady were delegated to represent the Chapter as principals; Mrs. M. P. Myers and Mrs. J. Ovette Smith, as alternates.

The Saranac Chapter has now enrolled fifty-three full members; the names of thirteen more applicants have been presented and accepted, and it only remains for them to complete and return their papers to raise the membership of the Chapter to sixty-six.—MARY MCGILL GAMBLE, *Historian*.

BETTY ALLEN CHAPTER (Northampton, Massachusetts) celebrated a most important event in its history on the 21st of November. Over one hundred persons gathered in Grand Army Hall to witness the formal presentation of the charter, and observe the anniversary of the marriage of Elizabeth Parsons to Joseph Allen, which took place at the Parsons homestead, on South Street, November, one hundred and sixty-three years ago, Rev. Jonathan Edwards, then a young man of

thirty, being the officiating clergyman. The event was one of interest in the town. The anniversary celebration brought together members of all the neighboring Chapters. The hall was draped with the Stars and Stripes, and decorated with yellow chrysanthemums, one large bunch of particularly handsome ones having been presented by the descendants of Betty Allen, graced the platform. The members of the Chapter also wore yellow chrysanthemums.

Mrs. George W. Cable, Regent of the Chapter, presided, and after a most cordial welcome to the guests, stated briefly the events in connection with the formation of the Betty Allen Chapter about nine months ago. We have now a membership of forty, including three real Daughters of the Revolution, two of them over ninety years of age; only one of them was able to be present at the celebration on account of the exceedingly inclement weather. Mrs. Wood, a real Daughter of the Submit Clark Chapter, of Easthampton, was also with us.

Mrs. Brown, Regent of Mercy Warren Chapter, of Springfield, the oldest Chapter in Western Massachusetts, presented the charter, giving also to the younger Chapter kindly words of admonition, and pleasant greetings from her own Chapter. Then followed greetings from the Mary Mattoun Chapter, Amhurst, by its Regent, Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd; from the Submit Clark Chapter, Easthampton, Miss Webster, its Regent, and from the Dorothy Hancock Chapter, Greenfield, by Mrs. Louise Griswold Deane, its Regent.

The closing feature of the evening was a most delightful paper on the life of Betty Allen, by Mrs. M. A. H. Emerson, of Amhurst, a great-great-granddaughter of Betty and Joseph Allen, including extracts from letters and diaries of Betty Allen's six sons who served in the War of the Revolution. We hope at some future time to be able to publish this interesting paper. After Mrs. Emerson's paper a dainty lunch was served in an adjoining room—an old-fashioned wedding cake, upon which was traced the date November 22, 1733, being cut by a descendant bearing the name Betty Allen.

CINCINNATI CHAPTER (Cincinnati, Ohio) held its annual meeting for the election of officers November 2 in the literary club rooms, where the regular meetings of the Chapter are to

be held the ensuing year. The following board was elected: Regent, Mrs. William Judkins; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Henry Melville Curtis; Recording Secretary, Miss Katherine Mullikin; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Sallie M. Disney; Registrar, Mrs. Warren Rawson; Historian, Mrs. Alfred De Lang; Custodian, Miss Martha Allen; Board of Management, Mrs. William Henry Davis, Miss Mary Harrison, Mrs. Frank Perin, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mrs. Austin Goodman.

The meetings are held the first Monday in each month, and after the routine business is finished an hour is devoted to literary work. Miss Hanna, chairman of the Literary Committee, has prepared a charming programme for the year. Already several interesting papers have been read, one especially so, "The Pilgrim Fathers," by Miss Clara Chipman Newton. The election of delegates to the Continental Congress took place on the 4th of January, resulting in the following: Mrs. William Judkins, Mrs. W. P. Hulbut, Mrs. H. F. Rogers, Mrs. H. C. Yergason, Mrs. William Henry Davis, Miss Anna Laws.

The Chapter now numbers two hundred and fifteen, and is steadily growing. We are especially fortunate in being able to claim among our members two members of the "Mayflower Society," Mrs. Henry Melville Custis and Mrs. Warren Rawson.

Miss Eugenia Washington, one of the Vice-Presidents General, visited friends in the city during the holidays, and was the recipient of much attention, a number of handsome entertainments having been given in her honor. Among others those of Mrs. T. L. A. Greve and Mrs. N. H. McLean. It was deeply regretted by all that Miss Washington could not have remained to address the "Daughters" at the regular Chapter meeting.—LUELLA TOWNLEY DELANG, *Historian*.

ARMY AND NAVY CHAPTER.—The members of the Army and Navy Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, could not have had a more beautiful day than the 24th of November, 1896, nor a more charming place than the Soldiers' Home, at Washington, D. C., in which to receive their friends. The large reception room of the new and handsome amusement hall, which had just been completed, was most taste-

fully decorated with flags, palms, and cut flowers, and in a gallery over the entrance the band of the Home furnished most excellent music, which added much to the enjoyment of the visitors all through the entertainment. In front of the stage refreshments were served on a long table, beautifully decorated in pink, which was presided over by two members of the Chapter. Around the sides of the room were small tables, from which coffee and lemonade were served. The young lady members of the Chapter helped most materially in entertaining the many guests present. The Regent, assisted by three of the Chapter officers, received the visitors at the entrance of the hall. Among those invited were the National officers and the Board of Management of the National Society, the officers of the other Chapters in this city and in Alexandria, the officers of the Sons of the Revolution, and a limited number of the friends of members of the Chapter. This was the first social entertainment of the Army and Navy Chapter given this winter, and was much enjoyed by all.

RUTLAND, VT., *January 15, 1897.*

I was invited to a meeting held in Vergennes, at the home of Mrs. McAnn, recently appointed Chapter Regent, January 14. Twenty-five ladies were present and all were much interested looking up their ancestors. A Chapter will soon be formed at that place.

MRS. J. BURDETT,
State Regent.

ETHAN ALLEN CHAPTER (Middlebury, Vermont) was organized with sixteen charter members at the home of Miss Ada Callender, through whose efforts the Chapter was formed, on Wednesday, December 16, 1896, this date being chosen because it was the anniversary of the Boston Tea Party.

CHAPTER PRESENTED WITH A FLAG.—The Daughters of American Revolution gave a reception Monday, December 14, 1896, at their club rooms on Washington street, in honor of Mrs. Henry M. Shepard. During the afternoon a beautiful flag—"Old Glory" in richest silk and gold border—was presented to the Chapter.

The reception was opened with the singing of the "Star

Spangled Banner," after which the flag was formally given over to the Chapter, the presentation speech being made by Mrs. Seymour Morris. Mrs. James H. Walker, as Regent, accepted the flag. The flag was the donation of the Daughters.

In her speech Mrs. Morris gave a history of the American flag, beginning with its origin in the old red cross of the British, and presenting illustrations of the different flags adopted by our forefathers up to the present Stars and Stripes.

Mrs. Shepard, chairman of the Continental Hall Committee, then spoke for a half hour, reporting the progress of the movement toward erecting a hall in Washington, District of Columbia, for the annual conventions of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The remainder of the afternoon was spent socially.

ELIZABETH WADSWORTH CHAPTER (Portland, Maine) held its monthly meeting in its new apartments, the parlors of Congress Square Hotel. This hotel has been open to the public but a few months, it is the largest and in architecture and furnishing the most elegant of any hotel in the city. The rooms assigned the Chapter are spacious and attractive as well as comfortable and convenient. The artistic decorations, soft carpets, pretty chairs and divans are in tints harmoniously blended, and the apartments seemingly emit an air of refinement quite in sympathy with this noble Society, "The Daughters of the American Revolution."

The annual meeting and election of officers occurred on Monday, January 11. The following is a list of those who will officially care for the interests of the Chapter for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. J. B. Shepherd; First Vice-Regent, Mrs. O. R. Lee Grow; Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. Levetta King; Secretary, Mrs. E. G. Wood; Treasurer, Mrs. W. R. Webb; Registrar, Mrs. Mary F. King; Auditor, Mrs. A. M. Tenny; Chaplain, Mrs. Franklin Robinson; Historian, Miss A. L. McDonald; Surgeon, Mrs. H. P. Merrill; Councillors, Mrs. Marshall McDonald and Mrs. W. C. Sawyer; Delegates to Continental Congress—Mrs. A. C. Harne, Mrs. Frank York; Alternates—Miss Dolley, Mrs. J. B. Robinson. The meetings are well at-

tended, which indicates interest. The membership is steadily increasing and we candidly report the Chapter in a prosperous condition.—MISS A. LOUISE McDONALD, *Historian*.

DEBORAH AVERY CHAPTER (Lincoln, Nebraska).—At the November meeting of the Chapter Mrs. Haggard, a great-granddaughter of Deborah Avery, presented a gavel made of historic wood. The head of the gavel was of oak taken from the home of Deborah Avery at Groton, Connecticut. The handle is of cedar from a tree which forty years ago grew on the ground over which the British advanced to attack Fort Griswold. Upon the silver bands of the gavel are the dates "1763," the year that the house was built; "1781," the date of the battle of Fort Griswold, and "June 17, 1896," the charter day of the Chapter. The Chapter is very proud of the gavel, and is indebted to Mr. Christopher L. Avery, of Groton, Connecticut, grandson of Deborah Avery, for the wood. In the battle of Fort Griswold nine who bore the name of Avery were slain. Deborah Avery's husband was carried into the house from which the wood was taken. The Chapter will observe Forefather's Day at the home of Mrs. Pound, the State Regent. Chancellor McLean, of the State University, will give an address.—CORA FRANCES SMITH, *Historian*.

CÆSAR RODNEY CHAPTER (Wilmington, Delaware) observed the anniversary of the organization and commemorated, also, the day Delaware ratified the Constitution of the United States on December 7, 1896. The State Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Clark Churchman, was present and read an appeal from the Nathan Hale Chapter, of St. Paul, Minnesota, for a contribution to the "Nathan Hale Memorial Fund," which was responded to by all present. After the business and literary programme, the hostess, Miss Waples, hospitably invited the Daughters to partake of tea, and exhibited interesting family relics.

The meetings were found to be instructive and thoroughly enjoyable. Several new members were admitted. The officers reelected were: Regent, Miss Sophie Waples; Treasurer Miss Ella Turner; Registrar, Mrs. J. D. Martinez Cardeza;

Historian, Mrs. Charles F. Graff; Chaplain, Miss Harriette Warrick Mahon; Secretary, Mrs. Harvey S. Denison.—CAROLINE M. DENISON, *Secretary*.

ONONDAGA CHAPTER held a most interesting meeting at the residence of Mrs. Charles L. Stone on December 27, 1896. On that occasion Mrs. Ernest Held read an article written by Lydia Bolles Newcomb, and published by her in the "New England Magazine," on the "Songs and Ballads of the Revolution." The meeting was greatly added to by having the songs which were set to music sung by Mrs. Eugene B. McClelland, whose rendering of them made it easy to imagine oneself inspired in 1775 to join the marching troops. In such songs as "The Patriot's Appeal," "The Boston Tea Party," and "Chester," the music is quaint and words most patriotic.

Mrs. Held recited the verse of a song handed down from her great-grandmother, Polly Huntington Brainerd. It is as follows :

" Indulgent parents dear
Pray now attend
For this selection here
Which I have penned,
A super tragedy,
I never knew for why,
A mother's cruelty
Ruined her sire."

Mrs. Held gave upon the piano an excellent imitation of the fife and drum, with the tune played when Colonel Pickering's regiment marched from Salem to Lexington April 19, 1775. This tune was found in an old lot of manuscript at Salem. When the reading was concluded we felt quite in touch with ancestral times.—*Historian*.

HEBER ALLEN CHAPTER.—The organization meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held with Mrs. F. B. Barrett. The Chapter was organized with a membership of seventeen ladies as the Heber Allen Chapter, in honor of Heber Allen, an old citizen of Poultney, who was very active in the early history of Vermont. He was a brother of Ethan Allen. He was the first town clerk of Poultney and is buried at East Poultney.

The constitution was read and adopted, after which coffee was served in cups about one hundred years old, which belonged to the great-grandfather of the hostess. Officers were elected as follows: Mrs. F. B. Barrett, Regent; Mrs. B. G. Rice, Vice-Regent; Miss Helen Horsford, Secretary; Mrs. Albert Bessey, Treasurer; Mrs. E. Ross, Registrar; Miss Mary Tuttle, Historian. Mrs. Jesse Burdett, State Regent, and Mrs. H. H. Dyer and Mrs. A. B. Engrem, of Rutland, aided in the organization.—MRS. J. BURDETT, *State Regent*.

GASPEE CHAPTER.—The regular December meeting of the Gaspee Chapter was held on the 6th, in the Rhode Island Historical Rooms, Providence, the Regent, Mrs. William Grosvenor, presiding. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary, Miss Stockbridge. Mrs. Grosvenor reported upon the Colonial Tea Party as far as it had been arranged. It was voted that fifty dollars be taken from the treasury and given to Mrs. William Ames for the Mount Vernon fund for Rhode Island. Miss Greene, State Regent, reported upon the revision of the by-laws. The Chapter voted to contribute to the State fund for another year. Mrs. Grosvenor then introduced Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, the Regent of the Old Concord Chapter. Mrs. Lothrop in well chosen words greeted the members of the Gaspee Chapter and expressed her pleasure at meeting with them in such a fitting place. Mrs. Susan C. Ballou, Regent of the Woonsocket Chapter, then read an interesting paper on "Bits of Colonial History." The meeting then adjourned with an invitation from Miss Knight to all present to be at the Children of the American Revolution meeting somewhat later in the day.—ELIZA H. L. BARKER, *Historian*.

HARRISBURG CHAPTER (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania).—A pleasant and interesting meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the residence of Mrs. Robert A. Lamberton, Regent, on Wednesday afternoon, December 16, in commemoration of the Boston Tea Party. The Liberty Tree being so intimately associated with much that led to this event shared with it in interest. A short, bright sketch was given by Mrs. Mary Black Clayton, who

also read Thomas Paine's revolutionary ballad on the same theme. Miss Hall, in a comprehensive paper, gave a summary of the causes which roused the country and led to the destruction of the tea and its banishment from our ports, describing graphically the Boston Tea Party. Mrs. Norris helped to complete the story by reading a sketch of the burning of the "Peggy Stewart" at Annapolis. The exercises were varied by the reading of Oliver Wendall Holmes's ballad, "The Boston Tea Party," the singing of patriotic songs, and a report of the impressive and interesting ceremonies attending the unveiling of the tablet to Colonel Thomas Hartley, lately placed in St. John's P. E. Church, York, Pennsylvania, by the Yorktown Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Miss Pearson presented the Chapter with a gavel made from the Harris mulberry tree, so well known in the annals of Harrisburg, which was beautifully mounted in silver and inscribed:

"This gavel was made from the tree to which John Harris was tied by the Indians when they attempted to burn him in 1720."

"Presented to the Harrisburg Chapter, D. A. R., by Caroline B. Pearson, one of his descendants, Dec. 16th, 1896."

After the transaction of necessary business a dainty collation closed one of the most enjoyable gatherings of the Harrisburg Chapter.—MRS. LEVI B. ALRICKS.

JACKSONVILLE CHAPTER (Jacksonville, Florida).—The last meeting of this Chapter for the summer was held in June, when the Chapter Regent, Mrs. John G. Christopher, gave a true summer festival as the closing event of the season at her beautiful home, "Naxos," on the banks of the St. John's River. The large, shady rooms, the windows open on the great piazzas, the numerous flags, the ladies in their summer costumes and flowery hats, the charming refreshments, all made the affair unusually delightful, and the hostess must have felt herself covered with glory. Mrs. Wingfield, of Virginia, read an article on the Lee family, and the meeting was closed by all present singing "America" and each guest being presented with an American flag as a souvenir.

This season the Chapter has started with many new applications for membership, and under the fostering care of the

Chapter Regent it has steadily grown. At the last meeting it was decided that during the winter the Chapter should meet in a private parlor of the St. James Hotel, and an entertainment committee was appointed.—L. M. A.

MOLLY STARK CHAPTER, Mrs. Anna Eastman Cross, Regent, held its regular January meeting on the 4th at the residence of Mrs Elizabeth P. Burnham, Secretary. The interesting thing about this meeting was that its exercises opened a systematic study of the State of New Hampshire in its colonial and revolutionary history. An important general outline was given in a paper by the Regent. This was followed by a description of the churches and schools in a paper by the historian, John Langdon, and a history of Portsmouth were subjects considered by Mrs. L. B. Bodnell and Mrs. Hosnur. The highest enthusiasm of the members is aroused in this study.

The marked excellence of the papers above mentioned and the willingness of members to continue the work in treating such subjects as "New Hampshire in the Revolutionary Army," "At Bunker Hill," "At Bennington," "How Her Women Aided the Revolution," "Character and Influence of Colonial Indians," etc., make a season of great profit and delight one of the certainties of '96 to '97.

The Chapter numbers about one hundred members, and it is the policy of the management to make very little increase but to form new Chapters instead. The meetings are all held in parlors generously opened by members. A large and interesting attendance is the rule. Chocolate and wafers with social scintillation is a frequent winding up of delightful gatherings. A great deal of this prosperity is due to the fine executive and intellectual ability of the Chapter Regent, who is the daughter of the late Judge Eastman, of Concord, the wife of Hon. David Cross, of Manchester, and the mother of Allen Eastman Cross, the well known poet.—B. B. HUNT, *Historian*.

ASTENROGEN CHAPTER.—The first annual meeting of Astenrogen Chapter, Little Falls, New York, was held at the home of the Regent, Miss Clara Hale Rawdon, on Thursday afternoon, December 31. The reports of the officers were then

read. The Registrar, Miss Emily Green, reported five resignations, three of which were to form a Chapter in the town of Herkimer. This number was made good by five applications of membership. Mrs. William C. Prescott, former Historian of Astenrogen Chapter, now Regent in Herkimer, was present and read the history of the Chapter until her resignation in October. Although this Chapter is only one year old and small in numbers, its members feel that something has been done by them. A handsomely bound volume of Benton's History of Herkimer County having been donated the National Library in Washington, and a large and successful reception given by them in connection with the dedication of the Herkimer Monument, and they have offered a five dollar prize for the best essay on the "Revolutionary Struggle in the Mohawk Valley."

After the reading of reports followed the election of officers. Miss Rawdon was unanimously elected Regent; Mrs. Arthur Sheard, Vice-Regent; Miss Mary Petrie, Historian. The other officers were all reëlected. The informal reception given from five to seven was most enjoyable, and will be remembered by all present. The Regent received with her usual grace. The house was decorated with flags and flowers in red, the color chosen as Chapter color. The dining room presented a very hospitable appearance, the old mahogany sideboard and round, highly-polished, mahogany dining table were much admired, with the glittering glass, silver, and delightful viands. The table was decorated with small flags, and red, white, and blue ribbons. Several were present from out of town, among whom were Mrs. A. E. Brown and daughter, from Dalgevill. Before dispersing prettily printed copies of the "Star Spangled Banner" were given the guests and, with Mrs. King at the piano, all joined in singing. Good nights were then said and all departed, feeling the first annual meeting of the Astenrogen Chapter a success.

NORWALK CHAPTER.—The December meeting of the Norwalk, Connecticut, Chapter was by vote made an open meeting, each member being privileged to invite a guest. So generally was the privilege used and so cordially did those invited

respond that the audience almost overflowed the pleasant clubhouse where the Daughters hold their meetings. Norwalk is the fortunate possessor of a convenient, capacious, yet cosy Woman's Club House. It is the wise and generous policy of the Central Club, which rents and manages the house, to allow the regular meetings of any woman's association half of whose members are also paying the yearly dues of the Central Club. The Daughters were enterprising enough to take immediate advantage of this offer, and are hence virtually in possession of a club house. On its walls are hung the insignia of the Chapter and the gifts which have been made to it from time to time. The assembly rooms lend themselves happily to decoration, and Mrs. James Lawrence Stevens, the Treasurer of the Chapter, is gifted in this direction and untiring in her devotion. On this occasion the decorations were especially interesting and successful. The stair rail was wound with bunting, the pictures of the Society, and the beautiful shield of the State of Connecticut, most beautifully painted by an artist member, were draped, and behind the platform where the speakers stood had been arranged at intervals thirteen small flags with the magic figures 1776 upon them. The programme was interesting and artistic. Mrs. Donald McLean was the guest of honor. She was most cleverly introduced by the Regent, Mrs. T. K. Noble, and made a short, pointed, pithy address. There were vocal solos by Miss Annabel Nash, and numbers by Miss Agnes Littlejohn, violin, and Miss Aimee Wood, piano. The company were then invited into the handsome dining room where the tea table was charming with its red, white, and blue flowers and ornaments. The whole pretty party was permeated by that spirit of cheer and sociability without which a feast, though never so magnificent, is little more than a failure.

FANEUIL HALL CHAPTER celebrated the one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the "Boston Tea Party" by holding a reception in Wakefield, Massachusetts, Wednesday evening, December 16. The guests were received by the Regent, Mrs. Ida Farr Miller, and the Vice-Regent, Mrs. Harriet S. Page. Addresses were made by the Regent, Mrs. Miller, Colonel Henry A. Thomas, Rev. E. A. Horton, of Boston, Mr. El-

bridge H. Goss, of Melrose. Music was finely rendered during the evening, consisting of piano duets, vocal solos and Drum Corps of Melrose. A colonial tea was served, the tea being made from some of the first crop raised in America. A picture of Faneuil Hall, painted by a member of the Chapter, Mrs. Emma A. Osgood, was much admired. This picture is to be sent to Atlanta Chapter, Georgia, to be placed in the Craigie House, which was presented to the Chapter by the State of Massachusetts. Faneuil Hall Chapter, not quite a year old, is steadily growing and now numbers thirty-three, with about one dozen application papers out. Several papers have been read giving a short sketch of revolutionary heroes, the ancestors of members of the Chapter, and more are to follow. The members are enthusiastic and everything promises well for a prosperous year.—JOSEPHINE PUTNAM MACQUINN, *Secretary*.

GEORGE TAYLOR CHAPTER (Easton, Pennsylvania) gave two patriotic entertainments on November 12 and 13, in Easton, Pennsylvania, consisting of tableaux, moving pictures, and a comedietta "Love in '76," for the purpose of starting a fund for the purchase of the old Taylor house in Easton, Pennsylvania, where George Taylor, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from Pennsylvania lived and died. The entertainment was in charge of Mrs. Henry D. Maxwell, Regent; Mrs. Henry W. Scott, Mrs. Frank Reeder, Mrs. Henry D. Lachenour, Mrs. Edward J. Fox, Jr., and was a great success, artistically and otherwise.

The programme consisted of (1) Six tableaux; (2) The Reception of President and Lady Washington in Philadelphia, at which the minuet was beautifully danced; (3) A Wedding Festival at Easton, Easton, England, representing the marriage of Thomas Penn and Lady Juliana Fermor; (4) "Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill," recited by Miss Grace Simon and illustrated by tableaux; (5) Comedietta, "Love in '76."

The Daughters have aroused considerable enthusiasm regarding the purchase of this old historic house, which was built by William Parsons, the "godfather" of Easton, and among its most prominent citizens during colonial times. As a result of the action of the Daughters an organized movement is now being made to purchase, restore, and preserve the building.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF AMOS BARNES.

[Born in Groton, Massachusetts, January 21, 1755. Died in Conway, New Hampshire, December 3, 1848.]

HE was the youngest of seven children. When very young he lost his father in the French War. He went to Concord at the age of six years, and at the age of twenty enlisted in the First New Hampshire Regiment, marched to Mystic River, and was with General Stark at the battle of Bunker Hill. Subsequently he marched to New York, and from thence to Canada by way of Lake Champlain. In July, 1776, he retreated with the American forces to Mt. Independence. In December of the same year he joined General Washington at Trenton, and was with him at the battle of Trenton when they captured and took nine hundred Hessians as prisoners. Soon after, his time of enlistment having expired, he was honorably discharged and returned home to Concord. After a brief recess from the toils of war he enlisted the third time, January, 1778, in the cause of his bleeding country, and was with General Washington at Valley Forge. Soon after his return he was appointed orderly sergeant, and served in that capacity to the entire satisfaction of his commander to the close of his time of service. In January they marched to Monmouth, where that memorable battle was fought in which he participated during the hard winter of 1779; their sufferings were almost past endurance. Nothing

but the glorious cause for which they were struggling could have given strength in that trying hour. He was with General Sullivan in the Indian country in 1779, and had a battle with them, in which the Americans were victorious. They were on half allowance of provisions from August until October in this expedition. In January, 1780, his time being out, he returned to Concord. He came to Conway and subsequently married Polly, daughter of Richard Eastman. Lieutenant Barnes was a very intelligent, honest, and industrious man through his life. He had been an officer in the militia and was lieutenant of a company of volunteers at the commencement of the last war in defense of free trade and sailors. He was a Republican of the old Jeffersonian school, a firm supporter of the administration of General Jackson and Van Buren, conscientiously believing that their measures carried out would best promote the interest of the country. He visited the polls at the last election and cast his vote for General Jackson, our present magistrate. In a letter to Committee of Safety, written December 8, 1779, General Sullivan says: "General Washington and all other officers are extremely pleased to bestow the highest encomiums on you and your troops, fully acknowledging that New Hampshire forces for bravery and resolution far surpass the other Colonies, and no Province discovers so much zeal in the common cause."—*Rev. Rolls.*

[The above sketch was written by James E. Willey, Esq., a well known resident of Conway.—Ed.]

CURRENT TOPICS.

MR. WILLIAM VAN ZANDT COX, to whom we are indebted for the highly commended biographical sketch of Dr. George Brown Goode, which appeared in the January number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY, was born near Janesville, Ohio. The old Cox homestead is still in the possession of the family. He graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University and later studied law and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Ohio. Owing to the death of his beloved brother, with whom he had intended entering into partnership, he decided to come to Washington, thinking a winter spent in this city with his uncle, the Hon. S. S. Cox, would give him a much needed rest and a diversion. He tells the following story as to his first meeting with Dr. Goode. Having been tendered a position he reported at the Smithsonian Institution. He was shown into a small room where he found two young men in a vigorous disputation about the fin-rays of some new fish. One a tall, raw-boned fellow, striking sledge-hammer blows—the now celebrated David Star Jordan, president of Leland Stanford, Jr., University—the other small, delicate, gentle, cutting his argument with a keen scalpel. The fin-ray question being settled in favor of George Brown Goode, he turned to Mr. Cox, asked a few questions about his home and college life. All was decided in a flash. It was soon arranged that Mr. Cox was to stay with Dr. Goode. From this moment began that affectionate admiration which held him to Dr. Goode for seventeen years and during this time, in the performance of the exacting duties incident to an executive office of a large scientific bureau, their confidence and friendship was never even strained. In his January article Mr. Cox has graciously shared with us the rare experience of being and working with Mr. Goode. With him he was also interested in the work of the various patriotic societies. It is a pleasing tribute to Mr. Cox that he was unanimously elected vice-president of the Sons of the Revolution to fill the place of his friend, and we shall



ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH,
Graduate of the Woman's Law Class, University of New York.

doubtless feel in the beloved disciple the "silent influence" of the master, who, rich in common sense, and as the greatest are, in his simplicity sublime.

THE "Spirit of '76," even with a new editor, is still exercised because the Daughters of the American Revolution do not take its editor or the paper into its councils and follow its advice. Was it our province we might return compliments, but we have quite enough to do to look after the welfare of our own Society and watch the columns of the AMERICAN MONTHLY, the organ of eighteen thousand women, and see that nothing derogatory of other patriotic Societies enter therein.

My Dear Mrs. Lockwood: I have not sent any paragraph about my State work to the Magazine, because I have been too absorbed by the work itself to think of reporting it. I have appointed fifteen Chapter Regents since the Congress of 1896, making forty-three in Massachusetts. All whom I have appointed have organized their Chapters, while I have assisted ten Regents appointed by two of my predecessors to organize their Chapters. Have written over two thousand letters with my own hand, visited every part of the State, addressing prospective Chapters and presenting charters. Though warmly urged to accept reelection I cannot consent to do so, my own literary work has suffered neglect and must be resumed before the reading public forgets me wholly. Anticipating much pleasure in meeting you at the Congress, I am, fraternally and cordially yours,

ANNA VON RYDINGSVÄRD,
State Regent Massachusetts.

February 4, 1897.

Dear Mrs. Lockwood: In the July number of the Magazine you printed a poem, entitled "The Old Thirteen." I was so struck by its force that I set it to music and we have sung it as often as other national hymns. Friends urged me to send it for the Continental Congress, so I have had the music typographers who do all my work make a plate, which I send by this mail. It is all ready for print, so that you will be put to no trouble and but trivial expense. I think it would be well if it could appear in the Magazine.

Yours very truly,
Chicago, Jan. 15, '96.

HATTIE HAYDEN HAYES.

The music and words are in this number of the Magazine. We hope an occasion will be found to have it sung in the Congress.

MRS. CHARLES EASTWICK SMITH, President of the Lewis Malone Ayer Society, Children of the American Revolution, would like to obtain the address of, or open correspondence with, some descendant of Lewis Malone Ayer. Address 400 Marshall avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota.

THE PROGRAMME of the Sixth Continental Congress reflects great credit upon the programme committee, and especially upon the publishers, Bailey, Banks & Biddle. It is artistic in its simplicity and beautiful in the result.

WE publish a picture in this number of one of the organizers of this Society, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth in the garb of her new profession, having graduated from the Woman's Law Class, University of New York.

DURING the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution the Ebbitt House will offer a special rate of \$2.50 each per day.

"THE OLD THIRTEEN."

Dedicated to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Words by C. C. LEWIS.

Music by H. H. HAYES.

Andante maestoso.

f

1. Flag of the free, we hail thee with pride,
2. Our fa - thers who fought, a free coun - try to make; Who
3. For - ty - five stars now shine in your blue;
4. We'll work for thy glo - ry for - ev - er and aye; We'll
5. We'll ral - ly a - round thee from near and from far, Our

Cres.

Float thou in free - dom o'er all the land wide;
 suf - fered and died for sweet Lib - er - ty's sake; What
 For - ty - five states to you will be true; As those
 cel - e - brate ev - er that dear - ly bought day; When thy
 stand - ard for - ev - er in peace or in war; All

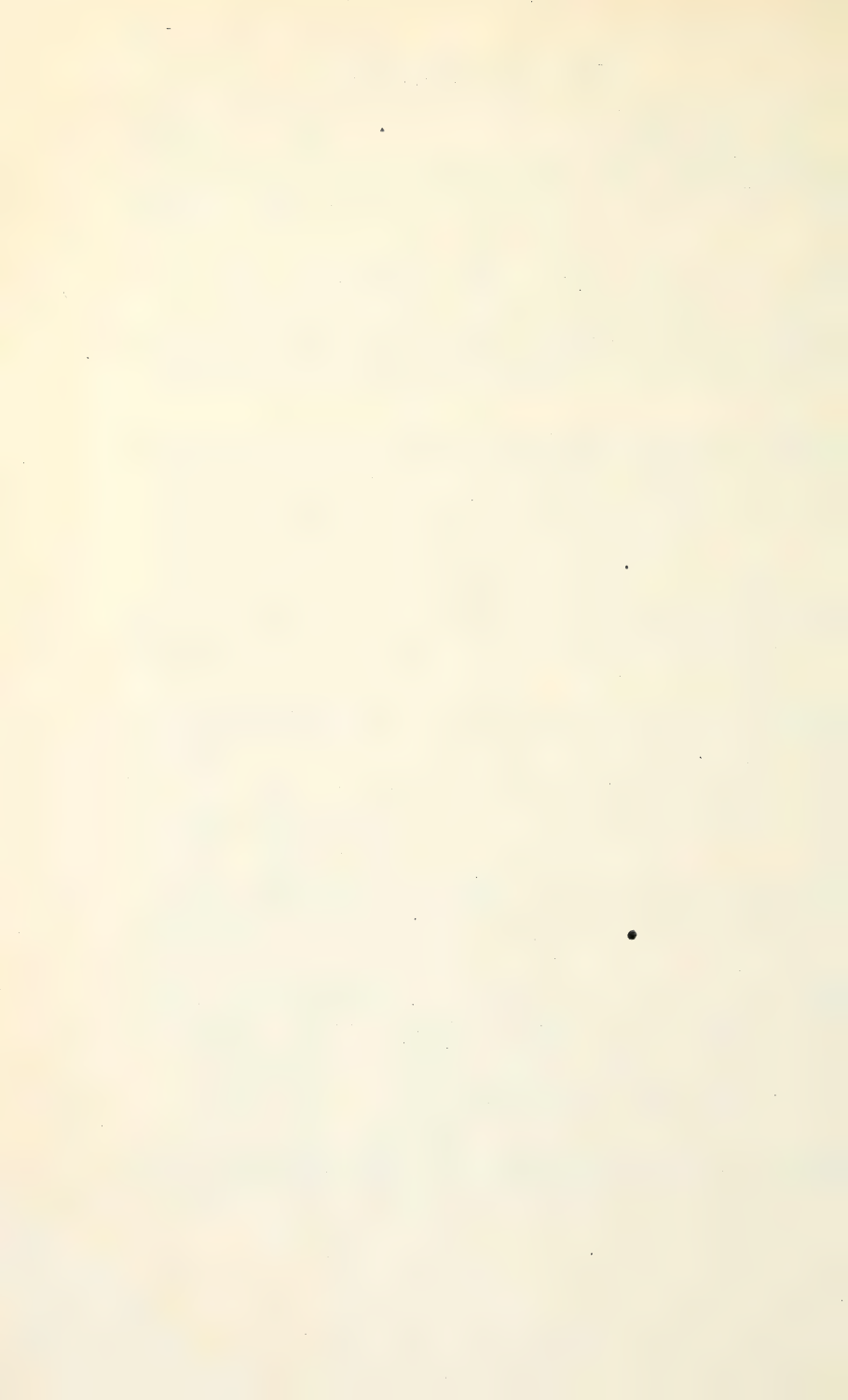
Cres. *ff* *Rit.*

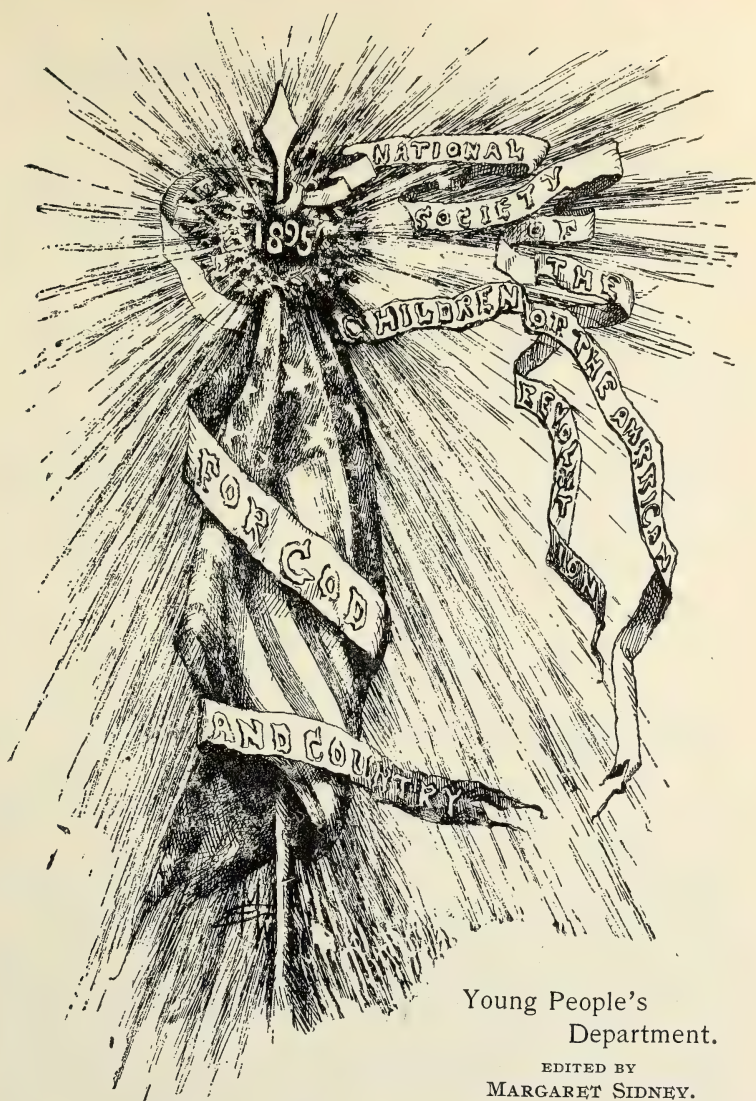
Em - blem of pow'r wher - e'er thou art seen, Yet
 joy had been theirs, had they on - ly fore - seen, To what
 he - roes of old, (keep their mem - o - ry green) Who
 folds float - ing o'er us in tri - umph were seen, So
 na - tions sa - lute thee, thy stars might - y sheen, The full

Rit. 1 2

still we are true to the Old Thir - teen. Old Thir - teen.
 might we should grow from the Old Thir - teen. Old Thir - teen.
 marched with the flag of the Old Thir - teen. Old Thir - teen.
 val - iant - ly won by the Old Thir - teen. Old Thir - teen.
 splen - dor thou art, of the Old Thir - teen. Old Thir - teen.

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Young People's
Department.

EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.

MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

As this February number is to be issued on the birthday of the Father of our Country, in season for distribution at the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Convention of the Children of the American Revolution, we give to every loyal reader our heartiest greetings for the cause of patriotism and good citizenship throughout our broad land.

May we, one and all, work with our might to emulate the love and devotion, the strength and fidelity of patriotic fervor that actuated our immortal Leader. Through every day of the year may we strive to live patriotism, to speak it and to act it. And may God bless our land, our flag, our homes, and each one of us; and give us more love to our country.

We give the programme of the Celebration of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, February 22, from 2 to 4 p. m., in Columbia Theater, and we repeat the plans for the entire week, that all may see what a grand Convention our young patriots are to hold.

COLUMBIA THEATRE, FEBRUARY 22, 2 TO 4 P. M.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Overture: March, GAISBERG-KUHN.

I. Prayer, . MRS. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN, Chaplain of the National Society.

II. Salute to the Flag, by the Capital Society, of Washington, District of Columbia.

Recitation, "Our Flag of Liberty," Harriett M. Lothrop,
HENRY SKILLMAN BRECKINRIDGE.

"America," to be sung by Audience.

III. Address of Welcome, MRS. DANIEL LOTHROP,
President of the National Society.

IV. Response, MRS. JOSEPH CABELL BRECKINRIDGE,
Director of the District of Columbia.

V. National Emblem. Connecticut, the Banner State for 1896.
Address by MRS. CUTHBERT H. SLOCOMB, State Director for Connecticut.

Continental March, Members of the Mt. Pleasant Drum Corps.
Flag Drill, by Nelly Custis Society, of Washington, District of Columbia.

Under the direction of MISS VIRGINIA POWELL GOODWIN.

VI. Address, HON. WILLIAM FRYE, United States Senate.
VII. Columbian Anthem—E. Berliner.

MISS VIRGINIA POWELL GOODWIN AND CHORUS.

- VIII. Thirteen Colonies and Miss Columbia, by the Piram Ripley Society, of Washington, District of Columbia.
- IX. "Hail Columbia," to be sung by Audience.
- X. Two-minute Greetings by members of the Society—
 LUCY HAYES BRECKINRIDGE, of the Capital Society;
 MARGARET M. LOTHROP, of the Old North Bridge Society, Concord, Massachusetts;
 WILLIAM SHIELDS GURLEY, of the Capital Society;
 MARY M. BURSLEY, of the Trenton and Princeton Society;
 ANNIE FRENCH, of the Abigail Adams Society;
 JOSEPH T. KELLY, JR., of the Piram Ripley Society;
 A Greeting from the Tiny Members.
- XI. Singing, "Song of Liberty," by MISS C. W. HAWES, dedicated to Old North Bridge Society, Concord, Massachusetts, the first local Society organized, By Members of the National Society.
- XII. Address, MRS. DONALD MCLEAN, State Promoter for New York.
- XIII. Poem, . . . MRS. STEPHEN PUTNEY, State Promoter for Virginia.
- XIV. Address, GENERAL BRECKINRIDGE, The Inspector General of the United States Army, and Promoter for the District of Columbia.
- XV. A Patriotic Alphabet, written by MR. A. C. QUISENBERRY, D. C., S. A. R.
- XVI. Singing, "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean," by the Audience.
 The music is under the direction of MISS VIRGINIA POWELL GOODWIN.

PLANS FOR CONVENTION WEEK.

Monday, Feb. 22, 2 p. m.—Annual meeting of the National Society as part of the Daughters of the American Revolution Congress, at Columbia Theater. Patriotic exercises.

Tuesday, Feb. 23, 10 to 12 a. m.—Informal reception by the National officers to all members of the Society at the Headquarters of the Society, Room 48, 902 F street. *All members must register at this time.*

2 p. m.—Business meeting. Reports of National officers. Reports of Societies. At First Congregational Church, corner Tenth and G Streets.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 24.—Sightseeing, under the guidance of a corps of ladies and gentlemen who will instruct the young people on the historic points of interest in Washington, on this and other days.

12.30 o'clock.—Mrs. Cleveland will receive the Society at the White House. Members will meet in the White House corridor at 12.25 *promptly.*

2 p. m.—Reports of Societies and other business. First Congregational Church, corner Tenth and G Streets.

Thursday, Feb. 25.—Sightseeing till 4 p. m. From 4 to 6 o'clock the National officers and the District of Columbia Societies will receive the visiting members in the Banquet Hall of The Cochran, corner Fourteenth and K Streets.

Friday, Feb. 26.—Grand field day at Mt. Vernon. Two parties will be made up, one to go by boat, the other to go by electric car, stopping at Arlington on the return in the afternoon. Arrangements will be made for those going by boat to see Arlington on one of the other days.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 27.—A farewell meeting at the Society Headquarters, Room 48, 902 F Street.

Notes.—In order that all visiting members may receive the educational advantages of several days' sojourn in Washington, the series of trips to places of interest in and about the city has been planned. On these trips, ladies and gentlemen admirably fitted to explain all historic points of interest will accompany the members.

For these sightseeing trips, members will meet at Society Headquarters, Room 48, 902 F Street, promptly at time assigned on special card, to be hung up in church and at Headquarters announcing trips and time of starting. Members will pay their own car fare and expenses.

It is hoped that the Headquarters of the Society, Room 48, 902 F Street, will be a general rendezvous all through the week for visiting members. It will be decorated with flags in honor of the visiting Societies, who are invited to bring all their friends to visit it during the week.

NEW SOCIETIES.

"The Columbia Society," of Washington, District of Columbia; Mrs. Hatch, President.

"Yorktown Society," Georgetown, District of Columbia; Mrs. C. N. Offley, President.

"Pulaski Society," Pulaski, Tennessee; Mrs. W. B. Romaine, President.

"Wasioto Society," Nashville, Tennessee; Mrs. Percy Warner, President.

"Miami Society," Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. David Gebhart, President.

"Blue Hen's Chickens' Society," Wilmington, Delaware; Mrs. Sophie C. Hall, President.

"Thomas Pickering Society," Seattle, Washington; Mrs. Adelaide Piper Pickering, President; Lucy Garrett, Secretary.

The "Valley Forge Society," Easton, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Amelia E. Dawson, President.

THE NATIONAL EMBLEM.

THE "SEND-OFF" RALLY IN COIT STREET SCHOOL, NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT, FEBRUARY 6, A VERY INTERESTING AFFAIR.

NOTWITHSTANDING the threatening weather on Saturday last, the "Send-off Rally" around the national emblem of the Connecticut Children of the American Revolution proved a great success. The representatives—numbering about thirty—from the Meriden, Norwich, Mystic, and Stonington Societies, arriving by the noon trains rendezvoused at once at the Crocker House to meet Mrs. Slocomb, the State Director, with whom they had been invited to lunch. All thoroughly enjoyed the dainty spread A. T. Hale had in readiness.

At 1.45 p. m. the entire party left for the Coit Street School to participate in the programme of the afternoon, so ably planned by Mrs. Marian Hempstead Stayner, President of the Stephen Hempstead Society. Here all was in gala dress. The flags most artistically draped and suspended, and admirable designs of all the flags in use by the different branches of the United States service most carefully designed decorated the walls.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

At the close of the responses Mrs. Stayner made the address of welcome, as follows
Madam Director of the State of Connecticut and Members of our Sister Societies :
 We esteem it a happy day that gives us the honor of welcoming you here in this, the usual meeting place of the Stephen Hempstead Society. More than a century ago, on a day never to be forgotten by us, their descendants, the Allyns and Averys, Wheelers and Lathams, Stars, Ledyards and Hempsteads, almost within sight of this spot, were gathered on Groton Heights for the defence of New London.

It is fitting that we should meet near this spot, hallowed by the memories of that battle than which no braver was ever fought. It is most fitting that these heroes, our patriotic ancestors, should be held in lasting honor, that their names should shed lustre on these Societies of the Children of the American Revolution, and that the remembrance of their lofty patriotism should be a constant lesson to these children. Remembering the old thirteen Colonies and the noble work they did when united in building this Nation, let us hope that these thirteen Societies of Connecticut, the "banner State," may be as successful in the work they have undertaken—a work which we recognize as second in importance to none in the land—that of training these children to be wise, intelligent patriots, loving their country and serving their God. From these thirteen little Societies may there grow a mighty power, earnest in purpose, strong in devotion, to our country, our dear old flag. May God prosper the work thus begun.

Following the singing of "America" that impressive ceremonial, saluting the flag was given by the children and Miss Bessie Mack recited the following poem, by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, all repeating the first and last verses :

OUR FLAG OF LIBERTY.

Our Country's flag—to thee we give
 Our heart's devotion while we live ;
 Symbol of all that makes us free,
 To thee we render loyalty.

In every crimson waving stripe
 We see devotion's prototype ;
 With all our heart's blood we'll defend
 Our dear old flag unto the end.

And white as yonder fluttering bar
 We'll keep our souls in peace or war ;
 That we may ever worthy be,
 Oh flag ! to live or die for thee.

True as the field of blue, we'll be
 And serve our Country faithfully ;
 Devotion, purity, and truth—
 Shall form the vanguard of our youth.

Then stars like thine, with radiant light,
 Shall make this land of promise bright ;
 When all her youth shall loyal be
 To thee, oh Flag of Liberty !

The members of Stephen Hempstead Society presented patriotic sayings of noted men, which were both instructive and interesting and the assemblage then joined in the singing of "Speed Our Republic."

Little Ethel Staples recited "Paul Revere's Ride," and she was greeted with much applause at its close.

The song "Ark of Freedom" was rendered, followed by the recitation, "Nathan Hale," the closing of which was the signal for an outburst of applause.

While the children were forming for the flag drill Frank Dewire rendered a march on the piano. The flag drill was admirable and the children deserve great credit for the manner in which they performed their duty. It is a drill that must be seen to be appreciated and the evolutions cannot be described in words.

ALFRED COIT'S ADDRESS.

Alfred Coit addressed the children, dwelling upon the historical significance of the work they are engaged in and laid particular stress upon the honoring of the flag, closing with the following lines on "The American Flag," by Joseph Rodman Drake :

When Freedom from her mountain-height
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night
And set the stars of glory there ;
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky fabric of the skies,
And striped its pure, celestial white
With streakings of the morning light.

Flag of the free heart's hope and home !
By angel hands to valor given !
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in heaven.
Forever float that standard sheet !
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's sail beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us ?

MRS. SLOCOMB'S ADDRESS.

The address of Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, State Director of the Societies of the Children of the American Revolution, was as follows :

Madam President, Vice-Presidents, and Children of the American Revolution: To-day I propose to make my address a simple story of that banner you are all so justly proud to have possessed for even the brief space of nine months' time.

On the 22d of February last, at the first gathering of your National Society in Washington, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, your President, kindly bethought her to present this interesting emblem which might create a wholesome emulation, by being annually confided to the State outranking all others in the number of its local Societies, Children of the American Revolution. Connecticut having ten fully organized Societies at that date, her right as the "banner State" for 1896 was undisputed.

In the enforced absence of the State's first promoter, Mrs. Arms, President of the Jonathan Brooks Society (herself a State promoter), was called upon by Mrs. Lothrop to receive the radiant standard--which she proudly and gracefully took into keeping, on behalf of the Children of the American Revolution of the State of Connecticut.

Its destiny as a patriotic missionary, however, delayed it a few weeks in our National Capitol, where it disported its gay streamers within sight of the greatest monument our country boasts. It is, indeed, a beautiful city where your laws are made and your great presidents wield their gentle sway of "yes" and "no" over millions of free-born American citizens. In the early spring it reached me by express, carefully packed in a queer shaped box which excited much curiosity, and with it came a letter of directions from the President of the National Society, with request (as first promoter in Connecticut), I should have the emblem in charge and place it for safe keeping in Connecticut's Groton monument house, whence it could be sent to all parts of Connecticut as called for by the Societies. But now again, the banner's destiny cried halt ! for the welcome verdure of spring had not yet responded to the warm and glowing caresses of Old Sol on Groton hills, and the Monument house had to be opened and aired and put in summer array. Meanwhile the little people of the Jonathan Brooks Society, the largest in the State, were eager to hold the emblem aloft and see its colors fluttering in

New London's cool breezes; so they got "into line" and held their spring meeting under the outstretched wings of its golden eagle.

At last all seemed propitious for the fulfillment of Mrs. Lothrop's wish and I summoned the three Groton Societies to Daisy-Crest. It was a glorious day, May 30, held now in sacred memory of heroes upon heroes. Three groups of young, ardent workers for "God and Country" assembled about the door, their hands full of garlands and flowers reserved (for a supreme service) from the graves they had paused by the way to decorate. The national emblem was placed in the hands of the chosen few of the Thomas Starr Society. Since last seen it had acquired four tiny streamers of blue and red, by which the children could balance it on our windy heights.

The officers and members closed about it and then, escorted by the Thomas Avery and Colonel Ledyard Societies, the emblem made its first pilgrimage. Wending their way within the old ramparts of Fort Griswold each Society in turn encircled the spot where brave Ledyard surrendered his mortal frame to the foe whilst his lofty soul ascended to his God. There upon his imperishable name they thickly piled their lovely perishable garlands, then turning northward they bore away their emblem of strength and soaring aspirations (chosen symbol of the country he had died to free), out of the shadow into the sunshine across the soft green grass to its temporary resting place. There the State's custodians, the local Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, have zealously guarded it amongst other valuables they have in keeping. More than two months passed before we next laid eyes upon our treasured beauty. The Thomas Avery Society and their guests made a fair procession through shady woodland roads, up hill and down dale, as they bore aloft the national emblem toward Center Groton on August 10, where many old and young patriots awaited them beneath the stately elms fronting the old house, from the window of which the evangelist Whitefield had preached to a great concourse of their ancestors and whereon the Society unveiled a tablet commemorative of this event.

Less than four weeks later, the emblem enjoyed a most inspiring celebration on September 7, for it had to do "double duty" and wave itself in one afternoon over two bands of patriots, and do a great deal of rustling and bustling besides.

Again the Thomas Starr Society led the march, their guard of honor bearing the esteemed banner, the Isaac Wheeler, Thomas Avery and Colonel Ledyard Societies following in close procession, and behind these a long list of patriot sons and daughters wound down the historic Groton hills to see unveiled by this Society "a tablet" on the old Ebenezer Avery house, beneath which roof the wounded and dying martyrs of Fort Griswold were sheltered.

Here, when this interesting ceremony ended, the national emblem found other eager (and some very tiny) hands to grasp it and bear it on, and on, as, led by fife and drum, young and old alike stepped out briskly to that immortal "Yankee Doodle," which, born in ancient Greece, cradled in Spain and danced with in Hungary, became, in later days, the inspiration of victories won on Bunker Hill and Yorktown plain. Even the eagle and floating ribbons seemed to enjoy that double quick march.

As we reached the house where Mother Bailey lived and died, once more grouping ourselves about the symbol of your allegiance to "God and Country," we saw "Old Glory" gently fall to unveil another tablet, marking this interesting spot for the generations to come. The work of Colonel Ledyard Society.

☞ The next "outing" took a wider range and over higher hills than ever climbed before. ☞ The precious emblem, after a perilous journey in a gale of wind, was safely landed in Mystic's lovely valley, where the Isaac Wheeler Society held "high carnival" and made lots of money of for something we are only to know about one of these days.

☞ To-day, after a long rest, the beautiful visitor, on its departure, confers a well merited distinction. Stephen Hempstead Society, of New London, holds it in possession until we lay it away in its pretty oak box at the Union depot, ready to speed off to Washington, there to be further weighted with the honorable legend, "Connecticut, 1896." Other States may bear away this palm of pre-eminence, dear children, but the record of New London County, with its nine Societies fully organized in eighteen short months, will never be surpassed. We have four more Societies (one in Bridgeport, two in Meriden, and one in Torrington), but Connecticut generally seems just now drows-

ing over this momentous movement in these latter days of the nineteenth century. Only let the little giant once awoken to the fact that the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution is "Uncle Sam's" kindergarten, and lo! the soaring eagle, with its lettered ribbons of red, white, and blue, may become a permanent resident of this small but irresistible Commonwealth.

Let us bend our energies to this consummation. Mrs. Lothrop, our President, strongly urges Connecticut to send a large delegation to the 22d of February convention and writes as follows from Washington:

"The entree into Columbia theater by your delegates bearing the emblem, is going to be very beautiful. The music is all arranged. Back of these come members of Societies here, who will execute the Continental March and flag drill; a drum corps and fifers. Six young boys will lead. It is to be indeed beautiful."

The Daughters of the American Revolution will receive and welcome the Children of the American Revolution at the convention of 1897, and now, before we part, dear children, I would have you express your appreciation of this superbly organized Society—the Stephen Hempstead—our host, and it seems most fitting that I should call upon the Thomas Starr Society to voice this sentiment for us, being the first to organize in the State.

VOTE OF THANKS.

Here Miss Bessie Spicer, of the Thomas Starr Society, arose and moved: "That we adopt the following resolution by a rising vote:"

Resolved, That we do courteously acknowledge our indebtedness to the Stephen Hempstead Society, Children of the American Revolution, for the interesting and patriotic programme its members have offered for our enjoyment this afternoon, and

Furthermore, That we express our deep appreciation and thanks to their unexcelled president, Mrs. Stayner, whose exertions, as well as those of Miss Burke, who has so carefully drilled them, have made this, our first State meeting, one never-to-be-forgotten (February 6, 1897).

The benediction was then pronounced by Rev. F. S. Hyde, of Groton, and the exercises in the schoolhouse drawn to an appropriate close.

FAREWELL TO THE BANNER.

The children accompanied by their presidents, vice-presidents, and older officers then took up the line of march to the Union depot led by the fife and drum corps. All here was in readiness as they filed into the express office to carefully pack away the national emblem. A few touching lines from the Children of Connecticut were fastened to this before the box was closed and with a few parting words the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the State Director.—*Morning Telegraph, New London, February 8.*

THE Sons of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution will unite under their national organizations and hold their Congress of History and Patriotism at the Tennessee Centennial in celebrating the greatest of all American victories, the battle of King's Mountain, October 7, and the Tennessee State Historical Society and other kindred patriotic societies will be asked to participate. Theodore Roosevelt, the historian, who has paid such just tributes to the heroes of King's Mountain, will be invited to be one of the orators, and the Daughters of the American Revolution will be represented by a speaker of equal distinction from their Society.

The Children's Society will hold a Congress on the 6th of October, and their President, Mrs. Lothrop, will be the presiding officer.—*Tennessee Press.*

OUR QUESTION BOX.

SCOTT D. BRECKINRIDGE,

"Capital Society," Washington, District of Columbia.

It was Joseph Reed, of Pennsylvania, who on being offered £10,000 and the highest office in America if he would use his influence to reconcile America and England, replied: "I am not worth purchasing, but such as I am the King of England cannot buy me."

SCOTT D. BRECKINRIDGE,

"Capital Society," Washington, District of Columbia.

At what battle of the Revolution were breech-loading small arms used?

Where was George Washington when he had smallpox?

In what battle did the Continentals gain the victory by falling back and then suddenly facing about upon the enemy?

ARTHUR. S. DODGE,

"Asa Pollard Society," Billerica, Massachusetts;

Who was it said, Put none but Americans on guard to-night?

MARY WILTON PEASE,

Historian "Janesville Society," Janesville, Wisconsin:

In what battle did the Continentals gain the victory by falling back and then suddenly facing about upon the enemy?

MARY WILTON PEASE,

Historian "Janesville Society," Janesville, Wisconsin, also sends this answer:

Joseph Reed, adjutant general of the Continental Army in 1776, and member of Congress in 1778, replied to Governor Johnstone, who offered him £10,000 and the most valuable office in America if he would bring about a reconciliation with Great Britain, "I am not worth purchasing, but such as I am the King of Great Britain is not rich enough to buy me."

"JOSEPH BULKLEY SOCIETY,"

Of Louisville, Kentucky, asks this question:

Who is the author of the following lines:

"On fame's eternal camping ground,
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards with solemn rounds
The bivouac of the dead."

MARGARET BULKLEY LARRABEE

Asks this question:

Who gave Faneuil Hall the name "Cradle of Liberty?"

JOHN HENRY LARRABEE,

Asks this question:

How many Presidents and Vice-Presidents and other offices of importance in the Cabinet have been filled by Kentuckians?

These two are members of the "Joseph Bulkley Society."

EDNA FRANCES BAKER,

Of the "Asa Pollard Society," of Billerica, Massachusetts, asks this question:

Who was it said, "This day the child independence was born?"

FLORENCE LOUISE CHRISTY,

"Fort Washington Society," Cincinnati, Ohio, sends this answer:

Joseph Reed is the author of the words, "I am not worth purchasing, but, such as I am, the King of England is not rich enough to buy me." He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and afterwards a member of Congress. Commissioners from Eng-

land were sent to try to make terms of peace. As these did not include independence they were refused. A bribe of ten thousand guineas was then offered to Joseph Reed if he would use his influence to have their terms accepted. He indignantly refused with the words I have quoted.

[As the same question has been asked by different members, almost simultaneously it seems only fair to print them all.--EDITOR.]

SARAH LUCAS,

"John Swift Society" Fall River, Massachusetts, answers the question :

"In what battle did the Continentals gain the victory by falling back and then suddenly facing about on the enemy?"

It was in the battle of Monmouth. The Americans under Lee began a retreat, but Washington coming up ordered him to again advance, thus the British were driven back. Sir Henry Clinton was in command of the British. This battle was fought at Freehold, Monmouth County, New Jersey, June 28, 1778.

SUSAN LUCAS,

"John Swift Society," Fall River, Massachusetts.

In answer to the question :

"When and where was the first flag unfurled by Washington before the Continental Army?"

The first flag was unfurled by Washington at Cambridge, January 2, 1776.

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. DANIEL D. YOUMANS.—Official notice being given to the Historian of the sudden death of Mrs. Daniel D. Youmans, who with her husband was drowned on July 4th last at Bergen, Norway, at the next meeting thereafter the following resolutions were, adopted :

Resolved, That the New York City Chapter in its grief at the loss of a member whose true patriotism and beautiful Christian charity made her presence a blessing, extends its deep sympathy and sorrow to her family and mourns with them in their affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on the minutes of this meeting and a copy sent to the family of the late Mrs. Youmans.

EMMA G. LATHROP,
Historian.

MRS. HELEN STENGER SMITH.—The Pittsburg Chapter, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is again called upon to lament the death of one of its members, Mrs. Helen Stenger Smith, wife of Frank S. Smith, and daughter of William and Helen Stenger, was born in Chambersburg, and died at Atlantic City, December 21, 1896. She was the lineal descendant of Hugh Dinwiddie, major and lieutenant colonel, and Jean Crawford. Of the latter it is recorded that in troubles with the Indians she displayed great courage. On the 13th of April, 1756, seeing the neighboring houses in flames she saddled her horse, and stowing her four small children in saddlebags, fled to the fort several miles away. Mrs. Smith was also descended from Robert Culbertson, who was captain, major, and lieutenant colonel of the Battalion of Associators from 1775-1778.

Mrs. Smith was a woman of unusually fine character and during her short residence in Pittsburg won for herself many friends. She was also possessed of high intellectual and mu-

sical attainments, having a marked interest in historical subjects. The Pittsburg Chapter regrets deeply the loss of such a valuable member and offers its sincere sympathy to her family.

GRACE A. GORMLY,

Historian.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

OF THE

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

1896

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First Vice-President General.

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Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. PHILIP HICHBORN,
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2027 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.

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- Alabama, MRS. JAMES B. MORSON, Birmingham.
Alaska,
Arizona,
Arkansas, MRS. W. C. RATCLIFFE, Little Rock.
California, MRS. V. K. MADDOX, Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.
Colorado, MRS. WM. F. SLOCUM, JR., 24 College Place, Colorado Springs.
Connecticut, MRS. SARA THOMSON KINNEY, 1162 Chapel St., New Haven.
Delaware, MRS. ELIZABETH C. CHURCHMAN, Claymont.
District Columbia, MISS VIRGINIA MILLER, 1729 P St.
Florida, MRS. D. G. AMBLER, 411 W. Church St., Jacksonville.
Georgia, MRS. SARAH BERRIAN C. MORGAN, Cor. Bull and Macon Sts., Savannah.

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Illinois,	MRS. S. H. KERFOOT, 136 Rush St., Chicago.
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Iowa,	MRS. CLARA A. COOLEY, 1394 Locust St., Dubuque.
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Kentucky,	MRS. HENRY L. POPE, 701 W. Chestnut St., Louisville.
Louisiana,	MISS KATHERINE L. MINOR, Southdown Plantation, Houma.
Maine,	MRS. JOHN E. PALMER, 60 Winter St., Portland.
Maryland,	MRS. JOHN RITCHIE, Frederick.
Massachusetts,	MME. ANNA VON RYDINGSVARD, 26 Newberry St., Boston.
Michigan,	MRS. WM. FITZHUGH EDWARDS, 530 Woodward Ave., Detroit.
Minnesota,	MRS. R. M. NEWPORT, 217 Summit Ave., St. Paul.
Mississippi,	MRS. WM. H. SIMS, 1119 K St., Washington, D. C. (and Columbus.)
Missouri,	MISS ETHEL B. ALLEN, 1313 Penn Street, Kansas City.
Montana,	MRS. E. A. WASSON, Great Falls.
Nebraska,	MRS. LAURA B. POUND, 1632 L St., Lincoln.
Nevada,	
New Hampshire,	MRS. JOSIAH CARPENTER, Manchester.
New Jersey,	MRS. EDWARD H. WRIGHT, 24 Park Place, Newark.
New Mexico,	MRS. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Santa Fé.
New York,	MISS MARY I. FORSYTH, Kingston-on-the-Hudson.
North Carolina,	
North Dakota,	MRS. FRANCES C. HOLLEY, Bismarck.
Ohio,	MRS. ELROY M. AVERY, 657 Woodland Hills, Cleveland.
Oklahoma,	MRS. CASSIUS M. BARNES, Guthrie.
Oregon,	
Pennsylvania,	MRS. N. B. HOGG, 78 Church Ave., Allegheny.
Rhode Island,	MISS MARY ANNE GREENE, Providence.
South Carolina,	MRS. R. C. BACON, 100 Plain St., Columbia.
South Dakota,	MRS. WALTER A. BURLEIGH, 114 Broadway, Yankton.
Tennessee,	MRS. J. HARVEY MATHES, 29 Cynthia Place, Memphis.
Texas,	MRS. JAS. B. CLARK, State University, Austin.
Utah,	MRS. CLARENCE E. ALLEN, 457 M St., Washington, D. C. (and Salt Lake City).

- Vermont, MRS. JESSE BURDETT, Arlington (and "Bardwell House," Rutland).
- Virginia, MRS. WM. WIRT HENRY, 415 E. Franklin St., Richmond.
- Washington, . . . MRS. EDWIN G. CRABBE, 810 N. Carolina Ave., S. E., Washington, D. C. (and Tacoma, Washington).
- West Virginia, . . . MRS. CHARLES J. FAULKNER, Martinsburg.
- Wisconsin, MRS. JAMES S. PECK, 5 Waverly Place, Milwaukee.
- Wyoming, MRS. G. W. BAXTER, 719 East 17th Street, Cheyenne.

January 28, 1897.

MY DEAR MRS. LOCKWOOD: I send you the following, as it appertains to your department:

"Dr. McGee stated that owing to the inconvenience occasioned by the sending of mail to the officers of the National Society at their homes, she would suggest that the Editor of the Magazine *be requested to insert in the Magazine*, after the list of officers, a note to the effect that the personal addresses of officers are here given, but all official matter must be addressed to the rooms of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 902 F street, Washington, District of Columbia, and bear the official designations (not the name) of the officer addressed.

Very sincerely,

CHARLOTTE E. MAIN."

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof, will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Applications Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, D. C."

Application should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The applicant must *be endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Regis-

trars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F street, N. W. Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order, *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

THE regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Thursday, January 7, the President General, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, presiding.

Members present: Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Hichborn, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Draper, Miss Johnston, Miss Wilbur, Dr. Harrison, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Sims, State Regent of Mississippi; Mrs. Kinney, State Regent of Connecticut; Mrs. Allen, State Regent of Utah; Miss Miller, District Regent.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chaplain General.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the previous meeting, which upon motion were accepted.

THE REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL was called for and given as follows:

Charters issued, 20, as follows: "Phebe Greene Ward," Westerly, Rhode Island; "Camden," Camden, New York; "Lydia Cobb," Taunton, Massachusetts; "Old South," Boston, Massachusetts; "Eunice Sterling," Wichita, Kansas; "Light Horse Harry Lee," Auburn, Alabama; "Vanderburgh," Evansville, Ind; "Cæsar Rodney," Wilmington, Delaware; "Reprisal," Newport, New Hampshire; "Mary Washington Colonial," New York City; "Lycoming," Williamsport, Pennsylvania; "La Crosse," La Crosse, Wisconsin; "Lansing," Lansing, Michigan; "William Ellery," Newport, Rhode Island; "Fort Greene," Brooklyn, New York; "Hetuck," Newark, Ohio; "Heber Allen," Poultney, Vermont; "Ethan Allen," Middlebury, Vermont; "Sarah Bradlee Fulton," Medford, Massachusetts; "Omaha," Omaha, Nebraska.

Number of charter applications issued, 18; letters written, 78; postals, 43; expenses of desk, as per itemized account, \$7.22.

Before closing my report, I desire to state that the three months' time given by the National Board of Management to the State Regents for the purpose of compiling the dates of issuance of all charters in their respective States, having expired on January 1, the final official numbering will be immediately made and each Chapter notified, by postal card, of the number assigned to its charter.

I regret to say that only a few of the State Regents have paid any attention to the request, which was sent to them directly after the Board meeting in October, thus giving them the benefit of the full time. The first to reply was Illinois, and later came California, Kentucky, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Maine, Tennessee, Vermont, Wisconsin, and a partial report from New York and Massachusetts. A few of the reports of these thirteen States were sent in lists by the State Regents, which reduced our labor and gave promise of a State record to be kept by them for future use, while in other cases the numbers came in scatteringly—a few by each mail—showing no system or State record, and many of them giving date of organization or appointment of first Regent, and entirely omitting the *only* date we were in search of. Others entirely omitted to give the State and city (or town) where located, leaving me to decipher the postmark. As there are, in many cases, two Chapters of the same name and often two towns of the same name, but in different States, this made the matter exceedingly troublesome.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL, December, 1896: Application blanks issued, 2,574; constitutions issued, 374; information circulars, 257; Caldwell circulars, 257; constitution circulars, 257; amount expended, \$19.40; letters written, 75.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

HARRIET D. MITCHELL,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter from Miss Forsyth, State Regent of New York, calling attention to the fact that the recent ruling of the Board with regard to representation of Chapters to the Sixth Continental Congress, organized after February 1st, is in conflict with articles V. and VII. of the constitution.

Dr. McGee stated that she had always opposed this action of the Board, believing it to be unconstitutional, as stated in Miss Forsyth's letter.

After some discussion Mrs. Dickins moved: "That the previous action of the Board of Management be rescinded and no date as to the admission of Regents of new Chapters in the Congress be set." Carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General also read a letter from Mrs. Mathes, State Regent of Tennessee, requesting the coöperation of the Board in the Congress of History and Patriotism to be held at the Tennessee Centennial.

Mrs. Brackett moved to defer action on Mrs. Mathes's letter. Carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter from a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

It was moved and carried that the Corresponding Secretary General be instructed to answer this letter at her discretion.

After the discussion of various matters, it was moved to adjourn until two o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Pursuant to call, the meeting was opened at two o'clock p. m., the first Vice-President General, Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, in the chair.

REPORTS OF THE REGISTRARS GENERAL.—Mrs. Brockett reported: Applications presented, 276; applications on hand verified, awaiting dues, 26; applications on hand unverified, 12; badge permits issued, 114; ancestors verified last month, 279.

Certificates for November are all issued and part of those for December engrossed but not signed.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Brockett said: "I wish to announce to the National Board of Management the death of Mrs. Anna Hanson Dorsey, which occurred on Christmas Day. Mrs. Dorsey was in her eighty-first year. She was a devoted Daughter of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the mother of a former member of this Board, to whom I move a letter of condolence be written."

The Corresponding Secretary General was instructed to write the letter as above indicated.

Mrs. Brockett reported 15 deaths and 3 resignations in the National Society during the past month.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Seymour reported: Applications presented for membership, 522; applications on hand verified, awaiting dues, 54; applications on hand unverified, 43; badge permits issued, 162; ancestors verified last month, 565.

Mrs. Seymour announced that among these applicants for membership presented were those of three "real Daughters."

Report accepted.

The Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for these applicants.

Mrs. Draper moved that the resignations be accepted and the announcement of the deaths received with regret.

Mrs. Brockett requested that she might be supplied with additional clerical service.

Mrs. Nash moved: "That this be granted." Carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General asked for a suspension of the regular order of business for the purpose of permitting Miss Janet Richards, the chairman of a committee to petition Congress, to appear before the Board, in order to read a copy of a bill about to be presented to the United States Congress in behalf of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

It was moved and carried: "That Miss Richards be given an audience."

Miss Richards informed the Board that there had recently been a meeting of the committee appointed by the Continental Congress of 1896 to petition the United States Congress in regard to the adoption of a National Song, that the President General, Mrs. Stevenson, had acted as chairman ex-officio of this meeting, and had requested that the matter be reported to the National Board of Management before going to the United States Congress.

Miss Richards then read the following:

"Bill presented by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to declare the "Star Spangled Banner" to be the National Patriotic Song of the United States.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled: That the patriotic song entitled the "Star Spangled Banner, written by Francis Scott Key, while detained a prisoner by the British during the battle of North Point, September 12, 1814, in commemoration of the failure of the British in that battle and in glorification of the fact that despite their transient triumph of the evening, the sun rose on the morning of the 13th disclosing the proud fact that 'Our Flag was still there,' and in view of the eminent fitness of the song, either in time of war or peace, to stand for and represent the best expression of American patriotic sentiment, be hereinafter known as, and acknowledged to be the 'National Patriotic Song of the United States of America.'"

(Signed)

JANET E. HOSMER RICHARDS,

Chairman of Committee appointed by Continental Congress, D. A. R., 1896, to petition the United States Congress as above.

Miss Richards stated that an objection had been raised against ignoring "America," and in order to obviate this omission, it had been suggested that it would be well to memorialize Congress to adopt the "Star Spangled Banner" as the National Patriotic *Song*, and "America" as the National Patriotic *Hymn*.

Mrs. Dickins objected to recognizing "America" as the National Hymn, inasmuch as it would be confusing, and might appear that there were *two* National Hymns.

It was decided to omit the mention of "America" and simply to present the petition to the United States Congress for the adoption of the "Star Spangled Banner" as the National Patriotic Song of the United States of America.

Miss Richards thanked the Board for their courteous interest and attention, and withdrew, requesting that all the ladies should use their influence to secure the passage of this bill during the present session of Congress.

The Recording Secretary General announced the death of Mr. Samuel H. Kerfoot, the husband of the State Regent of Illinois, and the appoint-

ment by the President General of a committee to draft resolutions of sympathy to be sent to Mrs. Kerfoot. The committee was composed of Mrs. Brackett, chairman; Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Henry, and Mrs. Dickens.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Appointments of Chapter Regents by State Regents have been made as follows: Mrs. Cora D. Rohland, Alton, Illinois; Mrs. Missouri Bliss Morrison, Erie County, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Helen Fillmore Newman, Watkins, New York; Mrs. Nora G. Rice, Gardiner, Maine; Mrs. Elizabeth D. Milliken, Cherryfield, Maine; Mrs. Elizabeth L. Chandler, Machias, Maine; Mrs. Mary J. Smith Moore, Haddenfield, New Jersey; Mrs. Sarah M. Lounsbury, Fargo, North Dakota; Mrs. Frances Lawton Dunham De Pere, Brown, Wisconsin; Mrs. Helen N. Perry, Reedsbury, Wisconsin; Mrs. Mary W. Cogswell, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Miss Isabel Patterson, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Miss Cora H. H. Pittman, Keokuk, Iowa.

I am informed of the organization of the following Chapters: "Ethan Allen" Chapter, Middlebury, Vermont, organized December 16, 1896; "Heber Allen" Chapter, Poultney, Vermont, organized December 19, 1896; "Nathaniel Greene" Chapter, Greenville, South Carolina, organized November 12, 1896; "Buntin" Chapter, Pembroke, New Hampshire, organized December 5, 1896; "The Old South" Chapter, Boston, Massachusetts.

Twelve members of the National Society desire to form a third Chapter in New York City, and ask permission of the National Board.

Twelve or more members, residing in Newport, Kentucky, ask permission to form a second Chapter, to be known as the "Rebecca Bryan Boone" Chapter. Also, a request from Miss Alden, Troy, New York, that a Chapter may be organized to be known as the "Troy" Chapter.

I would appoint Mrs. Mary Reeve Sprinkle as State Regent of North Carolina, she having resigned the office of Chapter Regent in Charlotte, North Carolina.

I desire to state that Mrs. Mary A. Dickinson declined the Chapter Regency of Romeo, Michigan, and Mrs. Helen Noble Metcalf that of Battle Creek, Michigan.

I have been requested to ask the views of the members of the Board in regard to the return of commissions, when a Regent who has held one for over a year and has failed to gather in a single member is permitted to resign.

I would also report that a check for \$13.50 was sent to me by Wright, Tyndale & Van Roden, of Philadelphia, for the purchase of a china cabinet, which has been done.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

JENNIE FRANKLIN HICHBORN,
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL: The Treasurer General asked permission to read simply the headings of this report, which was granted. Report accepted.

At the conclusion of this report Dr. McGee inquired of the Treasurer General if the Committee on Revision of the Constitution of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution had ever asked the Treasurer General whether the expenses of the National Society could be met on an income of fifty cents, instead of one dollar for each member.

The Treasurer General replied that she had never received any communication from the committee on the subject.

Dr. McGee also inquired if the Treasurer General would supply the Board with information in regard to this point, to which the Treasurer General assented.

The Historian General requested that her report might be deferred until to-morrow, when the Lineage Book, just published, would be presented for the inspection of the Board. This was granted.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL: From the "Dial Rock" Chapter, of Pittston, Pennsylvania, we have received several printed pamphlets, which include historical papers read before that Chapter, and the proceedings of the Wyoming Commemorative Association during the last few years, the latter containing many interesting historical addresses.

Respectfully submitted,

FEDORA I. WILBUR,
Assistant Historian General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL: The books received during the month have been: Ellet's "Women of the Revolution" (3 vols.), purchased; "Jenning's Bristol's Centennial Celebration, 1855," from the Katharine Gaylord Chapter, Bristol, Connecticut; Jordan's "Military Hospitals at Bethlehem and Lititz, Pennsylvania, in the Revolution" (exchange); Zieber's "Heraldry in America," from the author; "A Collection of Memorials of Quakers," from Mrs. Deborah M. Creswell, of Pennsylvania; "Loan Exhibition Catalogue," from the Swe-kat-si Chapter, of Ogdensburg, New York; Walker's "Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Corner Stone of the Capitol," from Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson; Breck's "Historical Sketch of Continental Paper Money," from Mrs. C. H. Slocomb; Ford's "The True Washington," from J. B. Lippincott & Co.; Stockton's "Stories of New Jersey," from American Book Company; Harris's "Stories of Georgia," from American Book Company; Kinkead's "History of Kentucky," from American Book Company; "Charter, Constitution and Rules of the General Society of the War of 1812," from Mrs. K. K. Henry; "Society of Colonial Wars, Year Book, 1894," from Mrs. K. K. Henry; "Sons of the American Revolution, Maryland Society, Year Book, 1893," from Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith; "William and Mary College Quarterly," set of four volumes (exchange); odd numbers of Maga-

zines, from Mrs. Henry, Miss Miller, Mrs. A. S. Hubbard, Mrs. C. C. Nichols, and Mrs. M. S. Clark, thus completing files of the "Spirit of '76," the Colonial Magazine and a duplicate set of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The very valuable gift of Mr. Roberdeau Buchanan of a set of the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography to 1894 has been bound, as have a few other completed volumes of Magazines.

There have also been received sets of the American State Papers (35 volumes) and of Force's "American Archives," except one, which we already have (8 vols.). Also, "Revolutionary Pensioners in the Sixth Census."

The last named works (44 volumes) are of great importance to the library, and were obtained (by my personal solicitations) from the Superintendent of Public Documents. I would suggest a special vote of thanks to him from the Board. I note incidentally that the market value of these books is \$100.

There are some unused duplicates in the library, and as the officers need a second volume of Heitman, I would suggest that it be obtained by exchange.

When the office of librarian was created last year there was no professional librarian available to fill it. Indeed, there is not in Washington any graduate of a library school, except such as have regular employment, and they would not be willing to give their professional services to the Daughters free. It should be remembered in this connection that the librarian's profession is one in which the supply of expert workers hardly equals the demand.

The duties of your Librarian General fall naturally into two classes, the first of which is the acquisition of books and writing of reviews for the AMERICAN MONTHLY. The requisites for this are a general knowledge of books and methods of publication of literary work and bibliographic studies, and especially of where to seek for works on American history. Of my work in this direction my monthly reports have spoken. The second class of duties are those of a strictly technical character, viz: the accessioning and cataloguing of the library, which demand expert knowledge for their performance. So long as the library contained so few books that its users could immediately familiarize themselves with each volume there was no demand for a catalogue. Now it has become an urgent necessity. The accessioning I can easily do, and for months past I have occupied such hours as I could in studying the art of cataloguing and in practicing on our books. Unfortunately I find that I shall not be able to complete the catalogue during my term of office, and since, like the other officers, I am anxious to clear my desk before leaving it, I am obliged to ask that I be authorized to employ such assistance as may be necessary. This is my first request of the kind, since I have hoped and believed that I could accomplish all my work, even the technical part, without help. But the character of our library makes it an

exceedingly difficult one to handle, and for a novice a catalogue is full of pitfalls and chances of error.

It is impossible to state in advance the amount necessary but my needs for the whole year will be less than the hire of one clerk for one month. I cannot forebear to add that I had an expert make a rough estimate of the value of the books received since last February and the sum is about \$1,000.

The book cases available for the library are now filled.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE, M. D.

Mrs. Brockett moved that the Librarian General be allowed to exchange duplicates in the library on such books of reference as are required. Carried.

The Librarian General was authorized by the Board to secure the assistance necessary in her work of cataloguing.

Mrs. Dickens moved: "That the Administration Committee be authorized to purchase another book case." Carried.

It was moved and unanimously carried that the report be accepted, with thanks for the valuable services of the Librarian General.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: The regular meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Tuesday, January 5, at 10 o'clock a. m., Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, in the chair.

Members present: Mrs. Hichborn, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Keim, and Mrs. Main.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter in regard to the representation of Chapters at the Continental Congress, asking if an alternate elected by one Chapter, and not being needed by that Chapter, on account of the delegate being present, can be appointed by the Regent of that State to represent a Chapter which has no delegate present.

It was decided not to open this question, but adhere strictly to the ruling on this point as given at a recent meeting of the National Board of Management, viz: that a Chapter can only be represented by one who is a member of that Chapter.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter addressed to the President General from a Chapter, concerning the transference of members from one Chapter to another, in which the word "dismissed" was used in the form of transfer enclosed in the letter; also, the statement that \$1.00 was the charge made for the copying of application papers for a member desiring to be transferred to another Chapter.

The Corresponding Secretary General was instructed to reply to this lady, that the charge for the copying of these papers should not exceed 25 cents, this being the price fixed by the National Board of Management; also, that the word "dismissed" should be changed to "transferred."

Letters were read by the Corresponding Secretary General and the Treasurer General in regard to the resignation of members from Chapters, as to the time when such resignations should take effect. After

some discussion, Mrs. Draper offered the following resolution, which was accepted by the committee, to govern all such cases: "When a member sends in her resignation to a Chapter, it takes effect from the date of writing."

The chairman read a letter from a lady inquiring as to her eligibility to be elected an officer of a certain Chapter before having resigned her position in the Chapter she had previously joined.

The Chair ruled that a lady cannot continue her connection with one Chapter at the same time that she is organizing another Chapter.

The Recording Secretary General was instructed to inform this lady of this ruling, which was made in accordance with article IV., section 6, of the by-laws.

Mrs. Hichborn read a letter from a State Regent, making inquiry as to whether a Chapter commission shall be retained by a Chapter Regent who has been unable to accomplish anything in the way of organization of Chapters.

It was decided to refer this inquiry to the National Board of Management.

Respectfully submitted
(Signed)

ROSE F. BRACKETT,
Chairman,
CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

The recommendations of the Executive Committee were taken up in their order.

1. The representation of Chapters at the Continental Congress by members of other Chapters.

Mrs. Hill spoke in favor of this representation, but the former ruling of the National Board of Management was sustained.

2. Concerning the transference of members from one Chapter to another.

Mrs. Foote moved: "That the ruling of the Executive Committee in regard to the use of the word 'transfer' and the price for copy of papers be accepted." Sustained.

Mrs. Dickins moved: "That the ruling of the Executive Committee in regard to the time when the resignations of members from Chapters shall take effect be accepted by the Board." Carried.

4. In regard to the return of Chapter commissions by Chapter Regents who have been unable to effect any organizations, Miss Johnston moved: "That each Chapter Regent be permitted to retain her commission, as after the expiration of office it becomes personal property and is not official." This was carried, a rising vote being taken.

Mrs. Draper moved: "That hereafter the words 'for one year from date' be added to each Chapter Regent's commission." Carried.

It was moved and carried that the report of the Executive Committee be accepted.

The AUDITING COMMITTEE stated that they had no report to offer.

REPORT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY RELICS COMMITTEE was given as follows: The Committee on Revolutionary Relics reports that they have deposited at the National Museum, on December 20 a small glass stand, containing a silver tea strainer, belonging to Mildred Washington; a letter from General Woodford to his wife, dated 1775; a shirt and mitten; a portion of the christening attire of the son of General Woodford, of colonial fame, worn 132 years ago; also, two candles from Yorktown, enveloped in the same paper in which they were received as a gift from General Lafayette to an ancestor of the donor, Roberdeau Buchanan.

(Signed)

SUE VIRGINIA FIELD, *Chairman*,
MARY SAWYER FOOTE.

January 7, 1897.

Memorandum of relics presented to the Society through the committee, January 5, 1897: A punch bowl of India ware, belonging to Colonel Robert Hanson Harrison, aid-de-camp and private secretary to General Washington. The bowl was bequeathed to the Society by the late Mrs. Elizabeth Sinclair P. Jones, and is now delivered by her son, Nicholas Jones.

Major John Coates Jones, aid to General Smallwood, married "Dorothy," the daughter of Colonel R. H. Harrison, and through this marriage the bowl belonged to Mrs. Elizabeth Sinclair P. Jones. Also a cup, over one hundred and fifty years old, is presented by Mrs. Stephen M. Field.

Report accepted.

The Recording Secretary General moved that these articles be accepted with thanks and suitable acknowledgments. Carried.

THE MAGAZINE COMMITTEE reported that the usual meeting was held, but that there was nothing to present this month.

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE,
Chairman.

Dr. McGee stated that owing to the inconvenience occasioned by the sending of mail to the officers of the National Society at their homes, she would suggest that the Editor of the Magazine be requested to insert in the Magazine, after the list of officers, a note to the effect that the personal addresses of officers are here given, but all official matter must be addressed to the rooms of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 902 F Street, and bear the official designation (not the name) of the officer addressed. This being put in the form of a motion, was carried.

THE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE announced that there was no report for this month.

The report of the Committee of Certificate Plate being called, the Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Dickson, of Georgia, chairman of this committee, regretting her inability to be present at the January meeting of the Board, and stating that she had received several beautiful designs for the new plate, and that she would call a meeting on Certificate Plate during the week of the Continental Congress.

The Recording Secretary General also read a telegram from Mrs. Avery, State Regent of Ohio, accepting the invitation extended by the Committee on Arrangements, in behalf of the National Board, to deliver the response of welcome to the address of the President General, at the Sixth Continental Congress, in place of Mrs. Morgan, who had been obliged to decline on account of ill health.

Also, a letter from Mr. Paul A. Steele, engrosser to the National Society was read, submitting schedule of rates for the engrossing of the various Daughters of the American Revolution documents.

It was moved and carried that these rates be accepted.

Moved to adjourn until ten o'clock Friday morning. Carried.

Adjourned meeting was called to order on Friday, at ten o'clock a. m., the President General Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, presiding.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chaplain General.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter from the "Milwaukee" Chapter, asking if it is necessary when Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution desire to unite officially for a special purpose, for example, in a petition to Congress, for those Chapters to lay the matter or petition before the National Society as a preliminary step.

On this point, Mrs. Brackett said: "*Madam President:* It would seem a very unwise course to have bills of any kind sent in without our knowing, at least, what is going on."

Dr. McGee moved: "That no bill shall be presented to the Congress of the United States on behalf of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution unless the text of said bill has been approved either by the Continental Congress or the National Board."

Seconded by Mrs. Brackett. Carried.

The letter from Mrs. Mathes, State Regent of Tennessee, on which action had been deferred, was again read by the Corresponding Secretary General.

It was decided that a place would be given on the programme at the Congress for invitations and announcements. The Corresponding Secretary General was instructed to inform Mrs. Mathes that the subject matter of her letter would take its place on the programme and request that it be sent in an official way from the Chapter.

A letter was read from the firm of Bailey, Banks & Biddle, of Philadelphia, in regard to designs for shields, etc.

Mrs. Brackett moved: "That no dealers be permitted to use the insignia of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, for purposes of jewelry or shields without the consent of the National Board of Management or the official jewelers and stationers of the National Society." Carried.

It was announced that Mrs. Pope, of Kentucky, had resigned from the Committee on Continental Hall.

Also an acknowledgment from the Regent of the "Dorothy Ripley" Chapter of a Souvenir Spoon for one of its members.

THE REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL was presented by submitting to the Board the newly published volume of the Lineage Book.

The Historian General said: "Madam President, in the preparation of this book I have endeavored to keep within certain limitations; I have been obliged to study economy as well as beauty. There are 364 more names in the second volume than in the first, and there are 182 more than there will be in any subsequent volume.

The President General said: "An officer who does such work and does it so splendidly, requires more than a passing notice. We have reason to be very thankful to our Historian General."

It was moved: "That this report be accepted with thanks." Carried.

Dr. McGee spoke in regard to the cataloguing of the books of the library, and asked for permission to have this done after five o'clock, as she can engage no person who can do the work previous to that hour.

Mrs. Buchanan moved: "That the Librarian General be allowed the privilege of having official clerical work done in Room 58, after 5 o'clock p. m." Carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, in reply to a communication sent by the Recording Secretary General, in accordance with instructions of the Board, to ascertain if the Daughters of the Revolution Society had taken any official action upon the conference on union. The letter stated that no action had been taken up to date.

The report of the Finance Committee was requested.

In the absence of the chairman, Mrs. Brackett stated that there was nothing to report but the reading over of the bills, which were submitted at the last meeting of the Executive Committee.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.—*Madam President*: The following orders for printing have been given during the month of December:

Fifty Chapter Regents' commissions, for Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; 300 certificates of membership, for use of Registrars General; 500 postals, for Business Manager of Magazine.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

HARRIET D. MITCHELL,
Chairman.

CAROLINE R. NASH,
KATE K. HENRY,
LYLIA M. P. BUCHANAN.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Dickins moved: "That one thousand additional copies of the report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution be printed for distribution at the Congress, and that the title-page be, "Report of the Committee on Revision of Constitution of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution." Carried.

REPORT OF THE STATUTE BOOK COMMITTEE being called, the National Board of Management resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole

for hearing a digest of various reports containing resolutions and recommendations.

After taking necessary action upon these the committee rose and reported to the Board that the Statute Book was completed and ready for acceptance.

It was moved to adjourn until two o'clock p. m. Carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Pursuant to call, the meeting opened at two o'clock p. m., Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, First Vice-President General, in the chair.

Mrs. Seymour reported 20 additional applicants for admission to the National Society, whose papers had been passed upon.

Mrs. Brockett reported 7 additional names for admission to membership.

The Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for these applicants.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON CONTINENTAL HALL: By request of this committee the Board resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the hearing and consideration of this report.

At the close of an interesting conference the committee rose and reported to the Board a satisfactory report of the Sub-committee on Continental Hall.

Miss Johnston moved: "That the bill submitted by the Sub-Committee of the Committee on Continental Hall, with the suggestions of the Board, be approved." Carried.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That the Sub-Committee of Committee on Continental Hall, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, ask that they be allowed to have 2,500 copies of their memorial to the United States Congress printed." Carried.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS was presented.

In connection with this report, it was moved and carried that the sales during the Congress should take place at the rooms of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Bullock moved that the balconies be opened to the public, except the first three rows, which are to be reserved for the alternates.

The report of the Programme Committee was read and accepted.

The bids for printing were submitted and a selection made.

It was moved and carried that the report of the Committee on Arrangements be accepted. Carried.

It was moved to adjourn until Saturday morning at ten o'clock. Carried.

The meeting was called to order on Saturday, January 9, at ten o'clock a. m., the First Vice-President General, Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, presiding.

The Recording Secretary General read from the "Macon" Chapter, of Georgia, a proposed amendment to the constitution in regard to opening the Continental Congress on the 19th day of October, the anniversary

of the battle of Yorktown, instead of the 22d February ; also, the amendment from the "St. Louis" Chapter relating to the fees and dues of members.

Mrs. Dickins moved that these amendments be sent to the Continental Congress for its consideration, and made the following remarks :

"Amendments like this show two things : the first is, the great lack of the teaching of nationality. The Society seems to forget that each individual member is a member of the National Society before she becomes a member of a Chapter. She is a nerve, so to speak, a part of its essence. Without the individual, the Society could not exist.

"I find that in some localities they fail entirely to appreciate this fact. Last summer I attended a meeting of a Chapter when they received their charter. I spoke of their nationality. They did not know what that meant. I asked them if they had not a national number. They replied, 'Yes, there is a number in the corner of my paper,' but added that they did not think anything of that. Then the second lesson which they seem to have entirely forgotten is that the Chapters can lay their own dues. If the National Society is deprived of the right of saying \$2 shall be the national dues ; that one-half shall come to the Society and the other half go to the Chapter, why should it say what the Chapters shall have? Say nothing. Collect the \$2 for the National Society and ~~had~~ the Chapter take care of itself. The Chapters lay dues as they please ~~stand~~ and the members pay them, or they form other Chapters. It seems to me that these two facts are entirely neglected when such questions come before us."

Mrs. Boynton said : "It is often the fault of the Congress that the money is spent. They should be more careful in voting money. If this Society is going to lose sight of its national character it will soon go to pieces."

Mrs. Hill : "One argument that is usually made in favor of the reduction of dues is the comparison that is made between our Society and the Sons of the American Revolution. It should be remembered that ours is a national society and we have no State organizations. The initiation fees and annual dues vary for the Sons in different States, and they pay their State registrar a specified sum for every paper that is passed upon. Thus they pay a large proportion of money for their State society, and on that account a limited sum for the national society. They fail to realize that we have no State organizations."

Dr. McGee : "I should like to impress upon the Congress the fact that Congress is not the Congress of Chapters, but the representative of the National Society ; it is simply a legislative body of the National Society or acting body, and not a conference between Chapters."

Miss Wilbur : "Congress should remember that we endeavor to honor individuals in the Society, and our strength lies in binding them together, not in the radiating influence from the various Chapters."

The Treasurer General submitted the following statistics : The amount of the current fund November 1, 1895, was \$7,531.61 ; November 1, 1896, \$11,256.33, being an increase of \$3,724.72. The amount received for

dues alone for the year ending November 1, 1896, was \$13,924. If fifty cents had been received instead of one dollar, the amount would have been \$6,962, making a deficit for the year of \$3,237.28.

The expenses for the year ending November 1, 1896, have been \$17,491.37, of which \$10,032.29 are current expenses, making an average of \$836.02 per month for current expenses, or an average of \$1,457.61 per month for all expenses. The latter amount includes expenses of Congress, Magazine, Lineage Book, Directory, and various other items *ordered by the Congress*.

Mrs. Hill moved that Dr. McGee be authorized to write an article for the Magazine in regard to the expenditure of money, and incorporate these figures. Carried.

Mrs. Allen asked to amend the motion made by Mrs. Dickins in regard to referring the amendment offered by the "St. Louis" Chapter to the consideration of the Congress, by the following resolution: "That the Board does not feel that the amendment proposed is, at present, expedient."

Miss Johnston amended this amendment by omitting the words "at present." Carried as amended by a rising vote.

Mrs. Buchanan moved: "That the amendment proposed by the "Macon," Georgia, Chapter be approved." Motion lost.

Dr. McGee objected to the consideration of these amendments, stating that her objection was to any formal disapproval.

It was moved and carried to go into a Committee of the Whole.

After much discussion, the Committee of the Whole rose, reported progress, and it was moved to adjourn until two o'clock. Carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at two p. m., the First Vice-President General, Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, presiding.

Mrs. Dickins moved the reconsideration of the rejection by the Board of the amendment offered by Mrs. Shields. Carried as amended by Miss Johnston.

Dr. McGee moved to amend the amendment offered by the "St. Louis" Chapter by striking out $\frac{7}{8}$ and substituting \$1.25; striking out $\frac{3}{4}$ and substituting \$15.00; striking out \$1.25 and substituting \$1.75; striking out $\frac{1}{8}$ and substituting $\frac{3}{8}$.

This amendment to the amendment was accepted by the National Board of Management.

It was moved to reconsider the motion on the "Macon" Chapter. Carried.

Mrs. Boynton moved: "That the Board approve of the presentation of the matter of all offered amendments to the Congress." Carried.

The Recording Secretary General moved that there be a meeting of the National Board for the 25th of January. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General presented the matter of the "Albe-

marle " Chapter, stating the facts in regard to the two charters that had been held by this Chapter, as given by the Chapter officers, and asked the Board, owing to the peculiar circumstances connected therewith, to legalize the one dated June 4, 1892.

Mrs. Allen moved: "That the Board legalize the charter issued to the 'Albemarle' Chapter, of Charlottesville, Virginia, in June, 1892, with such additions as have been designated by the Recording Secretary General." Carried.

Mrs. Buchanan offered the following resolution: WHEREAS, It is important that all committee work ordered by the President General, or by the National Board of Management, shall be promptly and intelligently executed; *Resolved*, That when any member of a committee fails to attend the meetings of such committee, and shall fail to respond after three successive notices, in shall then be the duty of the chairman to report the fact to the National Board of Management, who shall take action in the matter." Carried.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the President General appoint a special committee of three to formulate resolutions for the government and guidance of committees, in accordance with the usage of the Board, the report to be made at the February meeting." Carried.

Mrs. Buchanan moved: "The Committee on Revolutionary Relics be requested to compile a list of all relics which have been donated to the National Society from October, 1890, to January, 1897, and report the same to the February Board meeting, together with the articles now in hand." Carried.

The Treasurer General asked permission to close the books on the 15th of February, as was usually done. This was granted. Also, requested permission for the purchase of a new cash book and another small table. The Recording Secretary General moved that these requests be complied with. Carried.

Mrs. Seymour presented the names of four applicants, and the Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for these persons.

The Board went into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of several matters. After rising and reporting progress to the Board it was moved and carried to adjourn until January 25.

(Signed) CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

SPECIAL MEETING.

A SPECIAL meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Monday, January 25.

The meeting was opened at ten o'clock a. m., the First Vice-President General, Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, presiding.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, at the opening of the session, the ladies joined with the presiding officer in the recitation of the Lord's prayer.

Members present: Mrs. Hichborn, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Buchanan; Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Draper, Miss Johnston, Miss Wilbur, Dr. McGee, Miss Miller.

The meeting having been called for the purpose of the admission of new members, previous to the Continental Congress, the reports of the Registrars General were first given.

Mrs. Seymour reported 305 applicants whose papers had been verified and were ready for acceptance by the National Board.

Mrs. Brockett reported 222 papers examined and approved, awaiting the action of the Board.

The names of these applicants being read, the Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for their admission to the National Society.

Mrs. Brockett requested of the Board permission to declare the numbers 811 and 1554 vacant, explaining the reason therefor.

It was moved and carried that these numbers be declared vacant.

Mrs. Draper requested that the number 6639 be given to Mrs. Kate E. Putman, explaining that the papers of this lady had not been filed at the proper time, and that this number was vacant and could be given her.

Mrs. Draper also explained to the Board the reason why these papers had been overlooked, the statement being perfectly satisfactory.

Mrs. Brockett also stated that in the search of papers bearing upon the settlement of the disputed claim to number 48, in which she was assisted by the Corresponding Secretary General, they had found a number of application papers which appeared somewhat irregular, citing that of a lady whose dues had been paid, but who, apparently, had not been properly elected by the National Society.

Mrs. Seymour moved that a committee be appointed to examine these papers belonging to the early days of the Society and report at the February meeting. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General asked for a ruling of the Board as to the State Regents being allowed to have alternates at the Continental Congress.

After some discussion on this subject, Dr. McGee moved: "That whereas the election of alternates for National Officers and State Regents is not provided for in our constitution and whereas the District laws do not permit voting by proxy (or appointment by alternates), therefore alternates for National Officers and State Regents are not permissible." Carried.

The matter of the Statute Book was brought up and Mrs. Nash moved "That fifty-five copies of the Statute Book be printed." Carried.

Mrs. Buchanan moved: "That the Statute Book be brought to the latest possible date." Carried.

Mrs. Brackett moved: "That the final report of the Statute Committee be deferred until the February meeting." Carried.

The chairman of the Committee on Statute Book moved: "That the printing of the Statute Book be referred to the chairman of the Printing Committee." Carried.

Miss Miller called the attention of the Board to the fact that the salaries of the clerks would soon be due, and desired to know if she, as chairman of the Finance Committee, would be authorized to approve the pay roll giving the Curator her salary for the full month during her illness.

Miss Johnston moved: "That the salary of the Curator be paid for this month." Carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter from Meriden, Connecticut, in regard to the eligibility of a young girl for admission to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, asking if the fact of her having been a member of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution would entitle her to admission to the National Society.

The Corresponding Secretary General was instructed to reply that new papers must be filed and this applicant enter the National Society in the regular order.

Also an invitation from the "Martha Washington" Chapter, of the District, to a meeting of that Chapter, to be held at the Riggs House, on January 26, 1897.

Also, a letter from John C. Nevins, of New York, asking permission to sell, during the Continental Congress, fac-similes of General Washington's sword.

The Corresponding Secretary General was instructed to answer in accordance with the action of the Board, that there will be no sales made at the Opera House during the time of the Congress.

The Chair spoke of the sum of money that was voted at the last meeting of the Board, to place in the hands of the House Committee, and requested that the amount should now be decided upon.

It was moved and seconded: "That \$25.00 be placed in the hands of the House Committee." Carried.

The programme for the Continental Congress was discussed, and the following resolutions were offered:

Mrs. Brackett moved: "That the Society of the Children of the American Revolution be given two hours on Monday, February 22, 1897, from two until four p. m." Carried.

Dr. McGee moved that the programme read: "Celebration of the Day, two to four, p. m., by the Children of the American Revolution" (See special programme). "Address of Mrs. Lothrop, President, National Society, Children of the American Revolution." Carried.

Miss Wilbur presented a request from the Music Committee.

Mrs. Brackett moved: "That the request of the chairman of the Music Committee be granted." Carried.

It was moved and carried to adjourn until two o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at two p. m., the First Vice-President General, Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, presiding.

The report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization was given, as follows:

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Appointments of Chapter Regents by State Regents have been made as follows: Miss Anna M. Whitwell, Fort Plain, New York; Mrs. Eliza Flora Marvin Bassett, Walton, New York; Mrs. Chas. Alden, Troy, New York; Mrs. Mary Adelia Ward, Belmont, New York; Mrs. Wm. B. Sloan, Oswego, New York; Mrs. Elizabeth D. Bell, Fort Worth, Texas; Mrs. Zella Kenyon Mix, Mishawaka, Indiana. The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization nominates Mrs. H. B. Judd for Chapter Regent of Honolulu, Hawaii, and Miss Mary Bell Scott Uda, in Naples, Italy.

Organization of Chapters: "Lycoming" Chapter in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, was organized December 9, 1896; "Hannah Caldwell" Chapter, in Davenport, Iowa; "William Ellery" Chapter, Newport, Rhode Island, October 27, 1896; "Phebe Greene Ward" Chapter, West-erly, Rhode Island, November 12, 1896; "Rebecca Bryan Boone" Chapter, Newport, Kentucky, January 9, 1897; "Burlington" Chapter, Iowa; "Baron Steuben" Chapter, Bath, New York, January 16, 1897.

The resignations of Mrs. Mary H. Gridley, Chapter Regent in Victor, Iowa, and Miss Lillian Cantrell Bay, in Hot Springs, Arkansas, have been received.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JENNIE FRANKLIN HICHBORN,
Vice-President General of Organization.

Mrs. Hichborn read a letter from a State Regent, inquiring if delegates to the Continental Congress must be instructed as to how they shall vote, and asked for instructions from the Board in replying to this letter.

The Board directed that the answer should state, substantially, that Chapters may instruct their delegates as to voting, &c., if they so desire, in which case it would be the duty of the delegate to so vote, even though contrary to her convictions.

Dr. McGee called the attention of the Board to the circular recently issued in regard to the amendments offered by the "St. Louis" Chapter and the Chapter at Macon, Georgia, stating that she considered there had been an error in the manner in which *her* amendment to the St. Louis amendment had been presented in these circulars. She asked permission of the Board to have another circular issued. This was granted.

Miss Wilbur offered to have these circulars mimeographed, which was accepted by the Board.

The Chair being requested to appoint a committee to go over the old application papers in the office, named the following: Mrs. Dennison, chairman; Mrs. Nash, and Miss Wilbur.

It was moved and carried to adjourn until February 4.

Respectfully submitted, CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General, N. S., D. A. R.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL, D. A. R.,

FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1897.

RECEIPTS.

Cash in bank January 1, 1897,	\$831 28
Initiation fees,	\$919 00
Annual dues (\$2,254, less \$107 refunded),	2,147 00
Stationery and blanks,	28 44
Interest on Government bonds,	30 00
Commission on Souvenir Spoons,	16 85
Lineage Book, Vol. I.	1 00
Directory,	8 50
Ribbon,	3 38

Magazine Account.

Received for December and January, . . . \$522 58

Paid.

Printing,	304 52
Engraving,	20 20
Salary of Editor,	83 33
Salary of Business Manager,	50 00
Stationery,	12 75
Binding one volume,	1 25
Incidental expenses,	18 03
	<u>490 08</u>

32 50

3,186 67

Total receipts, \$4,017 95

DISBURSEMENTS.

Lineage Book, Vol. II. and III.

Printing Vol. II.	\$638 00
Plates for Vol. II.	32 00
Postage,	15 00
Clerical services, compiling Vol. III.	120 00
	<u>\$805 00</u>
Less receipts,	20 50
	<u>\$784 50</u>
Souvenir Spoons to Daughters of Patriots,	16 70

Current Expenses.

Office rent,	\$100 00
Office expenses,	10 00
Engrossing 12 charters,	6 00
Engrossing 50 commissions,	5 00
Engrossing 897 certificates,	89 70
Stamping 23 boxes stationery,	9 20
Stationery,	5 16
2,000 postals for Registrars General,	12 25
2,000 notification cards,	7 50
Printing 50 commissions,	3 25
500 Postals for Curator,	6 50
Cash book,	7 50

Clerical Services.

Stenographer for President General,	20 00
Curator,	75 00
Stenographer,	75 00
Additional services for Recording Secretary General,	50 00
Clerical service for Registrars General,	105 00
Clerical service for Treasurer General,	78 50
Clerical service on card catalogue,	50 00
Clerical service on record books,	50 00
	<hr/> 503 50

Postage for State Regents.

Kansas,	4 90
South Carolina,	6 20
Pennsylvania,	7 25
Massachusetts,	8 50
Kentucky,	7 00
South Dakota,	5 00
	<hr/> 38 85

Postage and Incidentals for Active Officers.

Recording Secretary General,	\$10 00
Corresponding Secretary General,	15 00
Historian General,	5 00
Registrars General,	33 00
Treasurer General,	15 99
	<hr/> 78 99
	<hr/> 883 40

Expenses Incident to Sixth Continental Congress.

2,000 railroad circulars,	\$7 85	
Postage for same,	4 40	
Postage and incidentals for Chairman Programme Committee,	11 52	
Incidental expenses Chairman House Committee,	25 00	
Badges for Pages,	2 50	
		51 27
Rosettes (\$40, less receipts, \$28.80),	11 20	
		<hr/> 1,747 07
Cash in bank, February 1, 1897,		2,270 88
		<hr/>
		\$4,017 95

PERMANENT FUND.

Cash in bank, January 1, 1897,	\$1,805 42
Commission on insignia,	\$483 00
Interest on Government bonds,	20 00
Charter fees,	70 00

Life Membership Fees.

Mrs. F. H. Aldrich, through Continental Chapter (District of Columbia),	12 50
Mrs. George F. Aldrich, through Continental Chapter (District of Columbia),	12 50
Mrs. Mary O'H. Spring, through Pittsburg Chapter,	12 50
Mrs. Emma V. Adams, through Pittsburg Chapter,	12 50
Miss Matilda W. Denny, through Pittsburg Chapter,	12 50
Mrs. M. C. McKee, through New York City Chapter,	12 50
Mrs. Charles E. Longley, through Pawtucket Chapter,	12 50
Mrs. J. H. McBride, through Western Reserve Chapter,	12 50
Mrs. Charles H. Bond, through Paul Revere Chapter,	12 50
Mrs. Elizabeth R. Chester, through Phebe Greene Ward Chapter,	12 50
Mrs. George S. Hale, through Liberty Tree Chapter,	12 50
Miss Fannie Shaffenberg, through Chicago Chapter,	12 50

Mrs. William M. Knight, through Chicago Chapter,	12 50	
Miss Phebe L. Copp, through Heber Allen Chapter,	12 50	
Mrs. Herman L. Riggs, through Irondequoit Chapter,	12 50	
Mrs. Eliza S. M. Smith, through Nathan Hale Chapter,	12 50	
Mrs. de la Merllail, through Pittsburg Chapter,	12 50	
Miss Alice L. Scaife, through Pittsburg Chapter,	12 50	
Miss Lois E. Scaife, through Pittsburg Chapter,	12 50	
Mrs. Mary K. Leighton, Boston, Massachusetts,	25 00	
	<hr/>	262 50

*Contributions to Continental Hall**Fund since January 1, 1897.*

Nathaniel Massie Chapter, Ohio,	15 00
Nathan Hale Chapter, Minnesota,	10 00
Delaware County Chapter, Pennsylvania,	13 50
Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, Connecticut,	25 00
Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote, through Mary Washington Chapter, District of Columbia,	5 00

Through Chicago Chapter :

Mrs. J. T. Scammon,	50 00
Mrs. F. A. Pincheon,	10 00
Mrs. H. A. Bogardus,	5 00
Mrs. C. F. Trego,	5 00
Mrs. C. O. Goss,	1 00
Mrs. M. N. Burchard,	1 00
	<hr/>
	72 00

Dolly Madison Chapter, District of Columbia,	25 00
Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Washington, D. C.,	10 00
	<hr/>

175 50

1,011 00

Cash in bank February 1, 1897,	<hr/> 2,816 42
--	----------------

TOTAL ASSETS.

Current Fund.

Cash in bank,	\$2,771 88
Invested in United States Government bonds,	10,328 95
	<hr/>
	\$13,100 83

Permanent Fund.

Cash in bank,	\$ 2,816 42
Permanent investments, . . .	\$9,643 47
Less Johnson note redeemed, . . .	1,500 00
	<hr/> 8,143 47
	<hr/> 10,959 89
Total assets,	<hr/> \$24,060 72
Respectfully submitted,	BELL M. DRAPER,
February 4, 1897.	<i>Treasurer General.</i>

Since making up the report for January additional contributions to the Continental Hall Fund have been received as follows :

Mrs. S. V. White, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	\$25 00
Mohegan Chapter, N. Y.,	75 00
Green Mountain Chapter, Vermont,	50 00
Dolly Madison Chapter, District of Columbia,	40 00
And a life membership fee from Mrs. S. N. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa.,	25 00

Through a mistake of the copyist the "Johnson note" redeemed in June, 1896, was not deducted from the Permanent Investments in the October report, and this error has been repeated in successive reports until now, although the books show a complete record of the transaction.

ERRATA.

Page 212, volume VIII, after line 4, add : Freight and cartage on Magazine numbers, \$1.55 ; omitted from printed report.

Page 232, line 13, after "granted" add report accepted.



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No. 4

THE

AMERICAN MONTHLY

MAGAZINE

HISTORIC

PATRIOTIC

APRIL, 1897



EDITOR

MARY S. LOCKWOOD



PUBLISHED BY

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION

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No change can be made after the 18'h of any month in the address of the Magazine for the following month.

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American Monthly Magazine

VOL. X.

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL, 1897.

NO. 4

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Morning Session, Monday, February 22, 1897.

THE Sixth Continental Congress of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution convened in Washington, District of Columbia, at the Columbia Theater, corner of Twelfth and F streets, Monday, February 22, 1897.

Congress was called to order by Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, President General, at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by Chaplain General :

O God, most high, most holy, and most merciful, with lowly reverence we bow before thee, and invoke thy gracious presence and benediction. We pray that thou wilt hear our prayers and give ear unto our cry, for we are strangers with thee and sojourners as all our fathers were. We thank thee, O God, for all thy manifold blessings to us as a people and as individuals, and may we manifest our gratitude by acknowledging thee in all our ways, and by a cordial obedience to all thy commandments. Be thou our God, and may we rest under the shadow of thy wings. Fill our land with knowledge and righteousness, with peace and prosperity, and may the blessings of civil and religious liberty, which we enjoy, be extended over the whole earth, and be handed down to our children and to our children's children to the latest generation of time. May we learn more and more to cherish the relations which unite us as children of one father and citizens of one country, and may we continue to perpetuate the story of those who by their noble

service and heroic sacrifice struggled to achieve our independence. Although now numbered among the immortal dead, they still live enshrined in the hearts of those who love, honor, and cherish their memories with undying devotion. And unto thee, O God, be all the praise, honor, and glory for all the blessings of this life and for the gift of thy dear son Jesus Christ, who died that we may live, who hath taught us to say, "Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us, and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory forever." Amen.

Music, "The Star Spangled Banner," led by Madame Diaz Albertini, accompanied by the Marine Band.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME, BY MRS. ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
PRESIDENT GENERAL.

Ladies of the Sixth Continental Congress: Again it is my high privilege to extend to you, Daughters of the American Revolution, the cordial welcome which is ever yours, as year after year you gather in this city of national renown.

It was a matchless thought, and worthy of that little band of patriotic women, whose names are indissolubly associated with the organization of the National Society, that the Nation's capital should be the rallying place, and Washington's Birthday the time, for the daughters of revolutionary sires to commemorate the deeds of valor of their forbears.

To my home in the West I shall bear the sweetest recollection of my association with the National Organization; for it has been through it, that my highest meed of happiness, as well as of honor, has been attained. Nor can I forbear to speak in terms of highest praise of your National Board of Management. The monthly meetings of the Board have been marked by dignity, courtesy and adherence to parliamentary usages. The fullest and freest debate on every subject presented to the National Board of Management for consideration, has been encouraged. There have been marked differences of opinion; but "to differ is to think;" "there can be no animated

talk without dissent, and dissent should be disguised by the language of courtesy." Ladies, yours is a splendid Board, composed of splendid women. It will not be your good fortune ever to be served by a more able, faithful, and efficient Board. To the Board I desire to express my thanks for their forbearance and uniform courtesy during the year ; and further to express the pleasure it has given me to have been associated with them in this patriotic work. Again and again, since last we met, we have been reminded of the familiar quotation :

" We know that moons shall wane, and summer birds from far
Shall cross the sea : but who shall tell us when to look
For death ?"

But they are not dead, our loved ones—only gone a little while before ; for

" To live in hearts we leave behind, is not to die."

The growth of the National Society has been so phenomenal that it seemed hardly possible the record of the last Congress could be maintained. However, when we gathered around the table of our pleasant little office, on October 1st, it seemed as if an autumnal blast had shaken the genealogical trees, so great had been the increase in number during the summer months, which are usually the least active. At that time we received into full membership seven hundred members, among them such distinguished women as Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson. The increase within the year has been 6,006, the whole membership now being 18,229.

I deem it unnecessary to make any report, or offer any suggestions, regarding the general work of the office. Each of your national officers will, in turn, render an account of her stewardship. However, may I bespeak your thoughtful attention while I refer briefly to a matter which I trust has commended itself with especial interest to you during the year. I refer to the Continental Hall. The able chairman, with her efficient committee, has accomplished remarkable results when we take into consideration the financial conditions of the year and the difficulty of raising funds for any purpose. The name Continental Hall does not convey all that is meant by the ob-

ject of the building. The building implies vastly more. It is, in truth, to be a memorial hall, erected to perpetuate the memory of those who lost their lives in the successful effort to achieve independence. Should not Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill and Saratoga be represented in this building? Is there no memorial shaft to rear its stately head in memory of the martyr ship prisoners? Do not the brave men, who suffered untold agonies at Valley Forge during that memorable winter, call for recognition in this memorial house? Can Guilford Court House, Eutaw Springs, and King's Mountain remain unrecognized? Does not my own beloved State, Illinois, owe to the memory of George Rogers Clark a debt of gratitude she has never paid? And is Yorktown to be forgotten in this historic building?

Remember, it is not for your glory, or for the glory of the present generation, that this building is to be reared and to stand. It is not only for the convenience of your officers, and that your annual Congress may be held with ease and elegance within the spacious assembly room! Nor is it alone to contain the archives and treasures brought from time to time as heirlooms of bygone days. But it is to be forever an object lesson for your children, to teach them veneration for the patriotic dead, and that the recognition of their services should be commemorated in marble which will not perish. Yes, one and all will ask for recognition, and that marble building will yet tell how we revered the memory of our honored dead. Somewhere I have read that "no home can be attractive where women have no resources; and women can have no resources outside of domestic duties, unless educated to some art, or something calculated to draw out their energies and higher faculties, by which they win the respect and admiration not of men only, but of their own sex."

In this connection it gives me pleasure to refer to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, the official organ of the National Society. It is ably edited by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood. Its success has been extremely gratifying, as evinced by the increase in the number of subscribers. It has elicited this well merited compliment from an able jurist of Chicago, that "it is the best magazine of the kind in existence." From its pages

you gather not only the official report of the monthly meetings of the National Board of Management, but of all events of interest noted by the Chapters in the entire country, and interesting papers written by "Daughters," who knew not their gifts until developed through this medium. I most cordially bespeak for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE a more extended and liberal patronage and an ever-increasing subscription list.

The event which has, above all others, made the year notable, and given greatest satisfaction, is the one step taken towards the union of the two Societies, the Daughters of the Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution. While the thought and hope had been in the air, and manifest in several ways for many months, it did not take tangible form until March 5th, 1896, at a meeting of the National Board of Management, when it was moved that:

"WHEREAS, We have on several occasions received cordial greetings from the Daughters of the Revolution, and a union of that Society with ours has been suggested; therefore,

Resolved, That we express to the Daughters of the Revolution our willingness to appoint a Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for a conference with the Committee of the Daughters of the Revolution, regarding union, if they desire so to do." (Carried).

This suggestion was courteously declined, at a later day, by the Daughters of the Revolution.

Ladies, I have at this point inserted for publication, the resolution offered by Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, Regent of the Long Island Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, which led to the appointment of a conference committee by the President General, by the order of the National Board of Management.

On June 4th, 1896, at a meeting of the National Board of Management, a letter was read by Mrs. Main, Recording Secretary General, Daughters of the American Revolution, from Mrs. Holbrook, General Secretary of the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, dated May 30th, 1896, and signed by Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, Regent Long Island Society, Daughters of the Revolution. After a beautiful preamble, deprecating the two separate organizations, and expressing a desire for their union, under a single name, constitution and government, the following motion was passed;

"And to the furtherance of that union, in behalf of the Long Island Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, I hereby move the appointment, within twenty days, of a Consolidation Committee, with alternates, to consult with a similar Committee appointed by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and that the Secretary General of the Daughters of the Revolution be instructed to communicate with the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, transmitting a complete copy of these motions and preamble, asking the appointment of a similar committee in the addressed Society, and requesting the name of place and date, for a conference of these committees of said Societies, to discuss the proposed union, and means for its accomplishment, and the basis and terms upon which it should be made."

After the reading of this letter, Mrs. Brackett, First Vice-President General, Daughters of the American Revolution, moved :

"That the President General appoint a Committee to confer with a similar Committee of the Daughters of the Revolution, with a view to effect this union." [Carried.]

Ladies, can I tell you with what joy I entered upon the pleasant task of selecting that committee? The only trouble was, there was a limit to the number who might serve. I thought it wise to appoint from the National Board of Management, as the ladies of the Board represented the Congress, and were familiar with the details of the work. It gives me pleasure to report that the Consolidation Committees met in Washington on October 9, 1896. The committee of the Daughters of the Revolution was the guest of the National Board of Management. The meeting was most satisfactory in its spirit, and while no official results could follow this informal conference, it was a grand move in the right direction. I take the liberty of quoting from Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, who said: "It is not a business transaction, nor a trade, nor a joining for any low purpose; but it is a high treaty, as may be between nations, each accepting the other in perfect confidence." Ladies, to this strong appeal, may I add: In union there is power, strength, progress, and dignity. And may the day soon dawn when the patriotic women of this Nation will be known as a national organization, with one name, as they have but one purpose. Then, with Longfellow, we may sing :

" Out of the shadow of night
The world moves into light.
It is daybreak everywhere."

In this nineteenth century which, has been called "Woman's Century," it may be well to consider for a moment where the women of this country stand. A noted French writer has said: "Every nation forms its own conception of woman. With the French, woman is an ideal, embodying every exquisite detail of civilization. The Spaniard still thinks her the Madonna of his shrine. In Italy she is a garden flower. We all know the naive complaint of the Arabian girl about her husband—'Before marriage he used to kiss my foot prints, but now he harnesses me with the ass to the plow, and makes me work.'"

"The Englishman, the predecessor of the American, saw in woman, above all else, the mother of his children, the queen of his home." But what does the same writer say of the women of the United States? "If to-day the American Union is one of the leading countries of the world, this is owing, to a great extent, to the American woman, who was, and who is still, an important factor in its astonishing prosperity. The United States are indebted to her for having kept in their religious faith a principle of vitality which the Pilgrim Fathers brought over to America. She has been a successful toiler in the task first set before her. She has maintained that which she created, and has extended and enlarged it by church and school. In the devotion of which she is the object, in the homage which man pays to her, there is something higher and far better than what the charms of her sex inspire; for there is in them the instinctive recognition of a great and healthful influence that has been nobly used." Ladies, in this description do you recognize yourselves? "Simultaneously there appeared on American soil two distinct types of women, differing in condition, but not in origin. In our day these two types are united. From this union has sprung the American woman as we know her to-day. In the War of the American Revolution the Northern woman offered resistance, but the Southern woman never showed lack of courage or resolution. Patriotic during the entire period, woman's influence told when at last Independence brought peace." Now can you measure, ladies, the opportunities that are before you, and the great and grand field upon which your efforts may be expended in the United States, with its vast area and its immense population?

We can hardly conceive the extent and power of the Anglo-Saxon race, except by comparison. Dr. Strong, in his interesting book, "The New Era," draws some very striking illustrations which will lead to the point to which I shall call your attention. He says: "A hasty comparison of the leading characteristics of the three great races of antiquity with those of the Anglo-Saxon, indicate somewhat of the mission of the latter. Let us also compare, very briefly, the homes of these several races. That of the Hebrew was about the size of the State of New Hampshire. That of the Greeks was not as large as the State of Maine. That of the Romans was smaller than the State of Montana. The home of the Anglo-Saxons has served well its purpose in the past; but it too is small, and is outgrown. The home of this great race of the future must be that which Professor Bryce called "The Land of the Future." Scattered as is this race over the earth, more than one half its members are already found in the United States. And more and more will this land become the center of its influence and the seat of its power. "North America, the future home of this great race is twice as large as all Europe, and is capable of sustaining the present population of the globe. Such a country with its resources fully developed, such members, heterogeneous in their civilizations, such a race, thrice fitted to prepare the way for the full coming of the kingdom must, under God, control the world's future."

I wonder, Daughters of the American Revolution, if in all its fullness and grandeur, its scope and power, we as American women grasp the immense possibilities of our influence in these earnest days. If indeed in the United States "woman is queen," and if "women mould the future as mothers and govern the present as wives," then, from her exalted place as wife, mother, daughter, friend, let her lead "in whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report." When this great hour shall come to the women of the United States then, in the words of one of America's gifted orators, "In the great procession of nations, in the great march of humanity we hold our place." [A pplause].

The response to this address was then given by Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, State Regent of Ohio.

RESPONSE BY MRS. ELROY M. AVERY.

Madam President: To me has fallen the happy lot of responding, in behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution to your words of cordial welcome. In their name, and at their request, I extend to you our earnest thanks for all that you have done for our noble Order. We know that many times difficulties and perplexities have surrounded you, but we also know that with dignity and courtesy you have met and conquered them all. The Daughters of the American Revolution are proud of their President General. Through you, I also extend our thanks to the Board of Management for their wise and efficient government. To them have been presented many bewildering questions, of them has been expected much, and they have not failed us. Wise in counsel, just in decision, zealous in carrying out wise plans, the Board of Management merits and has our heartfelt thanks.

You have fitly said that the Nation's capitol is ours. As our Nation has a worthy memorial built on a hill that all the peoples of the world may see and admire, as there each winter the representatives of a great Nation meet and plan for a great country's good, so it seems wise and just that the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution should have a capitol where *our* representatives shall meet each winter to plan for *our* organization. As the National Congress and its capitol stand like beacon lights for the nations of the world, so it seems fitting that *our* Continental Congress and *our* Memorial Hall should stand as bright lights among all other patriotic societies. Nothing is too good for us.

We number more than all the other American hereditary patriotic societies together, we are stronger financially, we have done greater service, because we were organized on national lines, thanks to the little body of brave women who builded better than they knew. By all means let us have a national capitol, American in design, American in workmanship, from turret to foundation stone, American—a monument to the past, a help to the future. If the unexpended balance in our treas-

ury is turned over to the Continental Hall Committee on each 22d of February the dream will soon become a reality. In this connection let us not forget our national university.

We hear, with pleasure, what you report in regard to a union between the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the Revolution. In union there is strength. Let us welcome them. Let us become one and continue inseparable.

I stand to-day as the representative of eighteen thousand brave and loyal women. Hither they have sent their delegates from all over the broad land. From the sunny Southland they have come, they whose sires spake for freedom in the old Virginia House of Burgesses, wandered with Marion through southern everglades, and fought with Jasper behind the gray walls of old Fort Moultrie. They are here from New England, they whose forefathers fell on Fort Griswold's bloody height, who tintured the waters of Boston Harbor so that the salt spray still keeps its Hyson flavor, who took the flint-lock from over the mantle place, the powder from the meeting house, and the blessing from the minister, and marched on many an alarm to die for freedom. And not the living only, but also the immortal dead. From "Ti" and Stone Arabia, from Brandywine and Germantown, from Trenton and from Princeton's plain, from hospital and prison and prison ship, from the blood-stained snows of Valley Forge and the crimson-dyed field of Saratoga, from King's Mountain and the Cowpens, from the ocean grave of the immortal "Bon Homme Richard" and ever-glorious Yorktown; from, lo, a thousand fields, the immortals come to-day. On this, his natal day, and in this city, consecrated by his loving care and honored by his name, our ancestral ten thousand come to salute their chief. In their descendants they still live. From such heroic fathers of the American Revolution to these their worthy Daughters I bring you now a fond and universal benediction, and the charge that you guard well the heritage bought with their blood.

But, Madam President, the land our fathers gave us has stretched beyond the Alleghenies. Each morning the children of the public schools by Erie's stormy shore salute the flag and repeat this pledge: "I pledge allegiance to my

flag and the republic for which it stands ; one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." From the great north-west, where the Father of Waters begins, a tiny rivulet, to where it meets the gulf, a mighty stream, are found the loyalty and the bravery of the men of '76. From where flows the mighty Oregon, from the sunset's Golden Gate, from North and South, from East and West, the representatives of the Daughters of the American Revolution, descendants of brave men and noble women, are here, Madame President, behold them.

We are here with one thought, one hope, one ambition, the best interests of this organization to which we belong. Honest differences of opinion there will be. Woe comes to a people which has no opinions. We realize that this is a momentous week, that it rests with us to determine whether our's is a rising or a setting sun. May no unworthy or selfish motive enter into our discussions ; earnestly, wisely, prudently may we try to settle each difficult point, and may God bless our deliberations.

Madame President and Daughters of the American Revolution, let us not for one moment forget that

"My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee we sing." [Applause.]

Music, Columbian anthem, solo sung by Mr. Emory Wilson, chorus by the audience.

Gen. A. W. Greely, President of the Sons of the American Revolution, made an address in behalf of that Order, and on account of the illness of Hon. John Goode, of Virginia, spoke also for the "Sons of the Revolution."

Madam President:—Since I had the honor to address the Second Congress, D. A. R., your association has demonstrated by its phenomenal growth that the women of this age are not inferior to their great greatgrandmothers of 1776, either in fanning the flame of American patriotism or in transforming its spirit into material form for the good of their generation.

It is a happy inspiration that gathers in this Capital City of the Nation on the natal day of the greatest of Americans, a Congress of the representative women of America assembled to do their part in keeping alive forever the fire of patriotism in the hearts of our countrymen.

Time and again is heard the expression of a doubt as to the need and wisdom of such an association. It is to be feared that those who ask do not realize that in the past thirty years there has been wrought a silent but complete revolution of the social fabric of the world.

This revolution has turned into new channels resistless social forces, has modified astonishingly the thoughts and purposes of the people, and in so doing has replaced individualism by association. The nature of this revolution excites solicitude among those who wish well to civilization, and hopes among those who wish to overturn it. Is its outcome to be emancipation from ecclesiasticism, the enthronement of communism, or the culmination of a liberty-loving democracy?

Whatever it may mean this new Order has come to stay; its influence dominates and civilization is in its hands. What will the leaders do with it? The spirit of democracy first permeated ecclesiasticism; later, politics; now it is sociological.

With changing motives have come altered methods. As the thoughtful are forced to admit, it is now the Union, and not the individual State. It is now not the employer, but the corporation; not the voter, but the ward committee; it is not the Presidential elector, but the convention; not the common carrier, but the railway; not the dealer, but the trust.

In all this evolution personal influence and personal prestige, which did so much in the early days of this Republic, have steadily given way to organizations, which now are as tyrannical in sway and efficient in action as they are potent for good or evil in the community.

These organizations have sprung into existence almost exclusively for what we call materialistic purposes. That which is just, honest, truthful or patriotic, concerns but incidentally their line of action. The code law shows the truth of this statement. Yesterday it was a law against trusts, to-day it is against adulteration of some of the indispensable food articles, to-morrow it will be against some one of the protean forms of greed, cruelty or injustice on the part of associations that act for industrial, political or social purposes.

Is it strange that under such changed conditions there have been upheavals in the moral and religious life of the present day; that there has been a decay of faith, a drifting into materialism, a tendency to defer to public opinion rather than to private conscience, to prefer economic to moral considerations, to believe in a scientific agnosticism and not in a living God?

All this time the doers of good have not been utterly idle, for they too have organized associations of moral and religious import. In no day have institutions of charity and relief been more numerous or efficient. But very largely it must be said, they serve to mitigate social evils that flow from the policies, actions and results of the materialistic association to which I have alluded. Both classes of institutions have wrought wonders on the virgin soil, boundless resources and receptive inhabitants of America, but if we would transmit to our children's children a higher and

better civilization we must devote our energies to constructive and fundamental bases, rather than to repairing a structure that is being undermined.

It is therefore most meet that the thoughtful classes should supplement the organizations for gain, for proselyting, for charity, by one that contemplates a love of country, an interest in liberty, an inspiration to keep in the forefront of the world our own country as the exemplar of intelligent, sympathetic and God-fearing democracy.

For such a high purpose your Society stands in the front rank, for whatever may be said of schools and colleges we know that what the women of the country preach and live up to will be the potent force in the future.

Among the most important work to be done is the cultivation of an earnest, practical spirit of true Americanism. Americanism means first an appreciation and application of the principles of freedom as regulated by law, of that civic condition where the liberty of one man ends where the liberty of another citizen begins. It means the considering of social problems from the standpoint of the good, which cannot prosper when any section of our great country, or any class of its citizens, suffers from legislation that is obviously and markedly discriminating.

Americanism does not mean hostility to sturdy emigrants, whose physical vigor and strong intellectuality have contributed so largely to the wealth of the United States. These men, American in idea, purpose and action, whose manhood outgrew the slow evolution of freedom in their natal country, merit recognition as an element that stimulates patriotism.

More fortunate than they are you women, daughters of the American Revolution, in the wealth of heredity that has come to you from freedom-loving revolutionary ancestors, but remember that with higher opportunities come inevitably higher duties.

It is for you to feel the truth of the saying that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and so not only preach patriotism and good citizenship, but act it in your daily lives.

To stimulate American patriotism there was evident need of organizations, since thus only can any problem of a national character be solved or attacked. Great responsibilities rest on you women, for the problems which you must solve are such as demand the highest ability, the closest application, and the utmost devotion on the part of officers and members. But the wisest counsels and best plans come to naught without individual action. How far the great patriotic societies of to-day shall succeed depends on how much in earnest are the individual women and men who constitute them. What thou lovest, thou livest, says the poet.

In seeking for some historical character, which may serve as a model for present and future emulation, the thoughts of every one turn to-day to George Washington, whose ability, purity, and nobility of character

stand to-day unimpeached after the searching criticism of the past twenty years. No other personality in history, once surrounded by a heroic and poetic glow, has ever lost so small a moiety of dignity and honor through detailed study.

The incidents of his private life and the records of his daily doings have only served as welcome shadows and lights, needful to mark him as one touched lightly with human frailties and weaknesses.

Shall not the tenor of this man's life, domesticity, as a neighbor, as a citizen, as soldier, statesman and president be a stimulus to us and to all who come after.

As he dealt justly and well with slave labor under its limitations amid rigid class conditions, can we not hope to rise like him steadily to higher levels in dealing with free labor favored by educational and religious advantages.

He was quick to see the right method of aiding the shiftless, vicious and dissipated on a small scale. Shall we not feel confident that the just debt which the industrial and commercial chiefs of our phenomenal city enterprises owe to those who labor by hand shall also be paid in other forms and methods than which pauperizes the private or public charity of the honest workmen and deteriorates even the idler.

Industry, method, application were personal virtues that we should emulate. Never submitting to chicanery or bad service, he rigidly insisted that contracts should be filled and afterward invariably made such concessions as equity and mercy demanded.

Would not similar devotion of all good men and women to their domestic, local, State and national affairs work wondrous improvements in American life.

As I have said elsewhere, let us inculcate in the minds of American youth the importance of will-power and right aspirations to the complete development of the individual. In this respect the evolution of the man George Washington is most suggestive.

For money his indomitable will sacrificed to the exigencies of harsh life and uncongenial surroundings, the pleasures of home life. Later, his noble nature valued gold only as a means of serving his country, of alleviating suffering and of extending charity.

Rising in an aristocratic community to the apex of its social system, he unhesitatingly ventured his standing and fortune in order to ensure civic and religious liberty to all grades of society. Brutality and cruelty marked the contests of his early career; in his mature years he was one of the most humane warriors of any age.

The curse of slavery imposed on him traffic in human lives; later he rose above race prejudices of his time, and in his individual action forestalled by sixty years that inevitable goal of individual freedom, which futurity deferred for America to another century.

His irreligious surroundings and youthful habits were such as have sapped the character of thousands. Yet he came to recognize that his

own evolutionary processes were no safe guides to humanity, and that the only sure road is that pointed out by religious faith and assimilated action, through the by-paths of sobriety, industry, charity and right living.

Experts may question the superiority of Washington as a general, or the entire wisdom of his policy when President. But there is only one standard by which the world measures an individual, and it is certain that, so long as equity, honesty and charity are deemed the highest attributes of human nature, so long will the man George Washington remain at the apex of American manhood. [Applause.]

ADDRESS BY MRS. HENRY SANGER SNOW, PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY
OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

"It gives me pleasure in response to your courteous invitation to be with you to-day and to bring you the cordial greetings of your sister Society, which I have the honor to represent. With the same objects as those for which your own Society is organized and with the same broad field of action, it is but natural that we should maintain an active interest in your proceedings and in your welfare; not the interest of a competitor, still less of an adversary, but rather of a co-laborer in the patriotic field, who would gladly emulate all your honorable achievements. From the Daughters of the Revolution, therefore, I bring you heartiest greetings and the best of wishes for the welfare and prosperity of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It was, I think, a happy inspiration which selected the birthday of Washington for your annual reunion. In the circle of the year two national holidays commemorate the great events of our revolutionary history. One celebrates the birth of American nationality—the other, the birth of the great patriotic American—and upon his natal day you who seek to cherish the memory of the great men and great deeds in our revolutionary history, and to foster love of country in American hearts, meet in the city whose name, like its great obelisk, is a monument to the memory of Washington.

"The chief object of our patriotic Societies should be, I am sure, to keep burning brightly the fires of patriotism which the fathers kindled. In the great crises of a nation's life, when foes from without or from within menace its existence, no effort is needed to evoke the spirit of patriotism in the people. When the ship of state is imperiled by the hurricane, all are alert and every man at his post; but it is when she sails through untroubled seas, with no sign of danger upon the horizon, that the loyalty, the alertness and the devotion of her crew need sedulous care. Over America to-day, by God's great blessing, are stretched the white wings of peace. From wintry New England to sunny Florida, from the Old Dominion yonder, to the far away States of the west, you are gathered, without dissension, beneath these beautiful folds of the Nation's flag. Let us ask ourselves how, in these days of peace, we should best safeguard the heritage which the past has brought us, and what is the best expression which we may give to American patriotism to-day. Is

it in depicting the magnificence of our great country, stretching from the pine forests of Maine to the intoxicating gardens of California; in its wealth of agriculture, mines, manufactures and commerce; in its magnificent mountains, whose snow-crowned summits rise gloriously heavenward; in its great rivers, bearing products of the Nation seaward, or winding silently through the stupendous canyons of the west to pour their waters into the Pacific? Is it the fair face of America which shall inspire our patriotism to-day? Or is it in recalling the glorious achievements of the past—of the battles of the Revolution; of the naval conflicts of 1812; of the heroic deeds of North and of South in the four years' war; every triumph in the forum or in the field which shall best inspire our patriotism? Splendid as are all of these, is it not rather by developing in the people the habit of obedience to law, reverence for justice and devotion to the spirit of American institutions that we shall secure that patriotism which alone can guarantee the future of America's greatness? If our patriotic societies shall aid in accomplishing this work their existence is well justified. Instil in the hearts of our children unceasingly the love of their native land. These colors are indeed beautiful in themselves, but we love them for that which they represent—and they stand for us to day as an emblem of the best and freest government on the face of the earth. It is for you and me to keep the colors bright and the folds unsullied—to throw the strong influence of these great Societies against every clamor of passion. Let the flagstaff be planted firmly in good, solid soil of an intelligent, deliberate, industrious, God-fearing nation. Not in the shifting sands of greed, selfishness or class enmity; soil where the serpents of anarchy and disunion love to creep.

"Think, too, of what character is this great people in whose hearts love of America and American institutions is to be established. It is a people formed by the inpouring from twenty streams of national life. It is made as the delta of the Mississippi is made—by a mighty stream whose hundred arms bring down the soil gathered from many States, north, east and west, uniting at the delta in a land rich and fertile, from which industry may create abundant wealth. So in our national life, that of all peoples is blended—as variously shaded in their character as the colors of the prism, but, like these, uniting to form a clear, white, beautiful ray. Experience has shown, too, that the national life and character resulting from this union are truly American and capable of the profoundest patriotism. In the union of races, as in that of States, there is strength; and if we educate the people in love of order and obedience to law, we need fear no accession which may come.

And so it seems to me, and I say it with all respect to the learned gentlemen over in the capitol yonder who make our laws—that if Americans do their duty there is no need for restricting immigration. If we do, then let the statue of Liberty put out her light. Has it occurred to you that our ancestors were immigrants? And with countless acres untilled and unexplored there should be welcome for millions more coming with the

same right with which came the forefathers to Plymouth. That those who come shall be industrious, obedient to law, and prepared to accept education—the first requisite for a self-governing people—we have the right to insist. Let us care, then, for all who turn hopefully to our shores, remembering that the coming hither of the poor of all nations is like the laying of Lazarus at the rich man's door. It was the character of the rich man, not of the beggar, that was put to the proof; and the duty of succor lay upon Dives, whose heart was to be warmed and whose larger opportunities were to be brought into action. We must remember that you and I are the rich, who are to bear our part in sharing these blessings. Therefore, let us work for the schools, for they are forming the American mind, and for improving conditions of industry, for that is the life of the American people; and in the philanthropies, for in them beats the warm American heart. This is patriotism!

“In this day of enfranchised and educated womanhood a magnificent opportunity is ours. It is ours to influence all that concerns the Nation, and to that work to bring the great moral force which is characteristic of woman—making it daily clearer that by love rather than by law are the great problems between rich and poor, employer and employed, classes and masses, finally to be solved. To such work of patriotism give not your dainty checks alone, but your very selves—

Not what we give, but what we share,
For the gift without the giver is bare.

“Here at the heart of the nation at the city of Washington on this glorious day of peace let us pledge again the united faith of our great Societies to love and labor for our native land. Looking forth as though from the beautiful dome of the capitol far beyond the bounding horizon and contemplating all the glories of America, shall we not say with Lowell:

O! beautiful, my country!
What words divine of lover or of poet
Could tell our love and make thee know it;
Among the nations, bright beyond compare!
What were our lives without thee;
What all our lives to save thee;
We reck not what we gave thee;
We do not dare to doubt thee—
But ask whatever else—and we will dare! [Applause.]

Music “Red, White, and Blue,” sung as a solo by Mme. Diaz-Albertini, with chorus by the Congress.

Mrs. John W. Foster, Honorary President General, was presented to the members of the Congress by Mrs. Stevenson, and was warmly greeted.

The afternoon session was devoted to the Children of the American Revolution.

EVENING SESSION.

Congress was called to order at eight o'clock, Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, First Vice-President General in the chair.

MUSIC, Piano solo by Professor Meyer.

CHAIRMAN. We will first have the report of the Judges on Biographies of Revolutionary Women, Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, Chairman.

Madam President, Members of the Sixth Continental Congress: The Committee on Prize Biographical Essays has the honor to submit the following report. Owing to the members living at such great distances from Washington it has been found difficult to arrange Committee meetings. Several have resigned, one detained by illness, so that it has been a committee of three.

Ten manuscripts giving interesting sketches of ten women of the Revolution have been received and carefully examined. In view of the importance and deep interest which attaches to the subject the response has been far less than we had hoped.

The woman with pen in hand has not been thoroughly aroused, but she is being awakened. After the utmost limit of time had expired at least half a dozen papers were proposed for our consideration.

The work involves careful research, and comparatively few have ready access to books of reference, and fewer still are equipped with the knowledge of the records of the struggle for independence, and still less is the ordinary reader familiar with the personnel of the actors in that great drama.

In these prize essays, proof has been demanded. A story founded alone on family legend, though fascinating, does not meet the requirements. This explains in a measure why so few papers have been received.

The committee found much to approve in the manuscripts read and congratulate the Congress that a step has been taken in the right direction.

This Society is an army of students grasping a newly discovered subject—American History. We are beginning to realize that we have an illustrious history, a past too much neglected in the rapid growth of a new country. The result of this concentrated interest is inevitable.

There will appear on the scene historians who will gather and arrange "the unconsidered trifles" until the world is enriched by the story in detail of that most glorious modern achievement American independence. We will place a premium upon the pen of history until as of old the historian shall stand first in the courts of honor. Even short biographies supported by authority are so many brooks swelling the mighty stream of national chronicle.

The first prize is awarded to a most thrilling and instructive biography of a woman who did not know she was a heroine, and with unconscious greatness endured terrible suffering. A woman who lived fourscore years to love and honor the young husband who filled a soldier's grave. His name is inscribed on the monument at Wyoming.

This paper is entitled "Katharine Gaylord." It is signed "Connecticut," and Mrs. Lothrop will kindly open the envelope and give the Congress and the committee the name of the writer. Mrs. Lothrop said Connecticut is my State and always does the right thing, read the name Mrs. Florence E. G. Muzzy.

The second prize is given also for a biographical sketch but it is more—it is a comprehensive philosophical presentation of that noble type, the woman of the Revolution.

The heroine dwelt in the Carolinas and had Scotch progenitors, so that love of liberty and courage were her heritage. The title is "Elizabeth Caldwell." It is signed "Thalestris." Mrs. Dickins will you be so good as to open this envelope. Mrs. Dickins opened the envelope and read, Mrs. Clark Waring, and said, "I think the Chapter Regents should be congratulated."

These two heroines from far different sections of the country are representative—giving assurance that wherever sacrifices were demanded, suffering to be endured, sick and wounded to be nursed—there was a woman found with heart and hand ready to accept the burden. These women did not covet nor depend upon the world's praise but relying upon the promises of the god of battles cheerfully shared the hardships of an unequal struggle, never losing courage through the darkest days. It is the filial duty of this generation to bring the lives of the women of the Revolution into bolder relief, proclaim their worth and glory in their example.

This task is delegated to us and it is not an idle one.

All reverence and honor to the mothers of the Revolution. Their daughters can find no duty more noble and elevating than extolling their virtues.

ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON.

CHAIRMAN. We will next hear the report of the Credential Committee, Mrs. Main, chairman.

Madam President and Members of the Sixth Continental Congress: In compliance with the decisions of the National Board of Management, a circular letter was sent to every State and Chapter Regent, during the month of November, stating the basis of representation to the Continental Congress."

According to section 1, article V, of the constitution "the Continental Congress shall be composed of all active officers of the National Society, one State Regent from each State, and the Regents and delegates of each organized Chapter in the United States.

have 32 active officers, 47 State Regents, 348 Chapter Regents, and

210 accredited delegates, representing 348 organized Chapters, giving us 637 members entitled to vote in this Sixth Continental Congress.

These 637 voters are to legislate for a Society composed of over 18,000 American women, who are looking anxiously to them for careful and wise decision on the grave questions which are to come before them for consideration.

The Credential list has been carefully prepared by the committee, and we trust no mistakes have crept in.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Chairman.

JENNIE FRANKLIN HICHBORN,
AGNES M. DENNISON,
MARY JANE SMITH-SEYMOUR,
BELL M. DRAPER.

CHAIRMAN. What will you do with the Report of the Credential Committee, ladies? Is there a motion for its acceptance? If there is no objection the report is accepted. Miss Richards, will you please read the list.

READER begins roll call.

CHAIRMAN. There are a number of members of this Congress who have forgotten their tickets, as we expected they would, and they are waiting to get in. It was decided that no one could be admitted to this floor without tickets, but the Chair is going to ask that this ruling be suspended and all be permitted to come in this evening. We do hope they will remember their tickets hereafter, but the rule is suspended for this evening and all will be permitted to come in.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman, does that ruling apply to this floor only, or to members in other parts of the house?

CHAIRMAN. That applies to the members only on this floor. Hereafter they must have their tickets.

Mrs. McLEAN. May I ask what is the necessity for tickets and badges both?

CHAIRMAN. Sometimes they leave their badges also.

Mrs. McLEAN. If we have our badge must we always have our tickets also?

CHAIRMAN. That is the rule. We have employed ushers for that purpose, Mrs. McLean, to save confusion and be perfectly fair to all. We want to have the Reader proceed with the reading of the roll as soon as the meeting will come to

order. The Chair has six written requests for order. Will you please proceed with the reading of the roll, Miss Richards?

READER proceeds with the roll call. [Interrupted.]

CHAIRMAN. The Chair regrets the delay occasioned by so much disorder. You have very important business ahead of you this evening. It is only a matter of courtesy to yourselves that you remain perfectly quiet during this roll call, and remain until the business of the evening is finished. When you have answered to your names you have not discharged your whole duty.

A MEMBER. Madam Chairman, there is so much confusion it is impossible to hear one word.

CHAIRMAN. The request has been made very earnestly that you would preserve order. I hope that members will not leave the Congress unless they are absolutely compelled to do so, as you really have important business ahead of you.

MRS. MCCARTNEY. I rise to a question of privilege. On behalf of the Wyoming Valley Chapter, of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, I protest against the recognition by the Chair or this house of any other delegates from Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, than the duly elected and accredited delegates of Wyoming Valley Chapter, and I move that this Congress give me the courtesy of as early an explanation as possible, that I may explain why this Chapter takes this action.

Mrs. BOYNTON. The Chapters of Pennsylvania were organized by counties, and the Regent who has just spoken was given as her territory Luzerne county, therefore there is a legal right in this question; the Regent of Wyoming Valley Chapter has that legal right, by the word of a lawyer and the formal authorization of the Board to her, but I appeal to the Regent of the Wyoming Valley Chapter, for the sake of harmony and patriotism, that she waive that right. [Applause.]

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Having the interest of this grand Society at heart, and thanking Mrs. Boynton for her kind recognition of the legality of the point I have raised, I withdraw my protest. [Loud applause.] But I would ask that at as early a date as possible this Congress take into consideration the definition of locality, as in the constitution, and that there should

be a re-adjustment of representation of this great Society, which is getting so large as to be unwieldy.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I only wish to say that although we are very pleased that anything should be settled in a harmonious manner, no legal point, in my estimation, can be raised in this matter. The constitution and by-laws of this Society recognize no geographical limits of any kind, therefore no geographical limits exist in this Society.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I claim that all acts of the Board are legal and binding until otherwise declared by the Congress. Mrs. Walworth sat upon that Board when this charter was granted, and she certainly would not do an illegal act. Mrs. Boynton was upon that Board. It is an astonishing thing to me that Mrs. Boynton would say that she had permitted an illegal and unconstitutional act in granting to me that territory.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam Chairman, I think this entirely out of order in the middle of the roll call.

CHAIRMAN. The roll will be continued.

Mrs. MCLEAN. May I be recognized, Madam Chairman? I rise to a point of order.

CHAIRMAN. A point of order has been raised.

Mrs. MCLEAN. I would say that it is eminently proper to speak upon a point which cannot thereafter be raised, after the roll has been once called and accepted. When else can one speak upon a roll call?

CHAIRMAN. At the close you may speak.

Mrs. MCLEAN. May I ask the privilege of the house then?

CHAIRMAN. You certainly may have it, Mrs. McLean. We will go on with the roll call.

Mrs. AVERY. It seems to me that the point of order was ill taken—that the roll should proceed. I think if there is a contested case in the house that that name should simply be omitted for the present, until the question can be settled. If there is a question about the "Dial Rock" Chapter that name ought not to be called until the question is settled. We are on the roll call now. I understand that this roll call seats the delegates. There is a question as to the legality of it. I move, therefore, that that name be not called at present, but wait until the ques-

tion is settled. The proper time to settle this is at the close of the roll call.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

Mrs. WALWORTH. Do I understand that this roll is the report of the Committee on Credentials?

CHAIRMAN. It is their report.

Mrs. WALWORTH. Then if we are simply listening to the roll the objections may be put in after the roll call.

Dr. MCGEE. The programme reads, the Report of the Credential Committee first; the roll call of delegates follows that—

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. If I am to be allowed an explanation to this house—

CHAIRMAN. The Chair must state to Mrs. McCartney that she made her protest in the wrong place. The reader called Ohio.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I beg your pardon, she had announced Pennsylvania.

CHAIRMAN. She said Wyoming, Ohio.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I beg your pardon, Madam, she called Pennsylvania. I call on the Congress to say.

Cries of "Yes! yes!"

CHAIRMAN. There are several motions before the house. Mrs. Avery—

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Will you instruct me when is the proper time for a delegate to take her seat? If you will be kind enough to tell me when it is the proper time to make my protest I shall be on hand.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Avery, did you write your motion? Will you write it and send it up, please? All motions to be acted upon are to be written. Otherwise they cannot go on record. Mrs. Avery's motion has come up.

READER. Mrs. Avery's motion, "*Resolved*, That the name of the 'Dial Rock' Chapter be not called until the contest is settled."

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second to this motion?

Mrs. HOGG. How can that be done when the "Dial Rock" Chapter is a Chapter that has been authorized from the National Board of Management, and has been accredited upon the list?

A MEMBER. The lady on the floor is right. The National Society at Washington authorized that Chapter.

Mrs. HOGG. This Chapter was organized under the authority of the National Board. There were fifteen members comprising the Chapter. Madam President, I have with me the charter of that Chapter and if everything is being done out of order I believe I may now as well mention that I have withheld the signing of that charter because I wanted the Congress to determine the case. If they will grant me this permission it will settle the case at once.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Madam Chairman, when the Wyoming Valley Chapter was formed in Pennsylvania I asked the Board of Management to define the locality that belonged to the Wyoming Valley Chapter. Our honored State Regent was not then State Regent. We had no State Regent, we simply had the Governing Board—the National Board. I have the letters with me stating that my jurisdiction was granted me by the Board as Luzerne County. It was an act of the Board, and Madam Chairman, I claim all acts of the Board are legal and binding. I claim that the present Board of Management had not one particle of right to come into that territory to place another Chapter. I held that territory by the legal act of the Board. Now, can one Board undo the act of another Board until Congress gives that privilege? No. If the Congress had been asked the privilege of granting this charter it would be entirely different, Madam Chairman, but I hold, and I ask the Congress to sustain the constitution. It is a constitutional right I have taken. The Wyoming Valley Chapter had no objection to a new Chapter being formed, but we did not want to feel that that first Board of Management would say to me, "Your jurisdiction is Luzerne County," and then not live up to their word. They framed that constitution. They all knew the spirit of the law as well as the letter of the law. Now, I come here in all candor to ask this Congress—to say to this Congress—that your Constitution is not be trifled with in this way, and I ask that this thing be settled either to-night or as soon as possible.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam Chairman, may we have the roll call?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair understood that Mrs. McCartney waived her protest. There was quite an enthusiasm to know that such was the case.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. If it is opened for discussion I appeal to this Congress to hear me in the matter.

Mrs. DICKINS. Madam Chairman, a great many consider that this is out of order, this discussion coming in the midst of the roll call. We have a great deal to attend to—the Congress is appealed to ; the State Regent of Pennsylvania asks the permission of the Congress to sign that charter. I therefore move that the Congress grant the State Regent of Pennsylvania permission to sign the charter. [Applause.]

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

Mrs. MCLEAN. I move an amendment to that resolution, that this Congress sustain a woman who endeavors in the most generous manner to bring harmony to it by waiving her protest. I therefore amend the resolution to this effect, that Congress sustain the constitutional point raised by Mrs. McCartney ; that after that if Mrs. McCartney sees fit to withdraw her protest and grant a permission, a right, let that be done, but let this Congress sustain its constitution, and sustain a woman who is broad and generous enough to wish to bring harmony to it.

Miss DORSEY. Madam Chairman, I have listened with a great deal of interest to the discussions of these ladies, because I think it involves a very serious point. One has quoted the National Board as authority, one has quoted the Congress, but neither has quoted the constitution. Our constitution in article VII says that when twelve members of the Society shall be living in one locality, they may, after formal authorization by the National Board of Management, organize a Chapter ; that they may elect a presiding officer, whose title will be Regent, and who will be a delegate to the Congress. This is a constitutional point that we have to sustain. I do not think there is any point of lack of courtesy, lack of honor, but I do think that by following simply this constitutional point we can avoid all difficulty in future.

CHAIRMAN. The motion of Mrs. Avery is before you for action, ladies.

A MEMBER. I would suggest that we have no right to vote until that roll has been called, therefore I say again this discussion is out of order. The roll should be completed, and then let us go into the business of the evening.

A MEMBER. I move the previous question.

Mrs. HOGG. Would it be in order to—

CHAIRMAN. The previous question is moved. It admits of no debate.

A MEMBER. I rise to a point of order. There is no motion before the house.

CHAIRMAN. The previous question has been moved. It is not debatable. The motion has been stated by the Chair several times, Mrs. Avery's motion. Those in favor of the previous question will say aye, contrary no. The ayes have it. The question reverts to Mrs. Avery's motion.

Mrs. McLEAN. Do you rule, Madam Chairman, that we are in order to transact business before the roll call is finished?

CHAIRMAN. You certainly are doing that thing unless you dismiss this motion of Mrs. Avery.

Mrs. BALLINGER. We ask for the ruling of the Chair.

Mrs. RITCHIE. Has the programme been accepted?

CHAIRMAN. It has not. The report of the Programme Committee is not in.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam Chairman, as a member of the Credential Committee I would like to ask the ruling of the Chair on this point. The Credential Committee presented their report, saying that they had so many Regents and so many delegates as eligible to vote in this Congress. They then present the roll call, in order that every member may hear whom the Credential Committee consider eligible to vote. When that roll call is finished then I ask the Chair whether it is her ruling that that constitutes a roll call of delegates or simply what, in the opinion of the Credential Committee, is the roll call of delegates?

CHAIRMAN. This is the roll call of delegates which is, in the opinion of the Credential Committee, correct. You can act upon it when the roll is finished. Miss Richards will proceed with the roll call.

Mrs. AVERY. I will withdraw my motion.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Avery asks the privilege of withdrawing her motion. If there is no objection it will be done. It is so ordered. Proceed with the roll, Miss Richards.

READER continues with roll. (Interrupted.)

CHAIRMAN. Another written request comes to the Chair for order. They say it is utterly impossible to hear the names that are called. They all know Miss Richards has a very good voice. If you cannot hear her voice you may imagine the difficulty of hearing your voices.

READER proceeds with roll call. (Interrupted.)

CHAIRMAN. Business is suspended. It is impossible to hear anything. When you are ready we will hear the roll call. Will the ladies who do not care to take part in the business before us just kindly withdraw from the hall. That is the best way to settle it. Perhaps you can go on again, Miss Richards.

READER completes roll call.

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First Vice-President General.

Mrs. Rose F. Brackett.

Vice-President in Charge of Organization.

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I.

STATE DELEGATIONS.

ALABAMA.

*Delegates.**Alternates.*

State Regent, Mrs. Jas. Bruce Morson.

General Sumter Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Robert H. Pearson. Mrs. Albert T. Henley.

Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Patrick H. Mell.

ARKANSAS.

State Regent, Mrs. W. C. Ratcliffe.

Little Rock Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Frederick Hanger. Mrs. Charles A. Pratt.

CALIFORNIA.

State Regent, Mrs. V. K. Maddox.

California Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. A. L. Bancroft.

La Puerta Del Oro Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Henry Gibbons,

Mrs. H. Krebs,

Mrs. John W. Swift.

Mrs. Ida A. Harper.

Eschscholtzia Chapter.

Regent, Miss Eliza P. Houghton.

Santa Ysabel Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Lida C. G. Leib.

Miss Lida C. Leib.

Sequoia Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Henry Wetherbee.

Mrs. John Bidwell.

COLORADO.

State Regent, Mrs. Wm. F. Slocum.

Zebulon Pike Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth C. L. Goddard.

CONNECTICUT.

State Regent, Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney.

Abigail Phelps Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Charles B. Wood,

Miss Daisy Winslow.

Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Lucien B. Loomis.

Miss Mary E. H. Power,

Mrs. Franklin Hubbard.

Anna Warner Bailey Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Clara B. Whitman,

Mrs. F. B. Noyes,

Mrs. J. O. Spicer,

Miss Julia Smith.

Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocomb,

Miss Sarah H. Morgan,

Mrs. Charles Lamb,

Mrs. W. D. Moss.

Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Lizzie F. Litchfield,

Mrs. Isabelle Chappell.

Mrs. Guilford Smith,

Mrs. Mary P. Pomeroy.

Deborah Avery Putnam Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Evelyn M. Andrews.

Miss Bertha L. Sprague.

Dorothy Ripley Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Wakeman.

Mrs. E. H. Schenck,

Mrs. C. M. Bulkley.

Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. William Clarke,

Mrs. Fanny Lum.

Mrs. Dana Bartholomew,

Miss Harriet W. Powe,

Mrs. Martha G. Downs.

Emma Hart Willard Chapter.

Regent, Miss Alice Norton.

Mrs. George H. Sage.

Esther Stanley Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. F. N. Stanley,

Mrs. J. P. Bartlett.

Mrs. C. J. Parker,

Mrs. H. D. Humphrey.

Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. W. B. Glover.

Mrs. Frank Child.

Faith Trumbull Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Wm. S. C. Perkins,

Mrs. B. P. Learned,

Miss Caroline E. Rogers.

Miss Louise Howe,

Mrs. W. I. Browne,

Mrs. Nelson Robinson.

Fanny Ledyard Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Christopher Morgan,	Mrs. H. K. H. Bradford,
Mrs. Frank Batty,	Mrs. Palmer,
Mrs. Simeon Fish.	Mrs. A. H. Simmons.

Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Mary H. Smith,	Mrs. Warren A. Conover,
Mrs. M. M. Tibbals.	Mrs. Adelia Elmer,

Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Albert S. Comstock.	Mrs. Orlene St. J. Alexander.
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Katharine Gaylord Chapter.

Regent, Miss Clara Lee Bowman,	Mrs. William S. Ingraham,
Miss I. C. Sessions,	Miss M. P. Root,
Mrs. Wm. E. Sessions.	Mrs. M. H. Deacon.

Lucretia Shaw Chapter.

Regent, Miss Alice Chew,	Mrs. Beckwith,
Mrs. Walter Dennison,	Miss Eakin,
Mrs. Wm. Cisson,	Miss Chappell,
Miss Wheeler.	Mrs. Prince.

Mary Clap Wooster Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Henry Champion,	Mrs. N. D. Sperry,
Mrs. G. F. Newcomb,	Mrs. G. F. Bradley,
Mrs. A. S. Holt,	Mrs. H. P. Hoadley,
Mrs. D. T. Welsh,	Miss Jennie Dewell,
Miss Marie E. Ives.	Mrs. U. D. Garfield.

Mary Silliman Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Joseph Torrey,	Mrs. Wm. D. Bishop,
	Mrs. J. A. Burroughs,
	Mrs. Orange Merwin,
Mrs. Wm. E. Seeley,	Mrs. L. B. Silliman,
	Mrs. George Comstock.
	Mrs. Howard Scribner,
Mrs. M. B. Beardsley,	Mrs. Frank Russell,
	Mrs. Isaac W. Birdseye,
	Mrs. Henry Lemmon.
Mrs. Tracy B. Warren,	Miss Ellen M. Burns,
	Miss Martha E. Beach,
	Mrs. W. B. Cogswell.

Mary Wooster Chapter.

Regent, Miss Helen Meeker,	Miss Harriet E. Averill,
Mrs. M. B. Walsh,	Miss S. W. Bacon,
Mrs. E. D. Wildman.	Mrs. Julia C. Brush.

Melicent Porter Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. S. W. Kellogg,	Mrs. Sarah K. Flume,
Mrs. Henry C. Griggs.	Miss Susie Hill,
Mrs. Otis Northrop.	Miss K. Prichard.

Norwalk Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Thomas K. Noble,
 Mrs. M. H. Parsons,
 Mrs. R. H. VanBuren.

Mrs Tallmadge Baker,
 Mrs. Charles Olmsted,
 Mrs. John H. Ferris.

Orford Parish Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. A. Willard Case.

Mrs. Louise H. Moore.

Roger Sherman Chapter.

Regent, Miss Helen M. Boardman,

Ruth Hart Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. G. C. Merriman,
 Mrs. C. H. L. Davis,
 Mrs. Wm. H. Catlin.

Miss H. K. Peck,
 Mrs. John Ives,
 Mrs. Russell Hall.

Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. J. M. Holcombe,
 Mrs. Wm. H. Palmer,
 Mrs. Frank L. Howard,
 Mrs. John S. Camp,
 Mrs. Francis Goodwin.

Mrs. Pierre S. Starr,
 Miss C. D. Bissell,
 Mrs. W. U. Pelton,
 Miss Mary K. Talcott.

Sabra Trumbull Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. F. M. Adams.

Mrs. Robert McChristie.

Sarah Ludlow Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. T. L. James,
 Mrs. Carlos French.

Mrs. H. Maria Barber,
 Mrs. Carlos H. Storrs.

Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Jennie B. Sawyer,
 Mrs. Charles H. Pinney,
 Mrs. Watson J. Miller.

Mrs. Charles U. Downs,
 Mrs. Edward Purdy,
 Miss Carry Alling.

Sibbil Dwight Kent Chapter.

Regent, Miss Helen Archer.

Mrs. Emily W. Schwartz.

Stamford Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Harriet D. S. Devan,
 Miss Maria L. Smith.

Mrs. J. R. Tracy,
 Mrs. Wm. N. Hart.

Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Kate Foote Coe,

Mrs. H. Wales Limes,
 Mrs. S. Hall,
 Miss K. A. Boehme,
 Mrs. E. S. Mayne,
 Miss Holbrook.

Mrs. Levi E. Coe,

Mrs. Wm. F. Rockwell.

Torrington Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. A. E. Workman.

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Wadsworth Chapter.

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OHIO.

State Regent, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery.

Catherine Green Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Henry Eavy.

Mrs. Wm. M. Wilson.

Cincinnati Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. William Judkins,
Mrs. Wm. Hulbert,
Mrs. J. W. Herron,
Mrs. D. T. Disney,
Miss Anna Laws,
Mrs. H. C. Yergason.

Mrs. W. Rawson,
Mrs. Allen Collier,
Mrs. Frank Wyborg,
Miss Martha Allen,
Mrs. Henry Probasco.

Dayton Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Silas R. Burns.

Mrs. David Gethart.

Elizabeth Zane Chapter.

Regent, Miss Louise Van Horn.

John Rieley Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. E. G. Rathbone.

Mahoning Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. R. W. Taylor.

Mary Washington Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Mary B. Harter.

Nathaniel Massie Chapter.

Regent, Miss M. Petrea McClintock. Mrs. A. Douglas, Jr.

Martha Pitkin Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. F. P. B. Moss.

Muskingum Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. E. C. Brush.

Hetuck Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Lucius B. Wing.

Mrs. J. M. Graham.

Piqua Chapter.

Regent Mrs. Augusta Hicks.

Springfield Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Asa S. Bushnell.

Ursula Wolcott Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. W. H. H. Smith.

Mrs. J. H. Bowman,
Mrs. A. L. Spitzer.

Wah-wil-a-way Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Steele.

Miss Elizabeth R. Steele.

Walter Deane Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Edna D. Hayward.

Western Reserve Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Wm. Barriss,
Mrs. G. V. R. Wickham,
Mrs. E. C. Pecham.Mrs. W. D. Kerfoot,
Mrs. M. E. Rawson.
Mrs. L. A. Ferguson.

George Clinton Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. E. F. K. Nichols.

Mrs. K. Foos.

Cuyahoga Portage Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. A. L. Conger.

Mrs. H. Canter,
Mrs. E. F. Voris.

Wyoming Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. George Kinsey.

Mrs. C. G. Waldo.

Urbana Chapter.

Regent, Miss S. A. Worcester.

Fort Findlay Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Mary K. Hyatt.

OREGON.

State Regent, Mrs. James B. Montgomery.

Multnomah Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Eliz. Van W. Anderson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

State Regent, Mrs. N. B. Hogg.

Bellefonte Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. A. C. Furst.

Mrs. W. F. Reeder,
Mrs. Crider.

Berks Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. A. M. Nichols.

Mrs. Nathaniel Ferguson.

Chester County Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Abner Hoopes,
Mrs. Ed. H. Green.Mrs. R. G. Parks,
Mrs. Horace A. Beale,
Miss H. A. Marshall.

Susquehanna Chapter.	
Regent, Mrs. N. I. Weaver.	Mrs. Jennie P. Arnold.
Colonel William Montgomery Chapter.	
Regent, Mrs. E. N. Lightner.	Mrs. A. E. Boyd.
Colonel Crawford Chapter.	
Regent, Mrs. Emma A. Merwin.	Mrs. S. B. Smith.
Cumberland County Chapter.	
Regent, Mrs. W. J. Rose,	Mrs. Walter Beall.
Delaware Chapter.	
Regent, Mrs. J. W. Mercur.	Mrs. Richard Peters, Mrs. Louie Lodge.
Dial Rock Chapter.	
Regent, Mrs. Elvira L. Fear.	Mrs. Hise.
Donegal Chapter.	
Regent, Mrs. Sarah B. Carpenter,	Mrs. Amos H. Mylin,
Mrs. D. B. Chase,	Mrs. S. M. Brinton,
Miss M. B. Clark.	Miss Mary Wiley. Mrs. Mylin.
George Clymer Chapter.	
Regent, Mrs. Rodney A. Mercur.	Mrs. Simon Rendall.
George Taylor Chapter.	
Regent, Mrs. H. D. Maxwell.	Mrs. Amelia Dawson.
Harrisburg Chapter.	
Regent, Mrs. R. A. Lamberton.	Mrs. Louis W. Hall.
Colonel Hugh White Chapter.	
Regent, Mrs. L. A. Scott.	Mrs. M. J. S. Jackson, Mrs. L. C. Kress.
Lebanon Chapter.	
Regent, Mrs. E. C. Hoffer.	Mrs. D. N. C. Brock.
Liberty Bell Chapter.	
Regent, Miss Minnie F. Mickley.	Mrs. Saeger.
Lycoming Chapter.	
Regent, Mrs. M. W. Emory.	Mrs. E. H. Doebler, Miss M. A. Doebler.
Merion Chapter.	
Regent, Mrs. Dora H. Munyon.	
Philadelphia Chapter.	
Regent, Mrs. Chas. Harrison,	Mrs. Theo M. Etting,
Mrs. W. P. Ellison,	Mrs. A. Mutchmore,
Mrs. H. W. Wilson,	Mrs. W. F. Donaldson,
Mrs. Theo Evans.	Mrs. Ellison,
Mrs. E. H. Odgen,	Mrs. Rhoades.
Miss McGee.	
Phoebe Bayard Chapter.	
Regent, Mrs. John F. Wenting.	Mrs. Huff.

Pittsburg Chapter.

Regent, Miss Matilda W. Denny,	Mrs. Rachel M. H. Mellon,
Mrs. E. B. Kirk,	Mrs. J. G. Gayley,
Miss Sara Killikelly,	Mrs. Kate W. Thompson,
Mrs. Mary C. Bassett,	Miss K. G. McKnight,
Mrs. A. McD. Oliver,	Mrs. A. P. McGee,
Miss J. H. Harding,	Miss K. Q. Thayer,
Mrs. A. McD. Childs.	Mrs. J. A. McConway.

Shikelimo Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. George S. Matlack,	Mrs. T. A. Edwards.
Mrs. Leon B. Wolfe.	Mrs. J. C. Bucher.

Sunbury Chapter.

Regent, Miss Mary R. Shuman.	Miss Isabel Whitmer.
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Valley Forge Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. A. M. Holstein.	Mrs. H. McInnis.
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Venango Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. S. F. McCalmont.

Washington County Chapter.

Regent, Miss Helen W. Hazlett.

Wyoming Valley Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. W. H. McCartney,	Mrs. Stanley Woodward,
Miss Mary Harvey,	Mrs. S. Reynolds,
Miss M. A. Sharpe.	Mrs. J. E. Burr.

Yorktown Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. H. D. Schmidt.	Mrs. Henry Ebert.
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RHODE ISLAND.

State Regent, Miss Mary Anne Greene.

Bristol Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. H. W. Bache.	
Mrs. Annie Ransom.	Miss Emily Bennett.

Gaspee Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. William Grosvenor,	Miss Susan Miner,
Mrs. R. J. Barker,	Mrs. E. S. Clark,
Miss A. S. Knight,	Mrs. A. G. Durfee,
Miss A. C. Cushing,	Miss S. E. Doyle,
Miss M. C. Talbot,	Miss A. W. Stockbridge,
Miss M. B. Anthony.	Miss J. L. Mauran.

General Nathaniel Greene Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. T. W. Chasce.	Miss Mary A. Knowles.
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Narragansett Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. H. F. Hunt.	Miss M. L. N. Potter.
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Pawtucket Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. William Park,	
Mrs. George M. Thornton.	

William Ellery Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. E. N. Alexander.

Phebe Greene Ward Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. E. R. Allen.

Mrs. H. P. Collins.

Woonsocket Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. S. A. B. C. Ballou.

Mrs. Frank Jackson.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

State Regent, Mrs. R. C. Bacon.

Andrew Pickens Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Kate W. Cheatham.

Mrs. W. J. Tillinghast,
Miss Marie Cheatham.

Columbia Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Clark Waring.

Mrs. G. P. Harrison.

Cowpens Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Ralph Carson.

Mrs. John Cleveland,
Miss Elizabeth Cleveland.

Esther Marion Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Henderson.

Mrs. E. C. Legare.

Nathaniel Greene Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. E. W. Mayberry.

Rebecca Motte Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Fanny M. Jones.

Mrs. R. M. H. Ryan.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

State Regent, Mrs. Walter A. Burleigh.

TENNESSEE.

State Regent, Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes.

Bonny Kate Chapter.

Regent, Miss Mary B. Temple,
Mrs. Sued.Mrs. McTeer.
Mrs. Woodruff.

Campbell Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. James S. Pilcher.
Miss Mary S. Hoss.

Mrs. R. B. Buell.

Chicamauga Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. A. I. Chamberlain.

Cumberland Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. F. K. Droillard.

Mrs. Mary C. Dorris.

Hermitage Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Arthur S. Buchanan,
Mrs. William Sterling.Mrs. Walker Kennedy,
Miss Lida Hewitt.

Margaret Gaston Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. J. B. Tarver.

Mrs. J. M. McKenzie,
Mrs. B. A. Enloe.

Watauga Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. J. R. Anderson.
Mrs. C. C. Selden.Mrs. Hugh L. Bedford,
Mrs. L. E. Wright,
Mrs. T. C. Park.

Pulaski Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. F. B. Wilkes.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Hill.

Shelby Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. A. W. Scudder.

TEXAS.

- State Regent, Mrs. James B. Clark.
 George Washington Chapter.
 Regent, Mrs. S. T. Fontaine.
 Jane Douglas Chapter.
 Regent, Mrs. John L. Henry.

UTAH.

- State Regent, Mrs. Clarence E. Allen.
 Spirit of Liberty Chapter.
 Regent, Mrs. Harriet W. Sells. Miss Katherine A. Low.

VERMONT.

- State Regent, Mrs. Jesse Burdette.
 Ann Story Chapter.
 Regent, Mrs. W. C. Dunton. Mrs. Dyer,
 Mrs. Brady.
 Bellevue Chapter.
 Regent, Mrs. Anna J. Smith.
 Bennington Chapter.
 Regent, Mrs. Harrison I. Norton.
 Brattleboro Chapter.
 Regent, Mrs. Alice G. Weeks, Mrs. Florence G. Estey,
 Mrs. M. L. Severance.
 Brownson Chapter.
 Regent, Mrs. Nellie L. Stone. Miss W. D. Hawley.
 Ascutney Chapter.
 Regent, Mrs. Helen Davis.
 Ethan Allen Chapter.
 Regent, Miss Katherine E. Wright. Miss Ada B. Callender.
 Green Mountain Chapter.
 Regent, Miss Mary E. Arthur. Miss J. F. Hoyt.
 Lake Dunmore Chapter.
 Regent, Mrs. E. J. Ormsbee.
 Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary E. Carlton. Mrs. Lillie T. H. Taplin.
 Ormsby Chapter.
 Regent, Miss Janet P. Blackmer.
 Heber Allen Chapter.
 Regent, Mrs. F. B. Barrett.
 Oxbow Chapter.
 Regent, Mrs. Louise F. Pillsbury.

VIRGINIA.

- State Regent, Mrs. William Wirt Henry.
 Albemarle Chapter.
 Regent, Mrs. Albert H. Tuttle. Mrs. R. Sampson.
 Beverley Manor Chapter.
 Regent, Miss Maria P. Duvall.

Blue Ridge Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Hamner. Mrs. Ella H. Miller,
Miss Early.

Dorothea Henry Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. James G. Penn, Mrs. Claude A. Swanson,
Mrs. M. D. Jordon. Mrs. C. C. Dule,
Mrs. J. H. Cosby.

Fort Nelson Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. C. R. Nash. Mrs. J. F. Maupin,
Miss Susan L. Marshall.

Great Bridge Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Hugh N. Page. Mrs. John Graham,
Mrs. John Garnett.

Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Thomas Lewis. Mrs. S. H. Staples,

Mount Vernon Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. E. S. W. Hunter. Mrs. Ida B. Schick,
Mrs. Bettie McG. Smoot.

Old Dominion Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. B. L. Purcell, Mrs. Gillen,
Mrs. S. Putney, Mrs. Lyons,
Miss M. B. Perkins. Miss M. W. Lewis.

Stuart Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Ellen B. Stuart. Mrs. E. Stuart Gravely.

Massanutton Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. John Paul.

WASHINGTON.

State Regent, Mrs. Edwin G. Crabbe.

Mary Ball Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. C. W. Griggs. Mrs. J. F. Gowry,
Miss Lizzie Wheeler.

Rainier Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. John C. Cole. Mrs. G. H. Heilbron,

WEST VIRGINIA.

State Regent, Mrs. Charles Faulkner.

WISCONSIN.

State Regent, Mrs. James S. Peck.

Janesville Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. A. P. Lovejoy.

Beloit Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Isabel C. Cole.

Kenosha Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. J. H. Kimball.

La Crosse Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Angus Cameron. Miss Nannie Colwell,
Mrs. C. M. Palmer,
Mrs. Edward H. Low.

Milwaukee Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Hamilton Townsend,	Mrs. James G. Jenkins,
Mrs. D. H. Johnson,	Mrs. J. V. Quarles,
Mrs. Henry C. Payne,	Mrs. Walter Kempster,
Miss J. S. Hustis.	Miss I. G. Carpenter.

SYNOPSIS.

NUMBER OF QUALIFIED DELEGATES.

General Officers.

President General,	I
First Vice-President General,	I
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters,	I
Vice-Presidents General,	19
Other Officers	9

—31

State Delegations.	State Regents.	Delegates.	Total.	Chapters.
Alabama,	I	2	3	2
Arkansas,	I	1	2	1
California,	I	7	8	5
Colorado,	I	1	2	1
Connecticut,	I	77	78	33
Delaware,	I	3	4	3
District Columbia,	I	14	15	6
Florida,	I	1	2	1
Georgia,	I	15	16	12
Illinois,	I	34	35	18
Indiana,	I		10	6
Indian Territory,	I		1	0
Iowa,	I	11	12	9
Kansas,	I	3	4	3
Kentucky,	I	18	19	13
Louisiana,	I	1	2	1
Maine,	I	6	7	4
Maryland,	I	6	7	4
Massachusetts,	I	66	67	39
Michigan,	I	8	9	5
Minnesota,	I	10	11	5
Mississippi,	I	1	2	1
Missouri,	I	7	8	3
Montana,	I		1	0
Nebraska,	I	2	3	2
New Hampshire,	I	12	13	10
New Jersey,	I	19	20	17
New Mexico,	I		1	
New York,	I	74	75	36
North Carolina,	I		1	
North Dakota,	I		1	
Ohio,	I	29	30	22
Oklahoma,	I		1	
Oregon,	I	1	2	1
Pennsylvania,	I	45	46	28
Rhode Island,	I	15	16	8
South Carolina,	I	6	7	6
South Dakota,	I		1	
Tennessee,	I	14	15	9
Texas,	I	2	3	2
Utah,	I	1	2	1
Vermont,	I	13	14	13
Virginia,	I	14	15	11
Washington,	I	2	3	2
West Virginia,	I		1	
Wisconsin,	I	8	9	5
Wyoming,	I		1	
Total,	47	558	605	348

RECAPITULATION AND COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS CONGRESS.

	Fifth Congress.	Sixth Congress.
President General,	1	1
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization,	1	1
Vice-Presidents General,	20	20
Other National Officers,	9	10
State Regents,	47	47
Chapter Regents and Delegates,	345	607
Total Congress,	423	686
Total Chapters,	326	352 *

Mrs. NASH. I wish to state to the Congress that Mrs. Bacon, State Regent of South Carolina, was detained by the sudden death of her husband, and I ask that at the end of the roll call I be permitted to ask the Congress to extend its sympathy to her in her great bereavement.

Miss CHENOWETH. I move that the report of the Credential Committee be accepted.

Miss PIKE. Madam Chairman, I only wish to say that I am present after going a mile to secure my coupon. It seems the martinets would refuse the right of a Regent to vote, that the remonstrances of a Chapter Regent are of no importance whatever. If they say "*Sic volo sic jubeo*," we have to obey the command. Now, I ask the Congress to state whether a member is to be deprived of her vote if she should happen, through an act of inadvertence, to leave her ticket at home.

Miss CHENOWITH. Madam Chairman, I move that the report of the Credential Committee be accepted.

Mrs. PECK. Madam Chairman, we cannot hear one word.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Was the report of the Credential Committee submitted before we acted?

CHAIRMAN. It is just completed Mrs. Ballinger. The motion before you is the acceptance of the report of the Credential Committee. It has been moved and seconded that it be accepted. All in favor of its acceptance will say aye. Contrary no. Motion was carried.

Mrs. McLEAN. I would like to speak to that motion, Madam Chairman. Of course don't reconsider it on my account. I merely wish information as to the reason why the National Board rescinded one part of a resolution looking toward the competent objects of this Congress, and did not rescind other

parts, as follows : Some time since I, and I take it for granted every Chapter Regent of this Congress, received a typewritten communication of the Board rule that new Chapters organized after the first day of February should not be admitted, nor should any representation in this Congress be granted to any Chapter upon a membership later than the first day of February. Of course I was aware that both of these points were unconstitutional ; but not desiring to take issue upon any points which could be avoided here, the New York City Chapter did not raise the point. It was raised by others. Having heard that it was I communicated with the Recording Secretary General four days since, asking whether or not the Board intended to adhere to its ruling ; if it did not intend to do so, we had numbers sufficient to allow us another delegate here. I take it for granted that is the case with several other Chapters ; in fact, I know it is. I received a telegraphic reply that the Board did intend to adhere to that resolution. I asked whether it intended to adhere to the whole resolution. I found that it did not. It rescinded a part of the resolution, but did not rescind the part allowing delegates from Chapters elected after February 1. We are all doubtless happy to welcome the new ones, but it hardly seems fair to the older Chapters.

Mrs. DICKINS. I do not speak to the motion. I only wish to say that the Board rescinded that part of its action which was not in accordance with the by-laws. That part which was in accordance with the by-laws was allowed to stand. That portion of its action which did not allow new Chapters to form was not in accordance with the by-laws. The by-laws distinctly state that all delegates must be duly elected before the first of February, but Chapter Regents may enter at any time.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. Madam Chairman, I would like to state, in response to Mrs. McLean that in reply to her telegram I only stated that the Board adhered to its ruling as regarded delegates from Chapters. I did not attempt to explain the change of ruling with regard to admission of regents of newly formed Chapters, because that had already been printed in the Magazine, and I had no idea that Mrs. McLean desired any information in a telegram except that which would affect the representation of her own Chapter. I could have

made the telegram longer but as it had been printed some weeks previously in the Magazine that the Board had rescinded its action because it was discovered to be unconstitutional, it did not seem necessary—

Mrs. McLEAN. I would like to say that I wish not to be suspected of the least desire to * * * * (lost by the stenographer). I did not read page 187 in the February number of the Magazine, issued a week or two since. I did read the record of the official minutes. No record of such action was in the official minutes. I am not offering a resolution, but I would like to say that really it does seem as if no by-laws passed by the National Board between the meetings of Congress should affect the constitution one way or the other, and the constitution distinctly states that delegates from a Chapter shall be elected according to the membership of that Chapter when the Congress convenes.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I would like to explain to the Congress the reason why the rescinding of that motion was in a different place. Mrs. McLean understands, as do all members who read the Magazine, that the official minutes contained therein are two months old. Inasmuch as this was rescinded so late that had it waited to go in the official minutes, it would not have been printed in time for the Congress, it was put in in the most prominent place which the Editor of the Magazine could possibly find, in order to catch the eye of those who should form new Chapters after February 1.

Mrs. HARTSOCK, of the District. I move to adjourn.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion to adjourn. All in favor of adjourning will say "aye," contrary "no."

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam Chairman, I call for a rising vote.

CHAIRMAN. A rising vote is called for.

Mrs. NASH. I rise to a question of privilege. How can we hold our Congress until we have accepted our programme? If our programme is not accepted it goes over until Saturday as unfinished business.

CHAIRMAN. The programme is not before the house and has not been accepted. The Congress has not yet decided that such business shall go over.

CHAIRMAN. Do you want to vote on the motion to adjourn?
Cries of "Question! Question!"

CHAIRMAN. Those in favor of adjourning will rise. There is no need of counting, the motion is lost.

Mrs. WALWORTH. The first vote certainly brought up a majority in this house.

CHAIRMAN. The vote had not been counted. The negative had not been put.

Mrs. DICKINS. Madam Chairman, I move that we accept the report of the Credential Committee.

CHAIRMAN. That motion was put and carried. There is a motion which has been before the Chair for sometime, Mrs. Ballinger's motion.

READER reads. I move that all contested cases be referred to a committee.

CHAIRMAN. The President General has sent a request that we would hear Mrs. Kirkman, of Nashville.

Mrs. KIRKMAN. I will only take a few moments to deliver a special invitation.

Mrs. BALLINGER. May I inquire, Madam President, what has become of my motion?

CHAIRMAN. It was decided that having accepted the report of the Credential Committee, there are no contested cases.

MRS. KIRKMAN'S INVITATION.

Madam President and Ladies: From the Woman's Department of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition I bring a cordial greeting to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and an earnest invitation to participate with us in celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of a State.

As the life of your organization has breathed so faithfully the language of its constitution in "the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries," Tennesseans feel, in this year of rejoicing, that they can have no more hearty well-wishers than the members of the Continental Congress.

Throughout the length and breadth of this land by personality and organization you have kindled anew the fires of patriotism in hundreds of careless hearts, and opened to the patriotic the door of organized effort for the preservation of those relics which link us to the splendor of our past.

The Tennessee Centennial owes almost its first inspiration to the State Chapters Daughters of the American Revolution. The descendants of the heroes who fought at King's Mountain, remembering their historic past,

how in the darkest days of the war of independence the hardy frontiersmen turned the tide of victory in favor of the young republic, themselves came willingly to the aid of their State in urging the necessity of this celebration. They now ask that you, the national organization, shall come to look upon the finished work, that by your presence you may strengthen the the bonds of sympathy throughout this glorious land.

As a Daughter of the American Revolution I esteem it an honor to have the opportunity of presenting to you this invitation, and I urge that you give it your earnest consideration.

Our Southland has ever been noted for its generous hospitality, and the State of Tennessee joins with me in bidding you heartily welcome to our homes.

Mrs. McLEAN. I move that this most cordial invitation be accepted with thanks, and that every Daughter attend if possible.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

Unanimously carried.

CHAIRMAN. We will hear the report of the Programme Committee, Mrs. Buchanan.

REPORT OF THE PROGRAMME COMMITTEE.

Madam President; Ladies of the Sixth Continental Congress: The committee appointed to prepare the programme for the Sixth Continental Congress begs to report that in the discharge of its duty, endeavor was made to conform to the various recommendations offered at the Fifth Continental Congress.

Copies of the programme, as approved by the National Board of Management, were sent to every State and Chapter Regent, as soon as printed.

There are two committees who now ask to exchange places on the programme—*i. e.*, the Continental Hall Committee and the Magazine Committee.

The Continental Hall Committee will thus report on Thursday morning, and the Editor and the Magazine Committee will report on Friday evening, followed by the election of the Editor.

The Programme Committee respectfully bespeaks favorable action upon this request, and has the honor now to submit the programme for your consideration.

Very respectfully,

LYLA M. P. BUCHANAN, *Chairman.*

CAROLINE RYAN NASH,
HARRIET PALMER CRABBE,
SUE VIRGINIA FIELD,
ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE.

February 22, 1897.

CHAIRMAN. The programme is before you, ladies, for acceptance. What will you do with it?

Mrs. A. M. EARLE. Madam Chairman, in view of the fact that the city of Washington is unusually crowded at this time, and it is impossible for any of the visiting Daughters to obtain quarters after Thursday morning, I hereby move that the programme of Wednesday be transferred to and transacted on Friday, that the programme of Thursday be transferred to Wednesday, and that the programme of Friday be transferred to Thursday. That brings before us the two important matters, the consideration of the revision of the constitution and the election of our National officers, while all of us can remain in the city. We cannot any of us remain at the Arlington after Thursday morning.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion. It has been seconded. Discussion is in order, Mrs. Ritchie.

Mrs. RITCHIE. We come to Tuesday before we come to Wednesday, and I would suggest that we cannot accept the programme for Tuesday afternoon which makes the report of the Committee on Recommendations of the National Officers immediately follow the hearing of these reports. We must have time to consider them.

Mrs. BUCHANAN. May I speak to the remarks of the Regent from the State of Maryland?

CHAIRMAN. Yes, Mrs. Buchanan.

Mrs. BUCHANAN. It is supposed that the reading of these reports will be finished at the close of the morning session. If, however, they are not, they will simply be continued at the afternoon session. The interim between twelve o'clock and the afternoon session was supposed at the time the programme was made would be sufficient—the interim between the morning and afternoon sessions.

Mrs. RITCHIE. It is not so expressed in the programme. At two o'clock p. m. the continuation of reports for national officers.

CHAIRMAN (reading from the programme). "The report of the Committee on Recommendations of National Officers," were not the recommendations furnished to the chairman of that committee.

Mrs. RITCHIE. We are not supposed to know anything about them until they are read to the Congress.

CHAIRMAN. I see your point, Mrs. Ritchie.

Mrs. PECK. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Will you come down farther forward Mrs. Peck?

Mrs. PECK. Many of the ladies have told me that it was impossible for them to remain after Friday. Wednesday had been set aside for the reading of State Regents' reports. Now if there is important business I think we will all be willing to postpone the reading of these reports from Wednesday to Friday, recognizing the fact that the National Board really placed them in the early part of the programme on account of their having been unavoidably omitted last year. It was a matter of courtesy on the part of the National Board. The reports of the State Regents have never come so early before. I should think all the State Regents would be willing to make the change and allow Wednesday, as Mrs. Earle suggests.

Mrs. JOY. I would like to move that the programme be changed so that the report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution precede the amendments to the Constitution.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Earle's suggestion came first and the Chair is a little bit mixed.

Mrs. WALWORTH. We have a motion before us.

A MEMBER. I move that we close the debate.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Earle will you write your motion so that it can be presented to the Congress in an intelligent way?

Mrs. WALWORTH. I move that the matter of the programme be postponed until to-morrow morning. (Cries of "No! No!") There is not time to-night to explain all this and it will take sometime. I object to the vote on the last amendment.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Earle will you kindly state your motion as briefly and clearly as you can?

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of postponing this matter until to-morrow morning will say "aye," contrary "no." The motion is lost. Mrs. McLean, will you state your motion?

Mrs. McLEAN. Mrs. Earle moves that the days be changed, as indicated in her resolution. The lady from Michigan moved that the programme be changed so that the report of the Com-

mittee on Revision precede the proposed amendments. I only wished to suggest that this be included in the original resolution.

CHAIRMAN. We will hear the original motion again.

READER reads Mrs. Earle's motion.

Mrs. McLEAN. I would simply add as an amendment that the motion of Mrs. Joy, of Michigan, be embodied also in that resolution.

A MEMBER. I second that.

Mrs. WALWORTH. May we hear distinctly read the last amendments that were made?

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. McLean did you send your amendment in writing?

Mrs. McLEAN. Well, I can do so, if necessary.

READER. Mrs. Joy's motion—"I move that the programme be changed so that the report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution precede the amendments to the Constitution.

CHAIRMAN. That is it, Mrs. McLean?

Mrs. McLEAN. That is it.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I want to ask this Congress not to vote on that amendment. It is too late to enter into particulars concerning it now, but I would ask them to leave that programme.

Mrs. McLEAN. I would state, Madam Chairman, that I am willing to enter into any particulars upon any subject at any time. Amendments to a constitution recently offered should not precede pending revision. That is all.

CHAIRMAN. If you will write your amendment and send it—

Mrs. McLEAN. The lady from Michigan has offered a resolution; it is supposed to be incorporated in the original resolution. I move that the amendments by the lady from Michigan be embodied in the original resolution.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. McLean knows how to make a motion better than that. Does Mrs. Earle accept this amendment?

Mrs. EARLE. Yes, if it is the will of the house.

CHAIRMAN. You are voting on the amendment to the amendment, Mrs. Joy's amendment. The Reader will read it again.

READER. "I move that the programme be changed so that the report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution precede the amendments to the constitution."

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second ?

A MEMBER. I second it.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question ? All in favor of this motion will say "aye ;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it. The amendment is carried. Now, the motion as amended.

READER. Mrs. Earle moved "that the programme of Wednesday be transacted on Friday, that the programme of Thursday be transferred to Wednesday, and that the programme of Friday be transferred to Thursday."

CHAIRMAN. That is the amendment to the motion. The original motion is before you as amended. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye ;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it. It is carried.

Mrs. DICKINS. Then Thursday's programme comes on Wednesday, and Friday's on Thursday ?

CHAIRMAN. We are going to write it out and read it to the Congress, so that we will know what we are doing.

Miss LATHROP, of New York. I move an adjournment, and that we hear the things read informally after the adjournment.

CHAIRMAN. The motion for adjournment will, of course, be put. You moved that we adjourn and read something informally after adjournment ?

Miss LATHROP. Yes.

CHAIRMAN. Those in favor of adjourning and then hearing informally the business notices will please say "aye ;" contrary "no." It is lost. We will not adjourn.

A MEMBER. I move we accept the programme as amended.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. All those in favor of this motion will please say "aye ;" contrary "no." The ayes have it. It is carried. We will now hear the notices.

READER reads announcements and invitations as follows :

ST. PAUL, MINN., *February 22, 1897.*

President General and Continental Congress Daughters of the American Revolution, Columbia Theatre, Washington, D. C.: Minnesota Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, Children of the American Revolution, Minnesota Society of Colonial Dames, Loyal Legion and Grand Army of the Republic, celebrating Washington's Birthday together here,

send greetings and congratulations, and invite you to hold the next annual meeting of the Congress in St. Paul.

Eliza E. Newport, State Regent, D. A. R.; Helen A. Noyes, President Colonial Dames; Ada W. Adams, State Promoter C. A. R.; D. R. Noyes, President Sons of American Revolution; RuKark Hurd, President Sons of the Revolution; John R. Brooke, Brigadier General U. S. A., Commander Loyal Legion; J. J. McCarty, Commander Department of Minnesota, G. A. R.

Connecticut will be at home from five to seven o'clock (to-morrow) Tuesday afternoon, at the Riggs House. MRS. KINNEY.

Commander and Mrs. Dickins invite the whole Congress to a tea at their residence, No. 1334 Nineteenth street, on Wednesday, February 24, from four to six.

The members of the delegation of the Mohawk Chapter, of Albany, New York, desire to present to the members of the Continental Congress a copy of the great seal of the Province of New York, 1705, and request the privilege of having the same distributed by the pages at the present session.

The Iowa delegation will receive the members of the Continental Congress and all visiting Daughters at the Ebbitt House, Tuesday afternoon, February 23, from four (4) to six (6).

MISS PIKE. Mrs. President, may I ask if Commander and Mrs. Dickins' invitation includes the alternates?

CHAIRMAN. The question is asked if Mrs. Dickins' invitation includes the alternates to this Congress.

MRS. DICKINS. Yes, certainly.

A MEMBER. I would like to request, if it is not unreasonable, that a bulletin board be placed at the Riggs House for the benefit of the Daughters.

CHAIRMAN. This request will be referred to the House Committee and acted on if possible. Any further business?

MRS. DICKINS. I move that we adjourn until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

Seconded and carried.

Morning Session, Tuesday, February 23, 1897.

Congress called to order at 10.10, Mrs. Stevenson, President General, in the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The session will be opened with prayer by the Chaplain General. Will the ladies please rise.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL (Mrs. J. J. Bullock). Let us pray. Almighty and everlasting God! We approach Thee this

morning with reverence and humility, and pray for Thy blessing. Lead us in Thy truth and teach us, for Thou art the God of our salvation and on Thee do we wait all the day. May Thy Holy Spirit animate and guide us with wisdom even in the least that we may never fail to do Thy work in due season and in due order. Lord, we pray for Thine especial blessing upon this Congress and its members, and may we be divinely guided and assisted in the discharge of our duties, and be led to the adoption of such measures as may give abiding peace, confidence, and prosperity to our cause. Give us, we pray Thee, grace to surmount all difficulties and to avoid everything that may prove a torment of conscience in the hour of death. So let us walk as the redeemed of the Lord in righteousness and true holiness, and be saved by the blood of Him who hath taught us to say, "Our Father who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us, and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory, forever and ever. Amen."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have an announcement by the Recording Secretary General of two committees, the Committee to Edit the Minutes, and the Committee on Recommendations of National Officers.

READER. Committee to Edit Minutes of the Sixth Continental Congress: Mrs. Main, chairman, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Boynton.

Committee on Recommendation of National Officers: Mrs. John Ritchie, Maryland, chairman; Mrs. William Fitzhugh Edwards, Michigan; Mrs. Elizabeth Churchman, Delaware; Miss Katharine L. Minor, Louisiana; Mrs. Walter Duncan, Indian Territory; Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, New Mexico; Mrs. Charles Faulkner, West Virginia.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now have "America." Music, "America," by the Congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will ask the ladies that there shall be perfect quiet during the reading of the minutes of yesterday by the Recording Secretary General.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL reads minutes of Monday PRESIDENT GENERAL. Unless there is objection these minutes will stand approved. The next business will be the reports of national officers. If the Congress will kindly bear in mind that there is a committee appointed to report upon the suggestions of these national officers, and allow the reports to go by without criticism or comment until this committee can report, then they will have an opportunity to discuss them. The Chair will be pleased to know that this is agreeable to the Congress and will ask a vote. All who are in favor of this will please say "aye;" opposed "no." The motion seems to be carried, the motion is carried, and there will be no suggestions during the reading of these reports. We will now have the report of the Recording Secretary General.

Madam President and Members of the Sixth Continental Congress: The report which I bring to you to-day is eloquent only in figures. The year which has passed away has been one of incessant work, leaving no time for the cultivation of the flowers of rhetoric.

At the Congress of 1896 the membership of our Society was 12,218, showing approximately the same increase of 4,000 as during the year 1895. We now carry on our rolls a membership of 18,000—a gain of 6,000, or 2,000 more than during any previous year. Our Chapters have increased from 228 to 346, and all supplied with charters, except two, which were organized previous to 1894, and those which are of too recent formation to have had time to apply for one.

During the year 122 charters have been granted, divided among the States as follows: Massachusetts leads with 22, followed by New York with 14 and Ohio with 10. Illinois ranks as No. 4, having formed during the year 7 new Chapters. Connecticut, still the banner State, has not formed as many new Chapters during the past year as the four just mentioned, because she enrolled the daughters of patriots in such overwhelming numbers in the earlier years, that while she has lost none of her interest or enthusiasm, few cities and towns are left in the State where there is not an organized Chapter. As time goes on, with her limited territory, she must necessarily lose her rank, as her sister States emulate her example. Kentucky has kept pace with Connecticut, each having received 6 charters this year, while New Hampshire and Vermont can claim 5, showing a growing interest where there was formerly almost none. Michigan, Pennsylvania and Tennessee have each secured 4; California, Delaware, Nebraska, Indiana, Iowa and Virginia count 3, while Maryland, Kansas, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Wisconsin have 2, and Alabama, District of Columbia, Maine, Mississippi, Minnesota, Oregon and South Carolina have received only 1 each.

The question is often asked: "Why do we need a Charter?"

There is no necessity for a Chapter to have a charter any more than there is for an individual member to have a certificate of membership. It is a matter of choice, yet how many of you would feel yourselves properly enrolled in our Society without such a document? You would feel yourself alone, instead of being one of this glorious army of true American women. Just so it should be with the Chapters. Unless they are as closely bound to the great whole as it is possible for them to be they cannot keep in touch with the National Society, nor can the heart-throbs of patriotism which sweep over the country invigorate them with new life.

The numbering of charters, which was ordered by the National Board of Management in March, 1896, has been the source of much annoyance both to the Chapters and to the Recording Secretary General. Had a systematic record of the dates of the issuance of charters been kept in the earlier years no trouble would have been experienced. However, in the formation of a new Society there must always be some things left undone.

Your retiring Recording Secretary General is glad to feel that no such burden falls to her successor; but that, aided by the several State Regents, the charter of every Chapter is now legally numbered and permanent and reliable record completed.

Permit me to recommend to every State Regent the keeping of a systematic record of the organization of every Chapter in her State, as well as the date of every charter which she signs; adding thereto items of interest concerning each Chapter. It will prove a pleasure to herself and be of incalculable assistance to her successor.

During the year the number of letters written has been 1,050; number of postal cards, 1,248, number of circular letters, 793. The number of application papers signed have been 6,000, besides many additional papers which, in some instances, have been from three to six per member. The number of certificates of membership, 6,000; besides 660 due to members admitted previous to February 24, 1896, and many more to persons who had lost the first one issued to them, or who desire new ancestors added which their search into the archives of the past has brought to light. Number of Chapter Regents' commissions signed has been 119 and number of charters 122. The mere signing of one's name seems a very small thing, but the repetition of this signature twenty thousand times becomes a matter of consideration.

By invitation of the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution a committee of six of the Daughters of the American Revolution, selected by our honorable President General from the members of the National Board of Management, had the pleasure of holding, in the month of October, a two days' conference, with a committee of equal number selected by the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution from the prominent members of their Society, representing six dif-

ferent States. You have all had the report of that committee as published in the December Magazine.

Although no immediate results have as yet become apparent, we still hope that in the near future the two Societies, having only one aim and object in view, may be consolidated into one grand body of patriot women, proud to honor their ancestors and earnest in teaching patriotism to their children.

A basis of union of the two Societies will be read before the close of the week for the consideration of this Congress.

I wish to thank the State and Chapter Regents, as well as every "Daughter" with whom I have had correspondence, for the invariable courtesy and kindly appreciation which I have received at their hands.

As a National Board of Management we come to you at this Sixth Continental Congress with ranks unbroken by resignation or death. Each officer elected by you in 1896 is here to-day to give you a record of her work, which we ask you to receive in all charity for our failings and with the generosity worthy of all those who form the "bone and sinew" of this national organization.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

A MEMBER. Madam President, I wish to ask that some one be placed in the back of the house to keep quiet, as we cannot hear one word.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It would seem, ladies, as if it were in your own hands to keep quiet. It would be impossible for the Chair to keep these ladies quiet; it is in their own hands, and I hope that everybody will do her best to keep perfect order. If no lady will speak then we will have quiet.

MRS. TITTMANN. Madam President, is a motion in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, no motion is in order.

MRS. TITTMANN. I wished to move that all ladies who come in during the reading of papers remain in the back of the house, without conversing, until the paper is finished.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is suggested that members who come in during the reading of papers should not be seated at that time, but remain in the back of the house, without conversation, until the paper is finished. This is a very reasonable request and the Chair hopes that the ladies will accede to it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Hichborn, the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, will present her report.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 18, 1897.*

To the President General, Officers, and Members of the Sixth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, Ladies: During the year that I have had the honor of serving you as Vice-President General in Charge of Organization, there have been added to the roll of organized Chapters 118, making a total at this date of 346. Four State Regents and 120 Chapter Regents have been appointed and confirmed, thus making the total number of State and Chapter Regents now 46 and 511 respectively.

It affords me much pleasure to state that among the Regents appointed is one for Honolulu, Hawaii, and one at Naples, Italy.

The Regent at Honolulu has forwarded the papers of a sufficient number of applicants to assure the organization of a Chapter, and in fact it is believed that the Chapter has been already organized, but owing to the length of time required for the transmission of a communication from that place, it is regretted that definite information as to that fact cannot be given. It is gratifying to note that a large proportion of the applicants for membership in this Chapter are descendants of those dauntless American missionaries who first carried to the Islands of the Pacific that Divine emblem of civilization, the cross. The love of liberty is inherent in the brave, and therefore 'tis a natural sequence that those, who for conscience sake held their lives a willing sacrifice, had the bravery of patriots for birthright. The descendants are warmly welcomed into this Society, the object of which is to honor and perpetuate the memory of those great and true men and women, our ancestors, who, through untold privations, established a free government.

It is expected that the Regent at Naples will have but little difficulty in establishing a Chapter at that place, thus introducing in the midst of the Old World, veneration for America and American patriots.

It is desired here to express the warmest appreciation for the efforts of the several State Regents, and particularly is credit due to those in the new States, where the most untiring efforts are necessary to the accomplishment of the results attained. In many States where it has as yet been found impracticable to establish Chapters, the Regents have nevertheless accomplished a great amount of good and have added many names to the roll of the Society.

Idaho, Nevada, and Alaska are still without State Regents, none having been found who were willing to undertake the work of organization. For Arizona I have obtained the promise of a most efficient person but did not receive her letter of acceptance until too late for confirmation by the National Board. I trust that my successor will find it agreeable to present her name at an early date.

The amount of correspondence, due to the development of the Order is rapidly increasing, as may be judged from the fact that I have received about 900 letters and personally written 1,415 pertaining to the

business of the Society, and have prepared and issued 124 commissions to State and Chapter Regents.

Much confusion arises from the duplication of Chapter names and it is suggested that some action be desirable for the purpose of avoiding in the future the adoption of names of Chapters already organized. American history is so prolific with suitable patriotic names that I am sure no difficulty will be encountered in making suitable selections, and the individuality and advantages to be derived from the possession of a distinctive name so apparent, that but little objection may be anticipated on part of the new Chapters.

It is strongly recommended that Chapter records and the issuing of charters be placed under one officer, as in the present system much of the work is duplicated.

In conclusion, I cannot refrain from some expression of appreciation for the uniform kindness and courtesy of the officers and members with whom I have been officially associated and to acknowledge to the State and Chapter Regents the pleasure which their correspondence has afforded.

Very respectfully,

JENNIE FRANKLIN HICHBORN,
Vice-President General of Organization.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Senator Mitchell, the Corresponding Secretary General, will give her report.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL.

Madam President, Ladies of the Sixth Continental Congress: I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Corresponding Secretary General, covering the period from Feb. 22, 1896, to date. The only change in the working methods of the office during the year has been the giving of a contract for paper to Caldwell & Co., of Philadelphia, who send supplies direct to State Regents, resulting in an economy of labor and money, and is proving a very satisfactory arrangement. Care has been exercised in the issue of blanks, so that they may be properly accounted for as far as possible, and I would like to call the attention of Chapters to the importance of this matter.

During the year there have been furnished for use in the various offices of the Society 13,000 stamped envelopes at a cost of \$337.50. Supplies have been issued as follows: Application blanks for membership, 27,400; copies of Constitution and By-Laws, 3,850; miscellaneous circulars, 10,503; stationery, 190 boxes of paper and envelopes issued to State Regents and National Officers; number of letters written, 1,120.

Following is a detailed statement showing the receipts and expenditures of this office by months for all purposes during the period covered by this report. The report of the Corresponding Secretary General of last year showed a balance of \$4.01 on hand. This amount had been expended for postage before my term of office began:

Receipts.		Postage.	Express Charges.	Messen- gers and Telegr'ms.	Putting up Supplies.	Total.
\$4 00	February, . .	\$3 85	. . . .	\$ 15	. . . .	\$4 00
21 00	March, . . .	11 05	\$5 85	85	. . . .	17 75
25 00	April,	16 75	2 39	. . . .	75	19 89
25 00	May,	8 14	2 84	. . . .	50	11 48
. . . .	June,	8 78	89	27	2 00	11 94
. . . .	July,	4 31	55	. . . .	. . . .	4 86
. . . .	August, . . .	2 00	25	. . . .	. . . .	2 25
15 00	September, .	13 24	1 11	. . . .	1 00	15 35
15 00	October, . . .	10 81	70	. . . .	2 00	13 51
15 00	November, .	14 08	2 15	. . . .	1 00	17 23
15 00	December, . .	17 97	43	. . . .	1 00	19 40
19 40	January, . . .	13 60	58	. . . .	2 00	16 18
*5 00	February, . .	5 16	40	. . . .	. . . .	5 56
\$159 40		\$129 74	\$18 14	\$1 25	\$10 25	\$159 40

*Advanced by Corresponding Secretary General after the books of the Treasurer General had been closed.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRIET D. MITCHELL,
Corresponding Secretary General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. By the order of the last Congress we have two Registrars General. Mrs. Seymour will now present her report.

Swiftly the year has rolled around, and as a Reaper in the harvest field of the Daughters of the American Revolution whose privilege it has been to thrust in my cycle to reap the golden grain, I take pleasure in reporting to the Congress of 1897, the number of sheaves I have been permitted to add to the garner of this patriotic Order.

I have personally verified 3,495 original papers; I have verified 90 additional papers; I have signed 850 badge permits; I have written 830 letters, and have dictated nearly as many more.

I have verified the papers of 55 Real Daughters of soldiers of the American Revolution—two of this number were Centenarians—Miss Elizabeth McElroy, of the Gen. Frelinghuysen Chapter was elected May 7th, 1896. She passed away soon after the news of her election reached her, but before she received her souvenir spoon, which has since been presented to her Chapter. Mrs. Nancy Ray, of Rochester, N. Y., member of Susan Carrington Clark Chapter, will celebrate her 101st birthday, if she lives until March 13th, 1897. She was honored with a large attendance at a reception on her 100th birthday. Mrs. Ray is able to attend to her own personal needs. She sent me a copy of a poem of twenty stanzas, which

she often repeats. It was written before the Revolution, and is entitled "American Taxation."

The Susan Carrington Clark Chapter holds the banner, for in addition to these two Centenarians, she has nine others, giving her a total of eleven real Daughters.

In my work during the past year, I have aimed to secure documentary evidence in the verification of papers. Certain applicants have felt aggrieved because it was not stated upon application papers, that documentary proofs of service are required.

There is a demand that the papers should express in plain terms what is required of an applicant, viz., certified copies of service in certain cases, and that the Initiation Fee and dues be paid to the Treasurer General instead of the omission of the officer to whom the payment is to be made.

SUGGESTION.

I think it would be well if a list of instructions were to be given to Chapter Registrars by the National Society, especially those acting for new Chapters, as the Chapter Registrars would then work in harmony with the Registrars General.

I can truly say, as a Registrar of 1896, that the lines have fallen to me in pleasant places, and I have had a goodly heritage. I have not been compelled to "make bricks without straw," as might have almost been said of my predecessors.

The Ancestors Catalogue, which has, during the past year, been brought up to date, greatly facilitates the work of the Registrars, as does also the Members Catalogue.

Thanks to the rare tact, and systematic persistence of the Librarian General, the Daughters of the American Revolution Library has emerged from its previous embryo state and has assumed fair and comely proportions. The Registrar has rejoiced to witness the accession of many valuable reference books of the Revolutionary period, also an Encyclopedia; meeting a long felt need.

I have very much enjoyed my work, during the past year. I have not been absent from my post of duty for a single day, when I have been in the city. I am very grateful for the courtesy, which has been shown me, it has been a delight to come into touch with the patriotic women throughout our land, who seek to honor their revolutionary ancestors, and perpetuate their services, through a union with our Patriotic Society.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Brockett will read her report.

To the President General and Members of the Sixth Continental Congress: In making my report I will try and confine myself to figures and a few facts that I hope will be of interest to all.

I have approved 2,495 application papers, some of the applicants having four, six, eight and ten ancestors; have also approved 114 additional papers and signed 800 badge permits; have admitted 37 Daughters of

American Revolutionary Soldiers—one “real daughter” is Regent of the Cherry Valley Chapter, in New York State. I have answered all letters that have come under my jurisdiction, and I hope satisfactorily. I have tried to keep the office of the Registrars General in a business-like manner, and have an itemized account of all expenditures.

I want particularly to call attention of all the delegates to the fact, that unless we receive notices of changes in address, of transfers of membership, marriages, resignations and deaths, it will be impossible for the record of membership to be complete.

Certificates are being engrossed for thirteen members that are forming a Chapter in Honolulu. We also have members on the Island of Samoa, and in nearly every government of the world, showing the Daughters of the American Revolution reach from shore to shore.

Connecticut is still the “banner” State, but followed very closely by New York and Massachusetts. Massachusetts sends the largest membership this year, followed by New York, Connecticut, Illinois and Pennsylvania. During the year I have been greatly assisted by the Ancestors’ Catalogue, containing over 11,000 names of the ancestors on whose services the different members have joined the Society. I wish to thank the Chapter Regents and Registrars who have sent papers, as they are coming better filled out than ever before, thereby relieving the labors of the Registrar General; one Chapter Registrar alone, sending seventy-five applications for new memberships, sent a certified copy of the ancestors’ services.

I wish to have the Congress consider the advisability of requiring the applicant’s sworn statement that her genealogy is correct; it was used some time ago, but at present only part of the applicants do so. After being in office a year, I see the necessity.

Respectfully submitted,

HATTIE NOURSE BROCKETT.

February 23, 1897.

A MEMBER. Is it in order to ask a correction in Mrs. Seymour’s report?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I presume that it is in order. Mrs. Seymour, will you make a correction here, please.

Same member asks for correction regarding Susan Carrington Clark Chapter. (The stenographer could not hear.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As the Treasurer General is not in the house we will have the report of the Librarian General, Dr. McGee.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN GENERAL.

One year ago the Continental Congress deemed it wise to create the office of Librarian General, and I now have the honor to submit the first annual report of the library. Prior to last February 125 books had come into the possession of the National Society. To-day the number of volumes, including about 200 pamphlets, is 857. Of this number only 11

volumes were purchased, so that, during the year, 721 have been presented to the National Society. No restriction has been placed on the character of the books received for the library, though of course the books we seek are those which relate to American history. Some of the original States are well represented on our shelves, though a few, I regret to say, have sent no books to us. If it were understood how much assistance these volumes were to the Registrars I am sure each State would take pride in being well represented in the library. Most of our books came one, two, or three at a time, but there are four donations which deserve special mention because of their value. Mrs. Watson A. Bowron, member of Mohegan Chapter, Sing Sing, New York, gave 157 volumes; the United States Bureau of Public Documents contributed 44; Mr. Roberdeau Buchanan presented 24, and to Mrs. Philip Hichborn we are indebted for 21.

Twenty-one Chapters have sent books during the year, and six had previously done so. The names of these Chapters are as follows:

From Connecticut (9).—Sarah Riggs Humphreys, Eunice Dennie Burr, Lucretia Shaw, Mary Clap Wooster, Faith Trumbull, Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth, Melicent Porter, Katharine Gaylord, and Mary Wooster Chapters.

From New York (5).—Wiltwyck, Mohegan, Astenegro, Cayuga, and Owekatsi Chapters.

From Massachusetts (4).—Old Colony, General Samuel Hopkins, Hannah Winthrop, and Mercy Warren Chapters.

From District of Columbia (3).—Columbia, Continental, and Mary Washington Chapters.

From Pennsylvania (2).—Shikelimo and Chester County Chapters.

From Ohio (2).—Wyoming and Catherine Green Chapters.

From Illinois (2).—North Shore and Chicago Chapters.

From Iowa (1).—Sarah McCalla Chapter.

From South Carolina (1).—Cowpens Chapter.

The value of this year's additions has been estimated at over \$1,000, but there are hosts of books relating to American history which our Society has not yet received. My successor, however, will have a complete dictionary catalogue of the library to assist her in obtaining the needed volumes.

May the work be so zealously conducted by my successors that in a few years, when our Continental Hall opens its doors, we shall all be proud of the tomes which will find a worthy abiding place within its walls.

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE,

Librarian General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Johnston, the Historian General, will give her report.

Madam President, Members of the Sixth Continental Congress: You will pardon me if the report of the Historian General extends beyond the limit of ten minutes. Indeed as you have kindly given me "leave to

print" you will find the more important part of my report in these two volumes which I have the honor to present. To them I respectfully call your attention and ask your consideration. You may be disappointed in the number of volumes for I confess I am; having had a limited idea of the magnitude of the duties I assumed, or the labor of details involved. Much time was consumed in organizing the work and establishing a practical basis of operation. This could only be accomplished by patience and peculiar taste for historical research combined with experience. The value of these publications rests upon the exact presentation of truth. Each number is a brief history primarily interesting to one, but as a whole appealing to all. The individual whose record is given has the right to demand a clear, truthful statement, a conscientious transcription of the facts entrusted to the Daughters of the American Revolution and which have become a portion of the archives of the National Society. The Congress instructed that these details be given in a concise and economical manner. It has been my earnest endeavor to meet each of these requirements.

The two volumes do not fully represent all that has been accomplished in the office. The preliminary clerical work has been far advanced on three more volumes, which includes number six thousand. Care has been taken in the indexes and I have considered it important to give an index of the ancestors as well as of the members. I have also prepared an index of ancestors in the Charter Volume so as to preserve an unbroken chain of the glorious names in the Roll of Honor.

The illustrations have consisted of portraits of officers of the National Board. If this be continued we will ultimately have a gallery from the very foundation of this patriotic Society. I wish to ask your closest inspection to the beautiful printing of these volumes—the clearness of type, freedom from typographical error. Any bookman will tell us it is exceptional.

The second volume being much larger has of course cost accordingly. The average outlay per volume of each Lineage Book, with most careful management of office expense, printing, and illustrations, is one dollar, and by an act of Congress it is sold at a loss to the Society of fifty cents. Great astonishment is expressed that publications so important as these should not command the cost of production, and at the risk of making a suggestion I earnestly hope that the price will be increased.

Daughters of the American Revolution are unmindful of their privileges in not securing these publications as they appear, for many of you will live to see them at a premium. Each Chapter library should have these volumes from the beginning.

The Roll of Honor thus secured will alone prove a valuable book of reference.

It is unnecessary for me to present a statement of expenses for that has been faithfully rendered by our vigilant Treasurer General.

I cannot refrain from acknowledging the uniform consideration and

indulgence extended by the National Board. Every request has been promptly and graciously granted.

I beg to express to the Congress my thanks and appreciation of the honor they conferred and the confidence they reposed by selecting me as Historian General. Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH BRYANT JONHSTON.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Draper, the Treasurer General, will give her report.

Since my itemized report of receipts and expenditures is in the hands of every delegate, I will, with your permission, confine myself to a few facts which may be of interest.

On February 22, 1895, the total assets amounted to \$11,829.20 to \$24,516.11, an increase of \$4,966.88 in the year 1895-96, and of \$8,620.23 in the year 1896-97, thus proving exclusively that the Society (although composed entirely of women) can, with the small tax of \$1.00 a year for Chapter members, and \$2.00 for members-at-large, pay its debts, support a monthly historical magazine, issue two directories of Chapters, officers and members, two complete volumes of the Lineage Book of members, and still save in two years over \$11,000, exclusive of all special contributions.

The books of the Treasurer General used in keeping the general accounts, and also the individual Chapter accounts, over 500 in all, are at the office, 902 F Street, and all members, especially Chapter officers and Treasurers, are most cordially invited to inspect them. Upon them representation in the present Congress is based, and from them we are able to report a membership of 14,946, whose dues are paid through the current year, 191 of whom are life members.

The Fourth Continental Congress resolved to present each Daughter of the American Revolution who was also a daughter of a revolutionary patriot with a silver spoon. Acting under that order, spoons have been sent to 159 persons in all parts of the country, brightening the last days of many a revolutionary daughter. It is reported that one of these wears her spoon constantly about her neck.

While it has been my privilege to furnish a personal bond, it should not, in my opinion, be required of any unpaid officer, and I would recommend that, hereafter, some reliable company be requested to furnish a bond for the Treasurer-General at the expense of the National Society.

In conclusion, I would say that it is with mingled feelings of genuine regret and of infinite relief that I lay down my work, and I would bespeak for my successor the same kindness and thoughtful consideration that have been uniformly bestowed upon me by officers of every Chapter with whom I have had official relations.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

Current Fund.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand February 24, 1896,		\$4,048 11
Initiation fees,	\$ 5,976 00	
Annual dues,	15,873 00	
	<u> </u>	\$21,849 00

Miscellaneous.

Stationery, blanks and ribbon,	\$243 73	
Interest on Government bonds,	420 00	
Directory for 1895,	2 25	
Lineage Book, Vol. I (\$64, less \$10 expense)	54 00	
Magazine bank account,	116 25	
	<u> </u>	836 23
		<u>22,685 23</u>
Sale of two registered U. S. bonds, 4 %,		2,114 75
		<u> </u>
Total receipts,		\$28,848 09

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expenses ordered by

Congress:

Directory account.

Expense,	\$1,384 42
Less receipts,	229 00
	<u> </u>
	\$1,155 42

Magazine account.

Expense,	\$5,719 65
Less receipts,	2,397 22
	<u> </u>
	3,322 43

*Lineage book, Vols. II
and III:*

Printing and plates, Vol. II (1,000 cop- ies),	\$670 00
Printing and plates, Vol. III (1,000 cop- ies),	529 60
Clerical work in com- piling, postage and incidentals,	1,081 45
	<u> </u>
	\$2,281 05
Less receipts,	28 00
	<u> </u>
	2,253 05

Spoons to Daughters of Patriots,	248 90
Society for Preserva-	

tion of Virginia Antiquities,	100 00	
Souvenir Spoons to ushers,	79 25	
Postage for State Regents,	191 06	
	<hr/>	\$7,350 11
Expenses incident to Fifth Continental Congress,		908 77
Expenses incident to Sixth Continental Congress,		83 00
Bills contracted prior to February 10, 1896, <i>Current Expenses.</i>		448 01
Office rent for one year,	\$1,200 00	
Engraving and engraving charters, commissions, certificates, and postage on the latter, . . .	1,391 02	
Mailing tubes, seals, and ribbon for charters,	335 30	
Application blanks, .	150 80	
Binding and repairing books and binding application papers,	121 60	
Miscellaneous printing,	319 91	
Books purchased for library,	64 50	
Stationery and stamping same for active officers and State Regents,	747 75	
Postage and incidentals for active officers,	774 35	
Office furniture, . . .	258 63	
Card index case and cards,	188 09	
<i>Clerical Service.</i>		
President General, . .	\$ 88 00	
Recording Secretary General,	810 00	

Registrars General, . .	953 00
Treasurer General, . .	706 00
Record books, . . .	370 00
Card catalogues, . .	677 10
Salary of Curator, . .	880 00
	<hr/>
	4,884 10

Miscellaneous.

Book plate and labels, \$	5c 00
Hotel bill, D. R., . .	60 00
Revision Committee, .	201 75
Continental Hall Com- mittee,	95 93
Auditing books in Oc- tober,	77 60
Record, cash books, ledger, etc., . . .	43 51
Ribbon,	94 50
Minor incidentals, .	74 93
	<hr/>
	698 22

10,734 27

Invested in five Reg. U. S. Bonds, 4%,	19,524 16
	<hr/>
	5,468 75

	<hr/>
	\$24,992 91
Cash in bank February 8, 1897,	3,855 18
	<hr/>
	\$28,848 09

Permanent Fund.

RECEIPTS.

Cash in bank February 10, 1896,	\$738 51
Charter fees,	\$ 542 00
Life membership fees,	825 00
Commission on sale of emblems,	1,042 00
Commission on sale of souvenir spoons, . .	93 38
Commission on sale of rosettes,	165 97
Received from Committee on Objects, . .	8 35
Interest on investments and funds in bank,	369 09
	<hr/>
	\$3,045 79
American Security and Trust Co., bond redeemed,	\$ 100 00
One real estate note redeemed,	1,500 00
	<hr/>
	1,600 60

Contributions for Continental Hall.

New York,	\$ 600 00
Illinois,	357 00

Connecticut,	310 00	
District of Columbia,	301 37	
Rhode Island,	300 00	
Pennsylvania,	258 00	
Massachusetts,	82 00	
Vermont,	70 00	
Wisconsin,	50 00	
Kentucky,	46 00	
Ohio,	15 00	
Minnesota,	10 00	
Tennessee,	10 00	
Iowa,	4 00	
	<hr/>	2,413 37
		<hr/>
		7,059 16
		<hr/>
Total receipts,		\$ 7,797 67

DISBURSEMENTS.

Invested in real estate note guaranteed by American Security and Trust Co., . . .	2,556 66	
U. S. Government bonds, 40%, with ac- crued interest and premium,	2,152 50	
	<hr/>	4,709 16
		<hr/>
Cash in bank Feb. 8, 1897,		\$ 3,088 51

PERMANENT INVESTMENTS.

One Real Estate Note (face value \$1,000),	\$1,000 00	
" " " " (" " \$2,500),	2,556 66	
Two Debenture Bonds, Am. S. & T. Co. (par value \$500 each)	2,434 31	}
Four Debenture Bonds, Am. S. & T. Co. (par value \$100 each),		
One Debenture Bond, Am. S. & T. Co. (par value \$1,000),		
One U. S. 4% Registered Bond (par value \$1,000), .	1,092 50	
One " " " " (" " \$1,000), .	1,060 00	
	<hr/>	\$8,143 47

TOTAL ASSETS.

Current Fund.

Cash in bank February 8, 1897,	\$3,855 18	
Six 5% Government Bonds (par value \$1,000 each),	6,974 95	
Three 4% Government Bonds (par value \$1,000 each),	3,354 00	
	<hr/>	\$14,183 13

Permanent Fund.

Cash in bank,	\$3,088 51	
Permanent investments,	8,143 47	
	<hr/>	11,231 98
Total assets,		<hr/> \$25,416 11 <hr/>
Respectfully submitted,	BELL M. DRAPER,	
February 23, 1897.	Treasurer General.	

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has been requested to ask that better quiet and better order may be preserved on the floor, that the ladies are unable to hear the Chair when she makes announcements. The Chair will ask the hearty coöperation of all the ladies in the house in the effort to keep perfect silence during the announcements and during the reading of the reports.

MISS JOHNSTON. Just as I came in this package was handed to me. The members of the delegation of the Mohawk Chapter, of Albany, New York, desire to present to the members of the Continental Congress a copy of the great seal of the Province of New York, 1705, and request the privilege of having same distributed by the pages at the present session.

MRS. BALLINGER. I move that we extend a vote of thanks to the ladies of the Mohawk Valley Chapter.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion is a little out of order. However, we will entertain it. It has been moved and seconded that we extend a vote of thanks to the ladies of the Mohawk Valley Chapter. Those in favor of this motion will please say "aye;" opposed "no." The motion seems to have been passed; the motion is passed. It is so ordered. The next report will be that of the Assistant Historian General, Miss Wilbur.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL.

To the Officers and Members of the Sixth Continental Congress, Ladies: When the office of Assistant Historian General was created as a separate office two years ago no special duties were assigned to it, and as I was not in the hall when the matter was discussed last year, I accepted the office supposing that the Assistant Historian General would be expected to compile at least one Lineage Book, or that she could compile one if she so desired. This was a work, the importance of which I had realized two years ago when serving as one of your Registrars General, and I was

glad to have an opportunity of aiding the Society in the publication of the ancestry of its rapidly increasing membership. We had then 11,000 members whose ancestry was unrecorded in Lineage Books and we have now 15,000 in spite of the excellent services of your Historian General who has compiled two Lineage Books this year.

This matter requires special consideration at your hands. If, in common with other patriotic societies, we are to issue Lineage Books let us have them all, but it will require fifteen volumes of 1,000 names each, merely to register those already members of the Society. It would therefore seem that the services of not only one but several Historians General would be required to bring our work up to date. If we are not to have Lineage Books, then the duties of the Historian General are simplified into those of a custodian of manuscript records, which work has been assigned to me this year, but this work could be easily done by the Librarian General. After I found that it was not deemed necessary to have more than one person in charge of the Lineage Book I feared at first that I would not have enough to do, but I soon found that the mere attendance at the Board meetings was in itself a sufficient drain upon one's reserve supply of patriotic energy.

It is probable that few of you who read the Magazine realize what the simple record of our meetings there published imply. To say that the Board met at ten a. m. and adjourned at five p. m., with an hour's intermission for luncheon sounds simple enough, but when you consider that we have done this for two or three successive days every month for nine months, to say nothing of extra committee meetings in addition, it means more. It is no slight matter to keep every faculty on the alert for five or six hours, even for one day, in order to legislate effectively on each question that comes up in a way that will promote harmony among members of the Society, and at the same time be in accord with the constitution of our Society, which is necessarily the bulwark of our existence. These details form part of the unwritten history of our Society, but the conscientious performance of them makes it no easy office to be a faithful member of your National Board of Management.

The history of the various social and historical functions in which our Board or Chapters have taken part, and the historical papers read there have all been mentioned or published in our AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. The history of their moral and patriotic influence can never be adequately recorded. It is said that among the peasants along the Danube America is called "the heaven of the world," where peace and prosperity reign. We are working to make it so in even a broader sense than that of material prosperity. The spirit of freedom for which our fathers fought was that every man and woman should have the privilege of living up to the best within them, and should be encouraged to do so. Amiel says, "Every element has its poetry, and the poetry of air is liberty." The Author of this true liberty, of which each zephyr speaks, we have already recognized this morning in singing "Our Father's God to Thee, Author of Liberty, to Thee We Sing." It

is our work to make every man, woman and child feel that it is our worship of the Invisible King which makes us true Americans; that our patriotism is not enlarged selfishness, but broader altruism which will make of the diverse nationalities in our country a united people. England expects every man to do his duty; America expects every woman to do hers as well.

In conclusion, allow me to thank you for the privilege of serving you in any way during the past year, and to express my regret that I will not be able to do so in the future.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The next report, ladies, was to have been that of the Surgeon General. Dr. Harrison, the Chair presumes, has been unavoidably detained. Ladies, you see the beautiful floral offerings that have been presented. The Chair understands that they are from the New York City Chapter. Is that true, Mrs. McLean?

Mrs. McLEAN. That is very true.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair accepts them with thanks. We are very fond of beautiful things. We have now finished, ladies, with our programme for this morning, and you will please remain in your seats while we listen to some very pleasant telegrams that have been received. The Reader will please read them.

READER reads telegrams as follows :

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 22, '97.

Mrs. ADLAI STEVENSON, *President General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C. :*

Ohio Society, Sons of the Revolution, sends earnest greetings and best wishes.

A. H. PUGH,
President.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb 22, '97.

President General Continental Congress, D. A. R., Washington, D. C. :

Washington Reserve Society, Sons American Revolution, sends patriotic greetings and good will.

JAMES M. RICHARDSON,
President.

WILMINGTON, O., Feb. 22, '97.

Mrs. ADLAI STEVENSON, *President General, D. A. R., Columbia Theatre, Washington, D. C. :*

George Clinton Chapter, No. 247, of Wilmington, Ohio, sends kindly greeting to the Continental Congress on this a day sacred to our beloved Order, and expresses its confidence that the legislation enacted in annual session by our trusted representatives will redound to the benefit of the Daughters of the American Revolution throughout the Nation.

MARY FISHER QUINN,
Secretary.

SUMMIT, N. J., Feb. 22, '97.

Mrs. ADLAI STEVENSON, *National Congress, D. A. R., Washington, D. C. :*

New Jersey Daughters of the Revolution send greetings to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and express their desire for union and their willingness to make all proper concessions.

MARGARET C. HODENPUGH,
Secretary.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have still some time yet, ladies, and if the Committee on Recommendations of National Officers is now ready the Congress will be glad to hear from them. Is Mrs. Ritchie in the house?

A MEMBER. I move that the reports of all the national officers be accepted with thanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would decide it a little out of order just now. Will you wait until after the recommendations of the committee come in?

SAME MEMBER. I thought they were accepted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not remember that any were accepted. If she is mistaken she will be glad to be corrected. It was simply a vote of thanks for the copies of the seal, not national officers' reports. Will you withdraw your motion until after a while?

SAME MEMBER. May I make another motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think it is a little out of order just now. Will you wait a little while, please.

SAME MEMBER. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, I think we will take a recess of two or three minutes, while Mrs. Ritchie is making her way to the stand.

Congress called to order again at 11.35.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Wisconsin and the State of Washington will take their seats in this front row.

Miss PIKE. Mrs. President, is it in order to make a motion now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you your motion written, Miss Pike?

Miss PIKE. I have.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is quite embarrassed, ladies, from the fact that the programme has been very much

changed, the work of one day being transferred to another. She now is embarrassed by the fact that we have a good deal of time yet left us. The Chair hardly knows what to do. However, Dr. Harrison is here to give her report as Surgeon General. We will now have that report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1897.

Madam President General and Ladies of the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution: Having held the office of Surgeon General for the year ending February 27, 1897, and finding that it carries with it no duties, that it is an office without a function I would therefore recommend that it be abolished and no longer remain an office of the National Society.

Respectfully submitted,
February, 1897.

JULIA CLEVES HARRISON,
Secretary General N. S. D. A. R.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is Mrs. Ritchie, the chairman of the Committee on Recommendation ready? Is she in the house? In her absence we will turn at once to the report of the Finance Committee. Is Miss Virginia Miller present?

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee have to report that all bills for salaries and other expenses of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, have been carefully examined by them and approved when endorsed by the proper officers. Naturally, with the increase of the Society and the greater amount of work done, the demand upon the treasury has been greater than ever before. For example, postage furnished State Regents has been heavier than usual, amounting to \$209.30.

During the year just past (1896-97) \$5,468.75 of the current fund has been invested in five registered United States Government bonds, par value \$1,000 each, bearing four per cent. interest. Two of these bonds were disposed of later in the year, one being transferred to the permanent fund and one sold outright.

One real estate note for \$1,500, known as the Johnson note, and one debenture bond of the first series American Security and Trust Company for \$100 have matured during the year and the amount added to the money already deposited to the credit of the permanent fund of the Daughters of the American Revolution in American Security and Trust Company; \$2,556.66 of this permanent fund was invested in a real estate note of John H. Walter, dated May 9, 1896, payable three years after date, with interest at six per cent., secured by real estate, and guaranteed by the American Security and Trust Company.

The recommendation of the Finance Committee that two United States Government bonds of \$1,000 each, now belonging to the permanent fund, be transferred to the current fund, and that the Treasurer General be authorized to invest the money thus obtained, and that already in the bank,

in a real estate note, was granted by the National Board of Management, but the decision to close the Treasurer General's books February 8, 1897, made it impossible to find an investment which could be guaranteed in so short a time, so the money remains uninvested.

Respectfully submitted,

VIRGINIA MILLER,
Chairman.

ROSE F. BRACKETT,
BELL M. DRAPER,
ELIZABETH T. BULLOCK,
MARGUERITE DICKINS.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the Finance Committee, ladies. What action will you take on it? Unless there is objection, and the Chair hears none, it will stand approved. Is Mrs. Mitchell in the house? (Present.) And Mrs. Lockwood, is she in the house? We should like to have her report on the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, if she is in the house. Mrs. Mitchell is here, ladies, and will present her report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will now hear the report, ladies, of Mrs. John L. Mitchell, chairman of the Printing Committee.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.

Madam Chairman, Ladies of the Sixth Continental Congress: The undersigned, Committee on Printing, herewith respectfully submit their first report, covering the period from June, 1896, to the present time. The work has consisted in the procuring and distribution of the various blanks and other printed matter used by the Society. In every case the work of printing has been opened to competition and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder.

Following is a summary of the printing done for the Society during the past eight months, and the amounts paid therefor:

June 17, For	60 charters,	\$ 7 50
June 25,	1,000 Chapter reports,	4 25
	1,000 Chapter blanks,	4 25
	100 pay-rolls,	4 00
July 2,	2,000 certificates of membership,	143 00
July 4,	10,000 application blanks,	43 50
July 20,	1,000 applications for charters,	4 75
Sept. 4,	500 postals,	6 25
	60 charters (printing),	7 50
	1,000 certificates of membership,	71 50
	6 boxes of envelopes,	3 90
	2,000 folders,	7 00
	2,000 information slips,	7 00
	1,000 postals,	12 25

	2,000 postals,	24 50
	200 postals,	5 50
	2,000 notification cards,	7 50
	50 Chapter commissions,	2 50
Oct.	1,000 copies proposed revision,	32 50
Nov. 12,	12 badge permit books,	4 25
	500 postals,	6 50
	500 postals,	6 00
Jan. 11,	1,000 postals,	12 25
	500 postals,	6 25
	2,000 notification cards,	7 50
Jan. 23,	2,000 blanks for Treasurer General,	7 50
Jan. 29,	2,000 folders,	7 00
	1,000 copies proposed revision,	32 50
	200 statute books,	45 00

\$533 90

Respectfully submitted, HARRIET D. MITCHELL, *Chairman.*

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,

KATE KEARNEY HENRY,

CAROLINE R. NASH,

LYLA M. P. BUCHANAN.

A MEMBER. I move that the report be accepted.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the report of the chairman of the Printing Committee be accepted. Those in favor of the motion will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes have it; it is accepted. The next report will be that of the Revolutionary Relics Committee, of which Mrs. Field is chairman. Mrs. Field has requested the Reader to read her report for her.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON REVOLUTIONARY RELICS.

Madam President and Members of the Sixth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution: The chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Relics must make to you an appeal, rather than a report, an earnest appeal that the members of our association shall search their homes for mementoes of their honored ancestors, and lend them to our National Society to teach more widely than can be done at home, lessons of patriotism to the rising generation and a knowledge of those deeds of valor of the brave men and women who made our Government, whose names and deeds we live to commemorate.

We have already the nucleus of a fine collection, among our valuable autographs being that of the framers of the Declaration of Independence, and soon we will have some mementoes of the Father of his

country. We now possess a piece of the original elm, under which he took command of the army, in Cambridge; also some pieces of money which were in his pockets when he left the army; the remains of a set of pewter plates, of which the others were moulded into bullets, and some candles which were presented to General Roberdeau, by Marquis de Lafayette, at Yorktown, after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, and many other interesting articles.

By the courtesy of the officers of the United States National Museum, we have been assigned as much space in that building as we desire, and the articles which we have placed there will be as carefully guarded as the exhibits of our Government are, until such time as our Continental Hall shall be built to receive them.

The only case there which we have as yet partly filled can now be known by the insignia of our Order, which is placed upon it. This is the veritable spinning wheel from which our insignia was designed by the late Prof. Goode, who was much interested in our Society, and was the President of the Sons of the American Revolution; and it is to him that we are indebted for this spinning wheel itself, its presentation being almost the last act of his life.

Let me beg you, in conclusion, to remember our appeal. I trust that our collection may be largely increased within a very few months.

Respectfully submitted,

SUE VIRGINIA FIELD,

Chairman.

MARY SAWYER FOOTE,

Secretary.

ELEANOR HOLMES LINDSAY.

A MEMBER. I move that the report be accepted.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this report be accepted. Those in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed will say "no." The ayes have it. The report is accepted. Mrs. Field will herself make some statements in regard to some donations.

Mrs. FIELD. Since the report was made, and this morning even, several articles have been presented to the committee, among them a chest which was brought over in the Mayflower, and several other articles which belong to the same public-spirited lady who gave that. I have not the list of them now, but she donates them to the committee and they were accepted this morning.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lockwood comes next on the list. Is she present to give her report? (Not present). Dur-

ing this time, ladies, any motions are in order that you may wish to present.

Miss JOHNSTON. Madam President, I move, in response to many requests, that this liberty-loving body of women extend their sympathy to the Christians of Crete in their struggle for liberty from Turkish oppression. [Loud applause.]

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion, which has been seconded, ladies. All who are in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed will say "no." The ayes seem to have it. The ayes have it. Miss Pike's motion will now be read.

READER. "Resolved, That no Committee of the Board shall hereafter make any regulations preliminary to the Continental Congress that would impose extreme hardship on the members or practically deny them the right to vote."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is before you, ladies, and it is open to debate.

Miss PIKE. I would like to speak to the motion, Mrs. President. The members of the Board should not be arbitrary or autocratic at any time. They should remember that they are elected by us, as the representatives of the people, and that they have only a delegated authority. [Applause.] It may be well that each delegate should have her own private seat, but there should be no law by which forgetting the ticket to her seat should prevent a member from being admitted to the hall, which is her inalienable right as a voter, and it is a cruelty to delicate women to compel them to stand for hours, as they were compelled to do yesterday to get their badges [Applause] and the right of admission is based upon the badge and should have nothing to do with the ticket to the seat. [Applause.] Moreover, I am informed by creditable witnesses that this morning there have been alternates upon the floor seated alongside of their delegates, and yet last night delegates were required to go long distances to secure this ticket to their seats before they could be admitted. I am perfectly willing that any member should correct me if I made any misstatement or erred in judgment in bringing this matter before the house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is still open for discussion, ladies.

Mrs. BOYNTON. While I appreciate the remarks of the lady on the floor, I wish to state that I believe she is not altogether correct in her statement. This morning I saw an alternate push herself through the door when she was asked by the ushers to go back, and I think if an alternate will do that, the ushers are not to blame.

Miss PIKE. In regard to the presence of the alternates I will have to appeal to the lady who informed me in regard to that. I did not see the alternate myself. I only mentioned that case because she asked me to do so.

Mrs. TITTMANN. Mrs. Chairman, I have seen alternates on the floor this morning with their principals and having no red badge of the alternate, and I have seen a member on the floor who asked me "How is it that I am permitted to sit here when I have no badge entitling me to do it?"

Mrs. DICKINS. Madam President, there were certain rules ordered by the Board, by the regular committees, hoping thereby to give each member her seat upon the floor. The ticket gives each member that comes here a right to her seat, which every one of us recognizes. If she comes here without her ticket, whether she is a delegate or an alternate, she will have a seat undoubtedly, but when ladies complained that they could not get their seats, that they were crowded out, that they had no place, it seemed the only sensible thing to do to give each member who was entitled to a seat upon the floor a ticket which should designate that seat. If she has that ticket with her she is entitled to that seat and she has positive proof with her. I do not know any assembly that can be run without rules. I do not know any way by which a person is sure of a seat to which she is entitled unless she has some tangible proof of it. Anything which has been done that does not meet the will of the Congress can be undone in half a moment. I have never failed to see the Congress do anything they were asked to do. But there is no way by which a member who is entitled to a seat on the floor can be sure of its being vacant for her unless she and she alone holds a ticket for it. I do not

see that this is autocratic. I do not see that it is injustice to any one. [Loud applause.]

Mrs. WALKER, of Chicago. I think that as we have an Executive Board, we are to expect that they shall make laws in the interest of order and decorum, and I think it is only proper that the delegates should conform to them, and for every instance of forgetfulness on our own part we should suffer the penalty.

Mrs. PECK. Madam President, I would only call the attention of the ladies to one point. This is somewhat of an experiment this year, our meeting at this place. We have formerly met in a church, where the routine is understood. The trouble we have had this time is very much to be regretted, but it could not have been foreseen, and so it seems to me a lack of courtesy almost to criticise the Board for what they could not have known.

Mrs. WALKER. Do I understand that the badge entitles us to entrance to the building?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I presume it does, but not to a seat.

Miss PIKE. Well, we were denied that last night. I offered to give the number and letter of my ticket, and was identified by our State Regent and other officers.

A MEMBER. I move to lay this motion on the table.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is not debatable, ladies. The motion is to lay the resolution on the table. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed will say "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. The motion is laid on the table. Any announcement can be made now, or other motions are in order.

Mrs. SHELBY, of Kentucky. We want to know if any Chapters formed after the first of February; we got circulars saying that we were not allowed to be recognized.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not exactly catch your meaning. The Recording Secretary General is not here, and the Chair does not think she is quite capable of answering the question. If you will withdraw your question until the Recording Secretary General returns she will answer you.

Mrs. SHELBY. We want to know if any Chapter organized after the first of February will be recognized.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, not at all; not if formed after February 1st.

TREASURER GENERAL. Madam Chairman, I would simply call the attention of the Regent from Kentucky to the remarks last night, in which it was stated that at first the Board decided that no delegate or Regent could be elected if a Chapter was organized after the first of February. Afterwards the attention of the Board was called to the fact that its ruling was unconstitutional in regard to Regents of newly organized Chapters, the Regents having been appointed before the first of February. No delegate could be elected after the first of February, but the Regent having been appointed before the first of February, if her Chapter organized after the 1st with duly admitted members, such Regent could be admitted, and a notice was at once sent to the Editor of the Magazine, telling her to put it in the most prominent place possible, in order that all members of our Society might know the change in the ruling of the Board.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Shelby, is that satisfactory?

Mrs. SHELBY. A circular letter was sent to each Chapter and we were notified in that way.

Mrs. DICKINS. That was not done because there was not time to do so, but nothing is superior to the constitution and the by-laws, and the by-laws distinctly state that a delegate must be elected before the 1st of February.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to say anything more? This does not seem to be open to discussion, ladies, I think.

A MEMBER. My understanding was that a Regent appointed by a State Regent could be recognized at any time after the 22d of February.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Any other remarks upon this question? We will have some more announcements.

READER makes some announcements.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have the motion of Mrs. Tittmann, read from the stand.

READER. "I move that hereafter a table be placed in the vestibule, at which a member of the Credential Committee be seated to identify such members as leave their tickets, so they may secure their seat and the Congress secure their vote."

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This motion is open to debate, ladies. Are there any remarks upon it? All in favor of the motion will say "aye;" those opposed will say "no." The noes seem to have it; the noes have it. The motion is lost.

Cries of "no! no!"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will call for a rising vote.

Mrs. BRACKETT. Madam President, may we hear the motion read again?

READER. "I move that hereafter a table be placed in the vestibule, at which a member of the Credential Committee be seated to identify such members as leave their tickets, so they may secure their seat and the Congress secure their vote."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is open to debate. Mrs. Tittmann has the floor.

Mrs. TITTMANN. I remarked, Madam President, to a friend that we were told no members would be admitted on the floor unless they came provided with their tickets. He told me that a society to which he belonged gave a banquet, and many of the gentlemen had lost their tickets or had left them at home. There was a table, however, placed in the room, at which a member of the committee was seated to identify those who were entitled to tickets; therefore they suffered no hardship.

Dr. MCGEE. Madam President, I think the Congress should remember that if this motion is passed you deprive one of the members of her vote and her voice in the Congress, if she is obliged to be outside the door. I think that the instance quoted is not parallel. I do not think that the gentleman who remained at his table staid there throughout the whole banquet and had no opportunity to sip or eat. If this is passed an officer of our Society must sit without the door and take no part in its deliberations throughout the whole Congress.

Mrs. WALKER. Was there a motion before the house, Madam President? Wasn't the lady out of order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, the lady was not out of order.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I wanted to state very much the same thing that Dr. McGee has stated, that Mrs. Dennison and myself have been out of the house nearly all of the time for the last two days giving out badges and tickets.

Mrs. Hichborn and Mrs. Draper will probably have to be out the remainder of the week if this motion is carried. Now, I don't think any one of you desires those two ladies out of the Congress the rest of the week on account of those members who have been careless in losing or leaving their tickets.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move to amend by striking out the word "vestibule" and substituting the word "hall." Please to read the motion as amended.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will hear the motion read for instruction, as amended. Miss Richards will read it.

READER. "I move that hereafter a table be placed in the hall, at which a member of the Credential Committee be seated to identify such members as leave their tickets, so they may secure their seats and the Congress secure their vote."

Miss JONES, of Saratoga. If they would sew the tickets on to the badges there would be no difficulty. [Laughter.]

Mrs. NOBLE, of Connecticut. I certainly object to this amendment. There is already so much noise in the house it is impossible, unless one has a phenomenal voice, to be heard, and I should certainly think it a very foolish thing to authorize a person to stand in the back of the hall to identify members.

A MEMBER. I object to a number being sewed on me.

Mrs. SHEPHERD, of Portland, Maine. It seems an imposition on our Credential Committee to criticise the hard work they have done for us. I think it is the business of the ladies who are here simply to attend this Congress to remember both their badges and their tickets.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have quiet. Mrs. Ballinger has the floor.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Of course I assume that the man at the door would allow a delegate with her badge to enter the hall. It is only a question of the seat, as I understand.

Mrs. DICKINS. Madam President, I wish to offer a substitute motion, that members be admitted by their badge and seats given by their tickets.

Mrs. PECK. Madam President, I speak from experience, having sat in the back of the house this forenoon, I know it would be utterly impossible for the people sitting back there to hear one word if there was anything more to disturb them.

A MEMBER. I move the previous question.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question is moved and is not debatable. All those in favor of the previous question will say "aye;" those opposed will say "no." The motion seems to have carried. The motion is carried. The Reader will read the amended motion. The amended motion must come before the substitute.

READER. "I move that hereafter a table be placed in the hall, at which a member of the Credential Committee be seated to identify such members as leave their tickets, so they may secure their seats and the Congress secure their vote."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion, ladies. You are now taking a vote on the amended motion. All those in favor of this motion as amended will say "aye;" those opposed will say "no." The noes seem to have it; the noes have it. The order of business is to recur to the original motion, which will be read by the Reader for information. We will have the original motion, ladies.

READER. "I move that hereafter a table be placed in the vestibule, at which a member of the Credential Committee be seated to identify such members as leave their tickets, so they may secure their seat and the Congress secure their vote."

MISS PIKE. The amendment offered by Mrs. Dickins as a substitute is an amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A substitute takes the place of the original motion.

A MEMBER. I rise to a question of order. It is not debatable.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will take action upon the original motion of Mrs. Tittmann.

MISS PIKE. Mrs. Dickins's amendment is a substitute.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair regrets that she has allowed her Parliamentarian to leave. Robert says a substitute is an amendment. My Parliamentarian has informed me differently. Perhaps he was wrong. We will now have the substitute presented for action.

READER, "I move that members be admitted by their badge and seats given by their tickets."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the will of the body, ladies
A MEMBER. The original motion without the substitute.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will hear the original motion of Mrs. Tittmann.

READER. "I move that hereafter a table be placed in the vestibule, at which a member of the Credential Committee be seated to identify such members as leave their tickets, so they may secure their seat and the Congress secure their vote."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the original motion. All those in favor of it will say "aye," those opposed will say "no." The noes seem to have it; the noes have it. The motion is lost. We will now have Mrs. Dickins's substitute.

READER. "I move that members be admitted by their badge and seats given by their tickets."

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will take a rising vote—

A MEMBER. May we have it re-read? We did not hear.

READER. Motion of Mrs. Dickins: "I move that members be admitted by their badge and seats given by their tickets."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is open for debate, ladies.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. With regard to admission by badges, I think all those who were in the Congress last year will remember the trouble we had about illegal voting, so many people coming in on a badge that had no right to a badge. Now this year I know absolutely of some who are wearing not only the badge which I have given, but are wearing last year's badge, therefore they are wearing two. Now if they have a friend whom they wish to have vote they can bring her in on one of these badges. That was done last year. I speak upon the authority of Massachusetts.

Mrs. DICKINS. I think there is a date on every badge here.

A MEMBER. The badge has the year printed on it. There cannot be any such mistake.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. Then the man who admits you at the gate will have to stop and examine every badge. I think you will stand there a long while before you get into the hall.

Mrs. McLEAN. I have every confidence that no Daughter here wishes to vote, any one who has not the right to vote.

It seems a very simple thing ; we are given the right to the floor of this Congress by a delegate's badge. If we want a seat on this floor we can have it by the ticket. If we do not, we run our own chances. I therefore move the question, the substitute of Mrs. Dickins.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded, but will be read again for information.

READER. "I move that members be admitted by their badge and seats be given by their tickets."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, do you understand the resolution? All those in favor of this substitute will please rise. The substitute will go into effect.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will again put the question. All who are in favor of this substitute offered by Mrs. Dickins will rise. Those opposed will rise. The ayes seem to have it ; the ayes have it. The substitute will go into effect.

A MEMBER. I move we adjourn to two o'clock.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the body adjourn until two o'clock. All in favor of this motion will say "aye"—

Mrs. DICKINS. What is the programme for this afternoon, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The consideration of reports of National Officers will be the business this afternoon. All those in favor of the motion to adjourn will say "aye;" those opposed "no." The motion is carried. We will adjourn until two o'clock.

MRS. RITCHIE'S REPORT.

The hour having arrived which was set for hearing the report upon the recommendations contained in the report of the national officers, your committee is now prepared to submit its report. And first, may the chairman have the privilege of bearing her testimony to the zeal, faithfulness, and untiring industry with which these women have filled the positions respectively to which they were elected at the last Congress. After a service of three years upon the National Board I can truly say I have never seen so much work done, either for love or money, as has been performed by these patriotic women.

As a committee we unanimously endorse the recommendation of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters that Chapter names should not be duplicated. Her next recommendation we can-

not endorse, as we do not feel it to be within our province to advise upon so important a measure. Your committee warmly endorses the recommendation of the Recording Secretary General, that each State Regent keep a systematic record of all her State and Chapter work. The recommendation of Mrs. Seymour, Registrar General, is believed by your committee to be fully covered by the application blanks in present use. We cannot endorse the suggestion of an affidavit necessary. Mrs. Brockett, Registrar General's suggestion, that a prompt and full record of deaths, marriages, resignations, and change of residence should be reported to the proper officer, is approved. Your committee very warmly and earnestly urge the adoption of the recommendation of the Treasurer General, that some reliable company be employed to furnish a bond for the Treasurer General, at the expense of the National Society, as it is manifestly unfair that an officer who receives no compensation should be required to pledge her own property as security for the faithful discharge of those services.

It is recommended that the price of the Lineage Book be raised sufficiently to cover cost of production of the same.

The recommendation of the Surgeon General, that her office be abolished, has the unanimous approval of your committee.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

B. H. M. RITCHIE, *Chairman.*

MRS. L. BRADFORD PRINCE,

MRS. ELIZABETH CLARK CHURCHMAN,

MRS. WILLIAM FITZHUGH EDWARDS.

Afternoon Session, Tuesday, February 23, 1897.

Congress called to order at 2:25, Mrs. Brackett, First Vice-President General, in the Chair.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Avery has something to say to you, ladies.

Mrs. AVERY. Ladies, I want to say just one word. The Western Reserve Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has brought with them to the city of Washington a real Daughter. We made her one of our alternates, and I am anxious to present her to the Daughters. She has been asked to take a seat of honor upon the platform, through the kindness of the Board of Management, but I felt that as State Regent of Ohio, I should like very much the privilege of presenting a real Daughter of the Revolution to the Daughters of the American Revolution. I have the honor to present Mrs. Laura A. Ferguson. [Prolonged applause.]

Mrs. FERGUSON. As a real Daughter of the American Revo-

lution, I extend loving greetings to the Sixth Continental Congress. I thank you for the honor conferred on me.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, the report of the Committee on Recommendations is before you. It has been the custom to go into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of these recommendations. A motion to this effect is in order.

Mrs. LYONS. Madam Chairman, I move that we go into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of these recommendations.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that we go into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of these recommendations. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." The motion is carried. It is so ordered. You will now elect your Chairman for the Committee of the Whole. Nominations are in order.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Buchanan.

Mrs. FOOTE. I nominate Mrs. H. V. Boynton.

Mrs. Buchanan declines.

Mrs. BUCHANAN. I nominate Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee.

CHAIRMAN. Dr. McGee is nominated and Mrs. Boynton is nominated.

A MEMBER. I move that the nominations be closed.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion that the nominations be closed. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" contrary "no." Motion is carried. It is so ordered.

Dr. McGee withdraws.

CHAIRMAN. Dr. McGee withdraws her name.

Mrs. Boynton elected unanimously.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Boynton, will you take the Chair.

Mrs Boynton takes the Chair.

CHAIRMAN (Mrs. Boynton). The first recommendation is as follows: "We unanimously endorse the recommendation of the Vice-President General in Charge of the Organization of Chapters, that Chapter names should not be duplicated." What will you do with that recommendation?

A MEMBER. I move we accept it.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. All those in favor of the motion will say "aye;" opposed "no." The Chair is in doubt. All those in favor of the motion will stand. Be seated. Those opposed will stand. The ayes have it. It is a vote. The next recommendation I cannot give you because it is not on the paper. They do not endorse it. They warmly endorse the recommendation of the the Recording Secretary General, that each State Regent keep a systematic record of all her State and Chapter work. Those in favor of this recommendation will say "aye;" those opposed "no." The recommendation will be so ordered. The recommendation of Mrs. Brockett, Registrar General, that a prompt and full record of deaths, marriages, resignations and change of residence should be reported to the proper officer, is approved by the Committee. Those in favor of this recommendation will say "aye," opposed "no." It is ordered. The Committee warmly and earnestly urge the adoption of the recommendation of the Treasurer General, "that some reliable company be employed to furnish a bond for the Treasurer General, at the expense of the National Society, as it is manifestly unfair that an officer who receives no compensation should be required to pledge her own property as security for the faithful discharge of those services."

Mrs. BALLINGER. It seems to me manifestly imprudent to adopt this resolution for this reason, that we thereby make the National Society responsible to some company for its proper administration of the funds of the Society. Where are we bettered for paying that officer no compensation?

Mrs. RITCHIE. I beg your pardon. I correct the member from the District. I do not think the word "responsible" should be used.

CHAIRMAN. It reads, "As it is manifestly unfair than an officer who receives no compensation should be required to pledge her own property for the faithful discharge of those services."

Mrs. Ballinger asks that the entire recommendation be read.

CHAIRMAN. "Your Committee very warmly and earnestly urge the adoption of the recommendation of the Treasurer General, that some reliable company be employed to furnish a bond for the Treasurer General, at the expense of the National

Society, as it is manifestly unfair that an officer who receives no compensation should be required to pledge her own property as security for the faithful discharge of those services."

Mrs. BALLINGER. "At the expense" means exactly the same thing. Wherein are you bettered, wherein is the National Society bettered, when they allow the Treasurer General to make the National Society responsible for the money to some other organization, instead of the Treasurer being responsible to us? Wherein are we bettered.

Mrs. RITCHIE. As I understand the recommendation submitted to the Committee, it was not that the National Society be responsible, but that the Trust Company become responsible for the Treasurer and be paid for that reason. The Trust Company would only receive compensation because it made itself responsible for any losses incurred.

Mrs. FOOTE. I rise for information. I want to inquire what will be the expense to the Society, how much, what the amount.

CHAIRMAN. Can any one give us an answer to that question? Can the Chairman of the Committee give us an answer?

TREASURER GENERAL. It depends altogether upon the amount of the bond which the Society wishes. The Treasurer General was bonded for \$5,000. At that time the funds of the Society were not nearly as large as they are now. If this Congress or the Board of Management decides that the bond should be larger, the percentage being the same, the amount which the Society would have to pay to a Trust Company to assume the responsibility would be, of course, greater than for a bond of \$5,000. And now, may I speak to Mrs. Ballinger's question? The National Society is in no way responsible. Every treasurer of any patriotic or charitable association that is bonded, is never compelled, as far as I know, to furnish a personal bond, that is, to go out and ask his or her friends to go on their bond and vouch for them. A company takes that risk. They consider if a Society elects a certain man or woman to be their treasurer, that her or his reputation will be such that if there is any trouble found the money will be at once replaced. If it is not, then they assume the loss, and because they do assume this financial obligation they charge for it.

That is what they are for. There are companies, who advertise that they will furnish bonds for treasurers of corporations. It would probably cost from \$100 to \$200 for a bond of from \$10,000 to \$20,000. It seemed to me there might be found, although I have not heard of one yet, a lady who would be willing to assume the duties of Treasurer General, provided she did not have to furnish a personal bond.

MISS PIKE. Isn't this somewhat in the nature of a commission?

CHAIRMAN. I should judge that it is exactly that, and that the company is satisfied to assume the risk for the commission. Are you ready for the question.

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. Those in favor of the recommendation of the Treasurer General will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it. It is ordered. "It is recommended that the price of the Lineage Book be raised sufficiently to cover cost of production of the same." Those in favor of that recommendation will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes have it. It is a very light vote. The delegates are not all voting. Perhaps they do not understand the question. Are there any further remarks on the question?

A MEMBER. Does what is paid for the Lineage Book go back to the publishing company or to the credit of the fund for the Continental Hall.

MRS. FOOTE. The Lineage Book costs \$1; it sells for 50 cents. (Laughter.)

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the next question? "The recommendation of the Surgeon General that her office be abolished, has the unanimous approval of your committee." All those in favor of that recommendation will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes have it. The recommendation is ordered.

A MEMBER. I move that we rise and report progress.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is before you that the committee rise and report. All in favor of this will say "aye," contrary, "no." It is carried. The chairman will take her place.

(Mrs. Boynton leaves the Chair.)

CHAIRMAN. (Mrs. Brackett.)

Mrs. BOYNTON. The committee reports that the recommendation offered by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization, Recording Secretary General, Registrar General, Treasurer General, the recommendation on the price of the Lineage Book, and the recommendation of the Surgeon General regarding her office, are all accepted.

CHAIRMAN (Mrs. Brackett). You have heard the report of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

Dr. MCGEE. I move that we accept the report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that we accept the report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" contrary, "no."

Dr. MCGEE. I did not intend to include the second recommendation in the motion, as we do not know what that is. May we ask what that recommendation was?

CHAIRMAN. Is the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization here? (Not present.) Motions are in order for acceptance of other reports, ladies.

A MEMBER. I move that the Treasurer General's report be accepted.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the Treasurer General's report be accepted. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" contrary, "no." Motion is carried. It is so ordered.

Mrs. BUCHANAN. I move that the report of the Corresponding Secretary General be accepted.

Seconded.

Mrs. NEWCOMB. Will the member tell us if she means that the reports be adopted or approved?

CHAIRMAN. Adopted according to these recommendations. You have heard the motion. All in favor of it will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried. It is so ordered.

Mrs. FOOTE. I move that the reports of the Registrars General be accepted.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the reports of the Registrar General be accepted. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" contrary, "no." Motion is carried. It is so ordered. The report of the Recording Secretary General is before you for acceptance. If there is no objection it will be accepted. The report of the Librarian General is before you for acceptance. If there is no objection the Librarian General's report will be accepted. The Chair hears none. The Historian General's report is before you for acceptance. If there is no objection it will stand approved. It is so ordered. The Assitant Historian General's report is before you for acceptance. The Chair hearing no objection, it is accepted. The Surgeon General's report is before you. Her recommendation was carried so unanimously that the Chair does not expect to hear any objection to that. All in favor of the acceptance of the Surgeon General's report will say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is so ordered.

Mrs. HICHBORN. My second recommendation was that Chapter records and charter work should go together, because under the present system there is a duplication of the work.

CHAIRMAN. Any further action on these reports?

A MEMBER. Can't that come up as an amendment to the constitution?

CHAIRMAN. Yes, that will be in order. Anything further upon these reports, ladies?

Mrs. SEYMOUR. I would suggest that instructions be issued to Registrars of Chapters, especially new ones, with regard to their duties, so that they may come into more direct and harmonious relations with the Registrars General.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks that your having accepted the reports of the committee, you can scarcely go into detail now. Mrs. Lockwood will give her report now.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Ladies, I expected to have my report on Friday and I heard at lunch time that I had been called upon this morning, so I will give you what I have, and if there is anything more that ought to be said, I am sure you will give me a chance some other time to say it.

REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Patrons of the Magazine and Daughters of the American Revolution: Again your Editor is called upon to give an account of her stewardship. For three years this newsletter, as it might well be called, has been published under her supervision. When she began the Editorship there was a mailing list of 1,840. To-day it has reached 2,460.

We hear much of the cost of our Magazine. To some it seems a sweet morsel to roll under the tongue. New every morning and fresh every evening. One reason quite likely is because every month you have placed before you the "Business Manager's Report" in the Magazine, and you can see to a farthing what it has cost.

If the other publications, the Lineage Books and Directory, which were of your ordering, were as constantly and minutely placed before you, they also might come in for a share in this great bug-a-boo of expense.

I know of nothing in this world that is worth doing that does not cost money; that is the lever that keeps the wheels moving.

The vital question is what does the Magazine accomplish for our Society? It was started as the organ of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and it has fulfilled its mission. It has carried the reports of our Congresses to hundreds of women who would otherwise been ignorant of the details and culmination of the work of this Society.

They would also have been ignorant of the gigantic work that has to be carried month by month by your Board. They would have been ignorant of what our Daughters are doing over the land but for this organ; when they read the work in which Chapters are engaged it is the spark that kindles the fire along the line and keeps it burning. No one knows better than your Editor what it is to them. The letters that are coming constantly to her assure her that through this Magazine they feel that they have come into touch with the National Society and are a part of it. Those of you who live at headquarters cannot understand what this is to those who live in remote parts of the country.

The world is full of suggestors and we have had our share. Sometimes we get letters after this order. I will quote from two which came in the same mail:

"DEAR MRS. LOCKWOOD: Can't you leave out the department of Ancestry in the Magazine? We do not care as much for that, and give us more Chapter work. We look longingly for the Magazine from month to month, and devour the Chapter work eagerly. It is such an incentive to our Chapter to do work others are doing."

The next letter ran like this: "Can't you give us more Ancestry and less Chapter work? I want to know, and I think others would be interested to know where our Daughters come from, and who their Ancestors are."

Another wants more history, and others say we have too much.

I would refer these writers to the Statute Book, paragraph 28, which

reads: "*Resolved*, That the Magazine, both in its business department and in its literary and editorial division, be under the absolute control of the Board."

You there discover that the Editor is quite powerless to change the character of the Magazine.

Another letter from a friend informs me that the criticism had been made—"that since the Editor had received a salary she had made a smaller Magazine."

The Board, after a recommendation from the Magazine Committee, decided to use paper of lighter weight. Their purpose was good, which was to lessen the postage. The difference in price was very slight. The Magazine Committee in trying to serve the Society in a monied consideration, hurt the appearance of the Magazine somewhat, but the Editor is not responsible, and the number of pages have never been less.

Sometimes suggestions from the Editor have not seemed to strike the popular heart of the Magazine Committee, and the Board as a rule, necessarily abides by the majority reports.

There is a large number of annual reports, State and Chapter on hand. The Editor made the request toward the end of the year of the Magazine Committee for a little more latitude as to the number of pages, that these reports might appear. A small majority of the committee made an unfavorable report to the Board, and the annual reports are still in the Editor's hands.

It is sometimes very hard work to keep your matter exact to the line. The February number overrun seven pages. When the chairman of the Magazine Committee referred the matter to the Board, she forgot that the two papers, which she sent in at the very last make up after most of the Magazine was in page proof—consumed five pages. Several In Memoriams came in, and, of course, were forwarded to the printer.

These are some of the infelicities of an editor, but let me assure you the work, as a whole, has a very pleasant side, and we have had very many warm and strong helpers in it.

We are often admonished of the extreme solicitude some of the patriotic magazines have for us. Last year your Editor broke the rules governing the press department of this Congress to admit the Editor of the *Historic Register* on this floor. He afterward went back to Philadelphia and wrote naughty things about us; among other things that we had no right to spend our money in publishing a magazine, but he had taken pains while among us to make it known where he thought it would do most good; that they were perfectly willing to spend the money for us. You are well aware that since then the *Historical Register* has begun an itinerancy, which perhaps we might have stopped, had we been generous enough to have given up our Magazine, and turned our money to the men and the *Historical Register*; but ships that spring leaks and founder on the rocks can hardly be trusted to carry us safe into port.

I do not doubt that before this Congress is over "The Spirit of '76," phoenix like, will rise up among us, making its annual bow, saying that they also would be most happy to take us in if it be on a gold or silver basis, therefore I want to read to you what they say of us in their last issue :

"There are several matters pertaining to the future welfare of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution which it is expected will come up for discussion at the approaching Continental Congress. Many of the Daughters believe present conditions disadvantageous. They feel the necessity of some kind of State organization which will render each State Society independent of the others, while bearing a federate relation to all, and remaining loyal to the Constitution and decrees of the National Society. They believe that this independence would facilitate the execution of work undertaken by the State Societies, which cannot be done so intelligently, nor with equal advantage to the Society at large by the National organization. It is also thought by some that a permanent organization at Washington with its attendant expenses is unnecessary, and that it imposes too heavy a burden on the members, who pay into the treasury of the National Society a yearly sum of \$20,000 without adequate return. The advisability of erecting an expensive building at Washington on a \$50,000 lot is questioned by many, and others object to the yearly expense, said to be \$4,000, of publishing the AMERICAN MONTHLY, believing that it could be made self-supporting. These matters offer a wide field for difference in opinion, and the hope has been expressed that each delegate will prepare herself to vote intelligently, by giving careful consideration to their bearing on the future welfare of the Society."

Is that the kind of paper you want to be sold out to? When the time comes that this Society must give up its own organ and be placed in the hands of such a paper, if the death knell of this Society has not been rung an estop has been put upon the waves of advancement and the ebb-tide has set in. There is not a patriotic society in the United States to-day that compares in numbers and influence with the Daughters of the American Revolution, and what necessity is there for this Society to give up its prestige to any other society and much less to any syndicate of men. And now, what branch of work has so broadened our Society, in what way do we so permeate the State, the city, the village, the hamlet? Through what other channel could we so interest the people that they will delve and search for family history, and not that alone, but are eager to gather the fragments of history that has made this Nation. And when it appears in the pages of our Magazine, in a new dress and in new environments, they say, "That is our part of this work."

My answer to those who say we should buy of literary stars matter that would give a bright tone to our Magazine is this : We are creating a Nation not only of historical readers but historical critics, and that to me is one of the fundamental purposes of our being. When the love of this work brings to us such papers as we have in the March number, "An Age

of Fable," by Miss Soule; "Washington in Foreign Ports," by Mrs. Kate Foote Coe; "The Treaty of Peace at Paris," by Mrs. Charles J. Parker; "Early Times in Sumner County," by Miss Allen, of Tennessee, and that gem of a poem, "Washington's Wedding Day," by Ella Wheeler Wilcox; "French Officers of the American Revolution," by Effie Louise Epler, and "Rocky Ford," by Kate T. W. Tittmann, a class of papers that would dignify the pages of any magazine, and when we realize that these are Daughters of the American Revolution, who have entered this work for the love of it, we cannot calculate the influence for good that goes out from it and neither can you put a moneyed appraisal upon it. It cannot be weighed in the same balance. The very fact that you have spread over this land, throughout the States, these writers of history, gives us strength and force as a Society. If it comes to us as a memorial to the pioneer women of Bryan's Station, in Kentucky, or of Rebecca Motte, of South Carolina, who did not hesitate when the independence of her country was at stake to present General Marion with the arrows to be set on fire to be shot from a musket that was to burn her own house to keep it out of the hands of the British, or the purchase of Rocky Ford, the house which was the last headquarters of General Washington at Princeton, by one of our Daughters. It all tends to weld us as one.

One word of warning. Whatever we do, do not kill the Magazine.

MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

CHAIRMAN. The report of the Editor is before you for action. What will you do with it?

A MEMBER. I move that it be accepted.

Seconded.

REPORT OF MAGAZINE COMMITTEE.

Your committee has the honor to report that during the year the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE has made satisfactory progress. The number of subscribers is now three times larger than it was two years ago; and interest in the Magazine is growing. Your committee, however, thinks that it would be very advantageous to alter the title of the Magazine, so that it should convey a distinct meaning and indicate its character. The adoption of the following resolution is therefore recommended: *Resolved*, That beginning with July, 1897, (Vol. XI), the "AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE" be called "Magazine of American History," and that below the title the following words appear: "Organ of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution."

The work of the committee during the year has been so closely allied to that of the Business Manager that it is incorporated in her report, which is hereto appended.

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE,

Chairman.

HARRIET PALMER CRABB,
CAROLINE RYAN NASH,
MARY SAWYER FOOTE.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 1, 1897.*

Madam Chairman and Ladies of the Magazine Committee: Five itemized reports of the Magazine have been submitted to the National Board of Management during the year, and have been published under "Official." The following will therefore be a general report.

Early in April, 1896, specifications for printing the Magazine were prepared and sent out to possible bidders, eight in number, in this and neighboring cities.

As the firm holding our contract at that time submitted the lowest bid it was again given to them on recommendation of the Magazine Committee and approval of the Board.

It must be remembered, however, that this contract did not go into effect until the printing of the July number, when the old one expired.

At the same time, by order of the Board, the edition was increased to 3,000 copies per month to meet possible demands throughout the volume (July-December, 1896), and to avoid the embarrassment caused by exhausted editions, it being a rule that subscriptions shall begin with the volume, either January or July. It is also necessary to have copies on hand for extra demand.

It will be seen that part of the expense of printing this larger edition may be met in the coming year.

In April also personal letters were sent to reliable advertising firms throughout the country, to a number of which replies were received stating that they would place our Magazine on their lists and would give it their interested attention.

We do not seem to meet with much success in securing advertising solicitors, from the fact that our prices and subscription list do not warrant their giving their whole attention to it. However, the amount received for advertising has materially increased during the year and the subscription list is steadily growing larger.

Mimeographed postals were sent out in June to the four hundred Regents of organized and unorganized Chapters, again urging them to appoint agents for the Magazine in the Chapters. A number of such agents have been appointed and are doing good work.

A sample edition, comprising six pages and cover, of the June Magazine, was sent out during the summer to the entire membership of the Society, numbering at that time about 13,000. The publisher generously offered to print and mail the edition free of charge, the Society to pay for postage and advertising pages only.

It was estimated just how many pages of advertising could be added and keep the weight within the limit of one cent postage.

The Board voted \$60.00 to defray the expense, as it was thought the balance might be made up in receipts for advertising. It is gratifying to know that after all the bills were paid it was necessary to call on but \$14.34 of this amount, the balance being met by the advertising—showing the advantage of a large edition.

The subscription list has increased one-half this last year, now numbering nearly 2,500, as compared to 1,600 at the report of 1896, and 830 in 1895.

The usual custom has been pursued of inclosing a Magazine folder with the notification of election of each new member.

The following is the financial report:

Receipts—February 1, 1896, to January 30, 1897.

To subscriptions as per vouchers and cash register,	\$1,825 91
To sale of extra copies,	111 84
To advertisements,	348 50
To advertisements in sample editon,	143 00
To cuts paid for,	40 00
Total,	<u>\$2,469 25</u>

Office Expenditures—February 1, 1896, to January 30, 1897.

To mailing extra copies from office, (second class matter as per vouchers,	\$25 94
To postage,	22 96
To postage, Editor,	8 50
To freight and cartage, extra numbers from Harrisburg, 12 months,	18 13
To expressage,	5 58
To telegrams,	3 22
To binding Volume VII,	1 25
To 1,000 postals furnished for printing,	10 00
To 400 postals, mimeographed to Regents,	4 00
To 225 postals, notices,	2 25
To commissions returned to agents,	3 63
To Easton and Rupp,	1 40
To rubber stamp,	75
To messenger service,	45
To locksmith,	50
To two Falcon files,	80
To incidentals as per cash book and itemized account rendered,	3 76
	<u>\$113 12</u>

Of this amount, itemized bills for \$36.09 (expenses from October 1 to January 30) were sent to the Chairman of Finance Committee and paid by the Treasurer General,

36 09

Amount paid out of office receipts, \$77 03
 Amount delivered to Treasurer General, 2,392 22

\$2,469 25

Bills presented to Treasurer General for payment.

Printer's bill, February number, 1896,	\$372 29	
Printer's bill, March number, 1896,	335 53	
Printer's bill, April number, 1896,	436 29	
Printer's bill, May number, 1896,	466 92	
Printer's bill, June number, 1896,	294 05	
Printer's bill, July number, 1896,	286 52	
Printer's bill, August number, 1896,	241 31	
Printer's bill, September number, 1896,	231 81	
Printer's bill, October number, 1896,	237 49	
Printer's bill, November number, 1896,	266 51	
Printer's bill, December number, 1896,	320 61	
Printer's bill, January number, 1897,	304 52	
		<hr/>
		\$3,793 85

These bills include the cost of mailing and postage.

Maurice Joyce, plates:

February and March,	\$17 35	
April, May, June, July,	29 10	
August, September, October,	18 95	
November,	3 96	
December,	28 59	
January,	20 20	
		<hr/>
		118 15

Of this amount \$40 was paid for privately.

Salary Editor, eleven months,	966 66
Salary Business Manager,	600 00

Mrs. Thomson:

To printing 500 postals and stamping stationery, . .	\$4 00	
February 4, 1896, To printing 500 postals,	1 50	
March 11, " To printing 500 postals,	1 50	
March 15, " Six boxes paper for Editor, six		
boxes envelopes,	9 70	
May 6, " 500 postals, printed,	1 50	
May 10, " 1,000 postals, furnished and		
printed,	12 00	
October 10, " 500 postals, furnished and		
printed,	\$6 25	
Six boxes paper and en-		
velopes for office,	9 70	
		<hr/>
		15 95
January 26, " 1,000 postals, furnished and		
printed,	12 75	
		<hr/>
		58 90
Proof Reader, February and March, 1896, numbers,	10 00	
Proof Reader, extra compensation,	5 00	
J. G. Hodges, Binding Vol. VIII,	\$1 25	

Additional data on bound Magazines,	1 00	
Binding Vol. IX,	1 25	
		<hr/> 3 50
Harrisburg Publishing Company.		
April, printing 2,000 Magazine folders,	\$7 00	
October, printing 2,000 Magazine folders and ex- pressage,	7 40	
		<hr/> 14 40
August, Easton & Rupp, letter-book, ink, files, etc.,		3 50
E. M. Brewer.		
Addressing 2,000 extra envelopes for samples,		3 00
Postage on sample pages sent out in June,		124 84
Harrisburg Publishing Company, printing advertisements in sample edition (13,000 copies),		32 50
Office expenditures, October and November,	\$19 46	
Office expenditures, December and January,	16 63	
Expressage on plates to Harrisburg,	1 40	
		<hr/> <hr/> \$5,771 79

Bank Account.

Balance February 1, 1896,	\$122 25
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Congressional Library.

Copyright fees,	\$6 00
Balance,	116 25
	<hr/> <hr/> \$122 25

Account closed and balance \$116.25, delivered to Treasurer General May 29, 1896.

Summary.

Amount of bills paid by the Treasurer General,	\$5,771 79
Office expenditures previous to October 1,	77 03
Copyright fees for 1896,	6 00
	<hr/>
Total cost from February 1, 1896, to January 30, 1897, . .	\$5,854 82
Receipts,	2,469 25
	<hr/>
Net cost,	\$3,385 57

Respectfully submitted,

LILIAN LOCKWOOD,
Business Manager.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Is that her report? Can we have her figures?

CHAIRMAN. You will get that from the Magazine Committee.

It has been moved and seconded that this report be accepted. Is there any discussion upon this point?

Dr. MCGEE. The question just asked shows the uncertainty as to the relations of the Editor, Business Manager and the Magazine Committee. I would say just one word upon that subject. The National Board of Management does not attempt to regulate the historic part of the Magazine or the reports from Chapters. The official part is under the direction of the Board, and the financial part is under the direction of the Board. Now the Business Manager has in her charge the finances of the Magazine, therefore those questions are not appropriate in discussing the report of the Editor. The Magazine Committee represents the financial side of the Magazine before the Board of Management. It therefore has among its duties to take cognizance of the item of expense of the Magazine, and it has been its desire during the past year to reduce this expense in every way possible without injuring the Magazine. There was, Madam President, a personal reference in the report just read, but I merely wish to state that in sending the articles referred to the Editor I acted as the mouthpiece of the Board, being directed by them so to do, and had no knowledge until this moment that those articles ordered by the Board as official matter, were the cause of the overrun pages.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that this report be accepted.

Mrs. POSTLEY, of New York. I would like to say that if the Board is responsible for the minutes in the Magazine, the New York City Chapter wish to enter a protest against what was printed in regard to objecting to the formation of other Chapters in New York. What we wished was simply a little delay. The Magazine represented that we wished to protest. We did not do so; we simply wished the courtesy of a little delay. The Magazine misrepresented what we said.

CHAIRMAN. This was in the report of the Recording Secretary, not in this. The question is before you, ladies, the report of the Editor. It has been moved and seconded that it be accepted. All those in favor of this motion will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." Motion is carried. It is accepted. We will hear the report of the Magazine Committee, which

also includes the report of the Business Manager, Miss Lockwood.

Dr. MCGEE. "Madam Chairman, shall I read the full itemized account, or shall I read only the summary thereof?"

Cries of "Summary! summary!"

Mrs. BALLINGER. Can we have the list of subscribers, then, or what the Magazine costs?

A MEMBER. I move that we hear only the summary.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is in order, ladies. We will put it in the regular way. Those in favor of hearing only the summary will say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is carried. We will hear the summary.

Dr. MCGEE reads.

CHAIRMAN. The report of the Magazine Committee is before you for action.

Mrs. GARDNER. Will the adoption of the report of the Magazine Committee carry with it the change in the name of Magazine?

CHAIRMAN. If you adopt this report of course it carries the change with it.

Mrs. GARDNER. As there was a magazine published by Martha Lamb for some time by that name, is there not danger of our Magazine being confounded with it?

CHAIRMAN. Is there any discussion upon the recommendation of the Magazine Committee?

A MEMBER. I think that would preclude the idea of our naming our Magazine by that name.

CHAIRMAN. Any one else wish to speak upon this point?

A MEMBER. I think the lady is right; I think there is a magazine of the same name already published.

A MEMBER. I would like to suggest that a copy of the Magazine be sent to each member, so that they know something of the Magazine. A great many know nothing about it.

CHAIRMAN. The question is on the adoption of this recommendation of the Magazine Committee. Anything further upon this recommendation? The question now before the house is the acceptance of the report of the Magazine Committee, which contains this one recommendation.

Mrs. McLEAN. It also 'contains a financial aspect, does it not? We are acting upon the continuation of the Magazine and upon the question of changing its name, are we?

CHAIRMAN. Yes. The only thing before you now is the acceptance of the recommendation embodied in the report.

Mrs. BALLINGER. It does not commit us to the support of the Magazine in the future.

Mrs. TITTMANN. I would like to ask if there is a magazine bearing the name of this one, Magazine of American History?

Mrs. STEWART. I move the adoption of that report, eliminating the recommendation.

Seconded.

Dr. McGEE. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Dr. McGee has the privilege of closing the debate.

Dr. McGEE. I would state that the Magazine of American History has been dead many years, so I do not think there will be any difficulty about confusing the two. The reason for making the recommendation was that the title of our Magazine should mean something, "American Monthly Magazine" as applied to it has no special meaning, because "American" as applied to it might have one hundred meanings. It was not the desire of the committee to necessarily force you to adopt or reject this particular name, although that was the one which seemed most desirable to the committee, and it also had the concurrence of the Editor, but we thought it wise to have a name which would mean something.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I don't know as I can quite agree with the lady, that the American Monthly Magazine means *nothing*. You certainly would not say that the Atlantic Monthly, an old, established magazine, meant nothing. The reason we did not take the name of "Magazine of American History" in the beginning was on account of Martha Lamb's magazine of that name. Now the good will and the name of that magazine has been purchased by parties, and while the magazine is not published at present, it might give us trouble in the future if we should take that name.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question?

"Question! Question!"

CHAIRMAN. The question is before you, on the adoption of the report of the Magazine Committee. All in favor of this motion, to adopt the report, eliminating the recommendation, will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it; the motion is carried. It is so ordered. We will now act upon the report of the business manager. It is before you. You have heard it read; what will you do with it?

Mrs. DICKINS. I move that it be accepted.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that this report be accepted. Any discussion upon the point? All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried. The report is accepted. If you have no further business just now the Chair will ask that some notices be read.

Mrs. McLEAN. Does this close this question entirely.

CHAIRMAN. It can be brought up under miscellaneous business, and undoubtedly will.

Mrs. McLEAN. Well, can't it be brought up now? I simply want to say—

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. McLean, can you make a motion, can you not put it in the form of a motion?

Mrs. McLEAN. I simply wish to say that I believe in the Society's having its own organ as long as it is possible. I think it is a dignified thing, but I think it ought to be supported without any expenditure from the treasury. However, I do not intend to offer any resolution now looking toward the suspension or extinction of that Magazine, because I have been too long an ardent and loyal supporter of it, but I would like to offer a resolution to the effect that so long as this Society pays \$3,000 a year for its support that the Magazine give in return the correct record of what takes place at the board of meetings and at the Continental Congress.

Mrs. FOWLER, of Massachusetts. I rise for information. Am I correctly informed that last night it was voted that Thursday's business should come in Wednesday and Friday's in Thursday, and Wednesday's be placed over to Friday, as stated in the morning paper? A great many ladies who are absent this afternoon, regents and delegates, are very much interested in this matter of the Magazine, and they are making a visit to-day

in order to be here to-morrow at the discussion. Why are the reports of Thursday coming in Tuesday if the vote was correct last night?

CHAIRMAN. The President General this morning finding that we had completed what was laid out for the morning session, thought it best to take up the reports of these committees so as to give more time for the consideration of other business as it came up, instead of losing this half day, which would have been the case had we not taken these up, and it is undoubtedly the wish of this Congress, or you would have objected to it before, that these committees should be heard as they have been, so as to make way for these very important reports which are to come up to-morrow and be discussed.

Mrs. SHIELDS. I rise to amend my friend, Mrs. McLean's motion. I am a friend of the Magazine; I am a friend of the Editor. However, it seems to me a very unwise thing for a few people to derive the benefit from a magazine that is published by the whole Society. The Chapters are now feeling the need of more money; they are stinted. It is in the Chapters that the work must be done. I beg that this Congress consider the matter of retrenchment in regard to the Magazine. I may be allowed to add that when I made my first motion that we have a Magazine, I worded it "a bulletin by which the proceedings of the Congress can be published, and also the doings of the Board of Management." I proposed, and the Board at first proposed a small bulletin, and it was to be sent—a motion was then made and carried—to each Chapter Regent. This has never been carried into effect. I beg that this Congress consider the extravagance of this Magazine.

Mrs. BOYNTON. I would like to speak to this same subject, with regard to this statement that the full minutes should go to the voters of the Society, that we may all know what each woman does on the Board. We are put on the Board by your vote. You have a right to know what our record is on each question that comes up. There is one thing, however, that does seem to me unwise, and that is putting these full minutes in the published Magazines. I heard when I was out West this last fall that at a meeting of the "Sons" who were having a banquet and enjoying themselves generally, one of the young

men having been asked to provide some amusement, chose as his contribution the Magazine containing the minutes of the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. If we will have the uncut minutes of the Board furnished in inexpensive leaflet form, and sent to every State Regent and every Chapter Regent in the Society, and these Chapter Regents have these minutes of the Board read in the Chapter meetings, you will know when you come here whom to vote for the moment you see her name on the bulletin board, you will know whether you like her record. It is in the family, so to speak, it isn't spread broadcast all over the country for the general public. I do wish that the full minutes of the Board, taken by the stenographer and copied while her memory is fresh, could be sent, uncorrected and uncut and untrimmed to every Chapter Regent and every State Regent. I think you will find that the members will know better what to do, and that the ladies at this end will talk less on the Board and more to the point.

I therefore move that the full minutes of the Board meetings without correction be printed immediately after the Board adjourns in loose leaflets, and sent to every State and Chapter Regent in the Society.

Mrs. McLEAN. I heartily accept that amendment to my resolution.

Mrs. BURHANS. I can only say, Madam Chairman, that it seems to me the best way to solve the so-called extravagance of the Magazine is for the members of our Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to rally around our Magazine and take it.

Miss JOHNSTON. I would like to say, Madam President, that the chief critics of this Magazine do not read it, that they never open it, and would not give it room in their houses, they never read it. How many of you read it?

Mrs. McLEAN. I am constantly surprised when I do.

Miss JOHNSTON. Well, I can imagine she might be more surprised, Madam Chairman, if she were to occasionally attend an executive session. We are all human, and when we get into the heat of debate we don't care, and I don't think it wise, neither would any of you think it wise to have every warm, undigested remark put down and read by the Sons and every-

body over the country. It is too late to say anything about the name, but it may come up in the course of human events that we will change this name, and I shall be very glad when we merit the name of "Magazine of American History." I am not on the editorial staff and I can talk.

Mrs. BALLINGER. It seems to me that the most overwhelming argument in regard to the usefulness of this Magazine lies in the figures quoted by the Business Manager. She tells us that the subscriptions amounted to about \$2,400, with expenditures somewhere in the neighborhood of \$6,000. We have 18,000 members in our Society. It seems to me the argument in regard to its usefulness is answered when the main body will not adopt it.

Mrs. BOYNTON. I have nothing to say against the Magazine. That is not the point I wish to make. If the Daughters enjoy the Magazine and the price and the expense, and everything suits them, they are the ones to stand by it, but I still maintain the point I tried to make at the outset, that we should no more put these minutes in a published magazine than we should publish our family affairs on a bulletin board. When our delegates come to Washington they want to vote for the women who will carry the work through in a way they wish it carried through. They have a right to it. You have a right to know what we say on every question and it can go to you in the inexpensive form of leaflets, and the history of the Board meetings should go to the voters of this Society.

Mrs. WHITE (of Brooklyn). I cannot sit still and not say a word about the Magazine. I have every number of the Magazine published; I have read it so I know it pretty nearly by heart, and I am very happy to say that I don't waste much time after it comes into my house before I read it. The trouble is, we don't enough of us take it. If it is not good enough, let us make it better, not kill it or let it die.

Mrs. NEWCOMB, of the District of Columbia. I wish to state that there are many members in our Society who really are notable to purchase that one little Magazine, and some of the Chapters recognizing that, do as I see by the Magazine, collect their members together once a month and read the Magazine in that meeting. That is certainly a great help, but it

doesn't tell in the record of those who purchase the Magazine.

Mrs. DICKINS. I think that those who read the Magazine appreciate it, but we are very few, we are the minority. Now the question is will these members support the Magazine for us. This money is sent to the National Society to be put in the national treasury, in order that the Congress may come here and have something of some account to use for the purposes for which it seems best to them to use it. You wish to preserve your historic houses and buildings; you come here and find a treasury you can draw on, you have a sum that amounts to something, whereas if you keep it in the local Chapters you would not have it. That money is sent here for the good of the General Society. It is for the Society to determine whether they will spend \$3,000 of that sum or not. For five years anyway they have been doing it and the Society does not respond. Now, the question is, do you wish to continue taking that much of your money and investing it in the Magazine? Those who take it and read it enjoy it exceedingly. But I do wish to say that I think the full minutes of the meetings should be sent to every Chapter, to be read in the Chapter.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair must state that having a very limited time in the hall she hopes this debate will soon be closed.

Mrs. EDWARDS. Madam Chairman, is Mrs. McLean's motion as amended before the house?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Don't allow the motion to come before us this evening.

Mrs. EDWARDS. I think, if I am not mistaken, Mrs. McLean accepted Mrs. Boynton's amendment.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move to postpone—

CHAIRMAN. The amendment is that this Congress limit the size and price of the Magazine.

Mrs. HALL (of New York). I should like to ask through what medium we should obtain knowledge of this Society except the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

A MEMBER. I should like to ask if the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE gives us full instructions about this Congress. I got no instructions whatever. I was obliged to come to Washington without knowing what was to be done. That instruc-

tion ought to be given very fully, so that we may know what we are to do when we get here.

CHAIRMAN. This is such an important subject, and not having any desire whatever to limit you, wishing the fullest expression from you of your views and your wishes upon the subject of the Magazine, the Chair thinks it would seem best to postpone this to a given time, so that you may have an opportunity to say what you want, and so that those who are absent may have a chance to participate in the discussion. We have tried to bring it before you for two or three years, but the time has always been short and you have hurried over it, and it does seem that the time has come for you to have free and unlimited discussion upon the subject of the Magazine.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move to postpone the matter, the discussion of the Magazine.

Mrs. MCWILLIAMS. I move that we adjourn.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Lockwood.

Cries of "Motion to adjourn is in order."

CHAIRMAN. The Chair did not consider that motion. Mrs. Lockwood has the floor.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I only want to say one word in regard to these minutes. If the ladies think we can send these minutes out to everybody and still keep them to themselves they are very much mistaken. We know how impossible it is for Congress to keep their executive sessions secret. How long was it before it would be out in the evening papers? I think it is something you had better consider very carefully.

Mrs. DRAPER. Is the special order of the day in the regular programme?

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Ballinger has moved to postpone this matter. Will you name a time to have it taken up, Mrs. Ballinger?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Mrs. Chairman, I should like to leave the time when the Magazine matter will come up to the Congress.

CHAIRMAN. The motion to postpone is before you, ladies. Thursday evening is suggested. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of postponing the discussion of the

Magazine will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The Chair could scarcely be in doubt as to that being carried. The motion before you, ladies, is to postpone the discussion of the Magazine. The Chair does not wish to be in any manner of doubt as to what your will is.

A MEMBER. Until what time?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair tried to get a definite time.

A MEMBER. Until Thursday night.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of—

Mrs. McLEAN. I wish to amend to the effect that we finish it now instead of postponing.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair must state to you that we are not to remain in the hall after four o'clock. The motion before you is to postpone the discussion of the Magazine. All in favor of that will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried. We are compelled to have some notices read before we adjourn. This is your own resolution, amended, Mrs. McLean.

READER. The motion by Mrs. McLean is, "*Resolved*, That the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE publish *correct* records of the proceedings of the Board meetings of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of the Continental Congress." The amendment is as follows, which you accepted: "Moved that the full minutes of the Board meetings, without correction, be printed immediately after the Board adjourns, on loose leaflets, and sent to every State and Chapter Regent in the Society."

CHAIRMAN. Is that satisfactory as it reads?

Mrs. McLEAN. Yes.

CHAIRMAN. Then the Chair will not put the amendment. It is now before you as amended. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it. The motion is carried.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move we adjourn.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. We will first hear some announcements.

READER makes announcements.

Adjournment taken until Wednesday morning at 10.

STATE REGENTS' REPORTS.

ARKANSAS.

Madam President and Members of the Sixth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution: To an earnest mind, in the summing up of any work, there comes a feeling of dissatisfaction at results. The thought "More might have been accomplished," forces itself to a recognition. I am impressed with this in giving in a report so meager and one falling so far short of expectations.

Many inquiries have brought to light the following facts: That this organization has not gained greater strength in our State may be attributed to several causes, only two of which it is necessary to mention here.

In the first place, that which most seriously retards the work is to be found in the difficulty of establishing proofs. Numbers of those who are entitled to be Daughters are the descendants of our pioneers who, on moving into the (then) wilds of western life, left behind them such records, both filed and traditional, which could have served as clews whereby claims to revolutionary ancestry might have been proven. Only those living in sections remote - beyond the Father of Waters—can comprehend these conditions.

This prompts a feeling of indifference, to overcome which is, in my opinion, the specific aim of the Daughters of the American Revolution; by fostering the latent pride of birth to be found slumbering in every human breast.

It is a source of regret that more of my time could not have been devoted to this work, but shortly after my election as State Regent, notice came of my appointment as superintendent of a very important department of work in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which has necessitated a large correspondence and the expenditure of more thought and labor than was anticipated.

Our unorganized Chapters number eight (8). The Regents of these Chapters report no new members, the reasons are as quoted above. The Hot Spring Chapter Regent, Mrs. J. L. Bay, having recently sent in her resignation, will have as successor Mrs. John H. Gains, through whose efforts we will gain four additions—making six Daughters in the Valle of Vapors.

The Helena Chapter, being without a Regent, I have supplied in the nomination of Mrs. W. D. Reeves, who will bring into the work some of enthusiasm of the St. Louis Daughters. She has reason to hope for a speedy organization.

Miss Maude E. Black, Fort Smith Regent, writes that there are several descendants of revolutionary ancestry who could become members, if they would but take the trouble to secure data.

The Ratesville Chapter Regent, Mrs. J. W. Byler, says: "Four of my friends, who are eligible, have promised to send in their applications, provided I can find others to make out the number required to form a

Chapter." The Prescott Regent, Mrs. E. G. Houghton, reports quite a number who might become members, some of whom "do not feel able to incur the expense—others lack patriotic enthusiasm."

Of the Pine Bluff Chapter, Miss Irene Bocage has been appointed Regent since the last annual report. She writes, "Mrs. C. R. Breckinridge and I canvassed the town some time ago, with the hope of organizing a Chapter, and had it not been for the death of Mrs. S. C. Alexander, and that my sister, Mrs. Geo. W. Rogers, moved to Little Rock, we should have had twelve eligible to membership." An organization there will, no doubt, soon be effected.

From the Fayetteville Chapter Regent, Mrs. Albert E. Menke, comes this message, in reply to my letter of inquiry: "There are only two of us, dear old Aunt Katy Stirman, aged 90, and an original Daughter, her father having fought in the Revolutionary War. She has received her 'spoon' and values it exceedingly. Her health of course is feeble." "I am a great-great-granddaughter." Thus is evidenced the kindly spirit of the writer, who by gentle persuasion, will succeed in winning other Daughters. While, after all, it is not what we do, but what we would do that will, some day, tip the balance in our favor; we all look for and expect material results to follow honest efforts. In this we are gratified as we note the report of the Little Rock Chapter, which, under the able regime for three years of its Regent, Mrs. Frederick Hanger, has grown to a membership of twenty (20), each of whom is a Daughter, who for loyalty and patriotic impulse is the peer of any in the land, too, of patriots. In its circle are many who by rich revolutionary inheritance might claim from American aristocracy royal descent. Among those enrolled we find the descendants of the Huntingtons, Woodburys, and Roger Williams of New England; the Wards, Gibbs, Millers and Mathews of Virginia, the McDowells of Maryland, and the Clarks, Bentons and others who served their country well. In 1895 there fell from our ranks one who by virtue of a truly royal lineage now stands with the great army above with him who will say to each faithful "Daughter of the King," "Friend, go up higher." I allude to Mrs. George Anna Washington Smith, a direct descendant of Col. Samuel Washington, who for many years held in her possession valuable relics of the Washington family, which, unfortunately, have been lost or destroyed by fire.

The monthly meetings of the Chapter have wrought good to the attendants, and throughout the State, for its reports which are published in our daily papers are read with increasing interest. Through this means we are hoping and awaiting a harvest, and feel sure of an ingathering of organized Chapters as sheaves.

So efficient has Mrs. Hanger been that her name will be presented to this Congress for election as State Regent, which will, I trust, be favorably acted upon. In her you will find a valuable ally whose talent and energy will be enlisted in behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Our first State Regent, Mrs. Wm. A. Cantrell, by her executive ability and skill has projected this organization upon a basis which will stand a monument to her name.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. William Cummins) MARGARET M. RATCLIFFE.

CALIFORNIA.

To the President General and Members of the Continental Congress :
I have the honor to submit my annual report as Regent of the State of California.

There are now five Chapters of the Society in this State. Sequoia Chapter, the first organized, is still the largest Chapter in the State, having over seventy-five members. Eschscholtzia Chapter, of Los Angeles, the second organized, is also a most prosperous Chapter, having some fifty members. Of the three Chapters organized during the past year two, Puerta del Oro and the California Chapter, are in San Francisco; Puerta del Oro has grown most remarkably, numbering already over sixty members. The third, the Santa Isabel Chapter, of San José, was organized only a few weeks ago with fifteen charter members and many applications pending. Another Chapter will be formally organized within a few weeks, which promises to be one of the largest in the State. The progress made by the Society and the increased interest taken in it throughout the State is most satisfactory.

Respectfully submitted,

VIRGINIA KNOX MADDOX,
State Regent.

NORTH DAKOTA.

BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA, *February 19, 1897.*

To the National Society of the D. A. R.: I have appointed a Chapter Regent in Fargo, where I think a Chapter will no doubt be formed during the year; especially as several have already been confirmed and others diligently seeking the proof of their eligibility. The women of Dickinson are also at work, and I hope to appoint a Regent there in the near future, as soon as the lady has proven her claim.* In Manitau I have Chapter Regent blanks ready for the member as soon as her application is returned from the National Board. What is true of the above, is practically the same here in Bismarck.

However, the same conditions remain as heretofore, and which render the work slow in effects, viz.: the incomprehensible breadth, to you, of our State, together with the numerous benefit societies that possess more tangible results for the members.

Still there is a vast improvement this year, and a patriotic sentiment and pride of birth being quickened that will surely bring forth fruit.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS C. HOLLY,
State Regent of North Dakota.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

YANKTON, SOUTH DAKOTA, *February 16, 1897.*

Madam President and Ladies of the Continental Congress: My efforts during the last twelve months to secure members of the Daughters of the American Revolution have not been crowned with satisfactory results. I have had the usual correspondence, and, with two exceptions, the usual delays, discouragements and disappointments. Many claim to be eligible, but fail to look up their records, or make their formal applications. They may yet come in under the auspices of the new Regent, who will take up the work where I have left off. The exceptions referred to are, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Steele, of Sioux Falls, and Mrs. Alice H. Morse, of Faulkstown, South Dakota. My resignation has been duly forwarded to the proper officer, and when my successor is fully installed in her new office, I propose to most cordially aid and encourage her by all the means and influence at my command. In closing my labors as Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution for South Dakota, I wish to acknowledge the great kindness extended to me by the officers at headquarters throughout the past three years of my correspondence with them, the recollection of which will always be to me a source of pleasure. Yours very sincerely,

CAROLINE F. BURLEIGH,
State Regent for South Dakota.

DELAWARE.

Madam President and Members of the Sixth Continental Congress: Again I have the honor of presenting to you my annual report as State Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution, in Delaware. Our field for work is so small, only two thousand one hundred and twenty (2,120) square miles and one hundred and sixty thousand (160,000) inhabitants, you do not expect an abundant harvest, but to us it is most encouraging. We have formed two new Chapters during the past year, with two or more in process of organization.

On October 10, at Belmont Hall, the historic home of the Regent, the Elizabeth Cook Chapter was organized. Old "Belmont" bears the impress of antiquity, built in 1736 of bricks brought from England, occupied always by people of prominence, it has been the scene of many important events, none more noteworthy, however, than the organization of a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, whose great object it will be to perpetuate its memories, eloquent with echoes of revolutionary days. It was the home of Governor Collins, one of the first Colonial Governors. He used the observatory as a place of lookout, and stationed sentinels there from time to time to watch the British who infested the neighborhood. One poor fellow was shot by a hostile scout in trying to reach the room below. Where he died he left the stain of his life blood in several places, where they can be seen at this day. In the parlor is the Old World fireplace with the blue and white "William and Mary" tiles, in front of which Governor Collins wrote his messages

and planned his campaign against the enemy. Here before a log fire a group of patriots sat nightly moulding bullets with which to defend their home and country. Among these was the near relative, Elizabeth Cook, whose name we have revived as Patron Saint of this Chapter, and organized it on the one hundred and thirty-second anniversary of her birth. From this most interesting spot was sent the little immigrant maple tree which helps to form the historic arch in the Golden Gate Park. Mrs. Peterson-Speakman, the Regent, numbers among the many ancestors who make her eligible to be a Daughter of the American Revolution, a grandfather who fitted out at his own expense a privateer during the Revolutionary War, commanded it, was taken prisoner, and died of fever on the prison ship Jersey. Two grandmothers, who rendered material aid in those early struggles, the one Elizabeth Cook, the other Eve Lear, who gave every dollar of her maiden property to her husband to feed and clothe the soldiers in his regiment.

On January 14, at the home of the Regent in Dover, the "Col. Haslet" Chapter was formed. It seemed peculiarly appropriate that the Chapter organized in the town of his adoption—he was born in Ireland—and where his body is interred should bear his name. He commanded the Delaware troops and was actively engaged in the war until he fell at the battle of Princeton. Mrs. Elizabeth King Anderson, the Regent, is descended from John Hart, the "signer" of the Declaration of Independence—"Patriot, Statesman and Philanthropist," to whom the State of New Jersey has erected a monument in the old Hopewell Burying Ground.

We are organizing a Society of the Children of the American Revolution, under the able, enthusiastic leadership of Mrs. Sophia C. Hall, to be called the "Blue Hen's Chickens," a name won for them by the bravery of their fighting ancestors in the Revolutionary War.

The Cæsar Rodney Chapter, in the one year of its existence, has nearly doubled its membership and successfully carried out many plans for the good of the Society under the guidance of the faithful, efficient Regent, Miss Sophie Waples. This Chapter celebrated Independence Day at the home of the State Regent. Delegates from the various other patriotic societies were guests of the occasion. The Declaration of Independence was read by the Chief Justice of the State, the Hon. Charles B. Lore, and stirring addresses were made by eloquent "Dames," "Sons" and "Daughters." As the first united celebration of the patriotic organizations in the State it awakened great interest and enthusiasm. At the last meeting of this Chapter it was decided to offer a prize of ten dollars to the students of the high school in Wilmington for the best essay on "Delaware in Colonial and Revolutionary Times." A delightful programme was given for the entertainment of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the school on the centenary of Washington's Farewell Address. The outlook is full of promise. We shall unite our efforts to make the "Blue Hen's" State more than ever worthy the first place on the roll call of States, and which has been so graciously ac-

corded it on the programme of the Sixth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution from the fact that it was the first to ratify the Constitution.

I beg a moment in which to express our grateful appreciation of the valuable services of the National Officers, especially is our gratitude due to those who with infinite patience and kindness have helped us on our way. A word of entreaty to each and every "Daughter." Let us not be flushed with our great success, not boastful but emulative, heeding the wise counsel "Live not too much upon the glory of your ancestors, but be somebody yourselves!" bringing to our glorious cause the matchless consecration of Ruth, the Moabitess, feeling no sacrifice too great for a liberty so dearly bought for a country so dearly loved.

Respectfully submitted, ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Madam President and Ladies, Continental Congress, 1897: I have the honor to present to you the report of the Chapters in the District of Columbia and the work done by them in the past year.

Although our Chapters are only six in number, the membership in the District and the interest in the work of the Society has greatly increased.

The first and oldest Chapter in the District is the *Mary Washington*, which, under the guidance of the same beloved Regent, who has been with them from the foundation of the Chapter, Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee, continues to thrive and increase. During the past year two honorary members were added to their number—both daughters of revolutionary officers—Mrs. Philip Slaughter and Mrs. Ambler. The latter has since died, so that of the three real Daughters who once graced our list, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Ambler and Mrs. Slaughter, Mrs. Slaughter alone is left. We feel very proud of having her, as she is the daughter of one and granddaughter of another of our revolutionary heroes. The meetings of the Chapter have been regular and well attended, and many interesting and instructive papers have been read before them. Great interest has been shown by its members in the Continental Hall Fund, and through the efforts of its Committee on the Hall, over two hundred dollars were sent to the National Treasurer, and the committee is still hard at work trying to raise more for the same purpose. The Chapter has also contributed towards purchase of books for our National Library. They have met with several losses by death. Among them their Treasurer, Mrs. Lamb; Mrs. Waite, widow of Chief Justice Waite, and Mrs. Anna Hansen Dorsey, one of their charter members. The Chapter gave a very delightful reception on the anniversary of the battle of Lexington last Spring, and they closed the year with another, in honor of our President General, Mrs. Stevenson.

The Dolly Madison Chapter reports nine regular meetings held during the year ending January 31, 1897. These meetings have been held in private houses, and after regular business has been transacted histori-

cal papers, together with appropriate recitations and music have filled out the programme for the evening. They have raised sixty-four dollars for the Continental Hall Fund, which will probably be increased during the coming year. Their list of active members numbers fifty-three, with five non-resident members. They have for their Regent Mrs. Charles B. Bailey.

The Continental Chapter is the next in order and now numbers thirty-two members, nine members have been added to the Chapter since February, 1896. Three of them are life members. The papers of four other applicants (three of whom are life members) are in the hands of the Registrars General. These six lifemembers will all have been brought into the Society and Chapter since October, 1896, by Mrs. Patty Miller Stocking. The Chapter has lost no members by death and only one by transfer, namely, Mrs. Needham, formerly Miss Mira Webb, who since her marriage has requested to be transferred to Buffalo Chapter, New York. The Continental Chapter has presented the National Library with "Fiske's Critical Period of the Revolution." The meetings of the Chapter have been held regularly at the "Elsmere" and many interesting papers by prominent men and women read. These meetings have been made attractive by music, recitations and occasional short papers by members of the Chapter. The Chapter gave a tea on February 13, 1897, at the home of one of its members at which all Daughters of the American Revolution in the District were entertained. Mrs. Ballinger is Regent of this Chapter.

The Columbia Chapter formed in April, 1894, and now near the close of its third year numbers fifty-two members (thirty-two resident and twenty non-resident), and is entitled to a delegate to Continental Congress in addition to its Regent. Nine members were added during the year and two transferred to a New York City Chapter. A tea was given in April at the home of the Regent in honor of the President General, and also of its two honorary members, Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris and Miss Mildred Lee. Miss Mary C. Davenport Chenoweth is the Regent.

The Martha Washington Chapter in its report of the year gives a good account of work accomplished. It has had many accessions to its number and now has an active membership of sixty-three, with several applications pending. The Chapter has had to mourn severe losses in the death of its Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Henry Berry (Lila Iinthicum Hodge), and of Mrs. Mary Bronaugh Hook, and of a beloved honorary member, Miss Hartley Graham, a real Daughter, her father having been surgeon in the Revolutionary Army. Two members of this Chapter, Miss Adams and Miss Goodwin, have been appointed President of Societies in the Children of the American Revolution, the first named President of the Abigail Adams Society, and Miss Goodwin President of the Nellie Custis Society, Children of the American Revolution. Both these Societies are connected with the Martha Washington Chapter and under its fostering care. This Chapter has lost a few members

by transfer or resignation. Miss Lilian Pike, daughter of General Albert Pike, is its Regent. I wish it were possible to read the reports of the Chapters in detail, they offer so much of interest in the account of their work and meetings during the year, especially is this so of the oldest and youngest Chapters, the Martha Washington and the Army and Navy. The last named Chapter now numbers 61, having admitted 8 members and lost one by death, Miss Catherine L. Bates, during the year. They have held regular monthly meetings (except in July, August and September), at the Ebbitt House, the manager, Mr. Beach, cordially extending the use of one of the parlors to the different Chapters whenever they need it. At these meetings many interesting papers have been read and discussions taken place. A piece of the original oak of the U. S. S. Constitution has been presented to the Chapter, of which it is purposed to make Chapter pins. It gave rise to reading of some interesting papers, especially in connection with the victory of the Constitution, under Commodore Hull, over the British frigate *Guerriere*. The Chapter passed resolutions at one meeting, endorsing most neatly the efforts of the C. A. R. to prevent the use of the U. S. flag and Coat of Arms for advertising purposes. New by-laws for government of the Chapter were adopted last April. The Chapter has had several entertainments during the year, the most enjoyable and notable of which was the reception at Soldiers' Home, in the new Amusement Hall. Mrs. Catharine Lincoln Alden is Regent.

From this report it will be seen that we have nearly 500 members attached to the six District Chapters, many of whom fill important and honorable offices on the National Board of Management and give their time and labor to the furtherance of the objects of the Society. We are very proud of the efforts made by our Chapters to add to the Continental Hall fund, as well as of the feeling of kindness and sisterhood which prevails and has been evinced by the many pleasant interchanges of social intercourse. Hoping for a renewed interest in the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,

VIRGINIA MILLER,
Regent for the District of Columbia.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Feb. 16, 1897.

President General and Regents: It is with many regrets, I have such a poor report to make of unsuccessful work in the State of Florida.

Tallahassee writes, a number have joined, but not sufficient to form a Chapter; that the complaint is, the dues are too high.

Sanford reports several new members, but not sufficient for a Chapter. The Daughters of the Confederacy have quite possession of the South of Florida, the dues amounting to almost nothing.

St. Augustine lost by death, last August, their most efficient Regent, Mrs. Maria Jefferson Shine. She had all the patriotism and seal of her

grandfather, Thomas Jefferson. The Chapter was mostly formed of the wives of army officers stationed at St. Augustine. The regiment has been changed and many of the active members of the Chapter gone. Those left are now trying to form a new Chapter.

Jacksonville Chapter is thriving and growing under the efficient Regent, Mrs. J. G. Christopher. Delightful semi-monthly meetings are held in the rooms rented by the Chapter. Original historical articles are read and discussed and dainty tea served closes the pleasant and instructive meetings. A beautiful silk flag was presented the Society by the Regent and a medal has been offered by the Chapter for the best essay on American history by scholars in the grammar school. I regret my work during the last year has proved such a failure and wish some one more successful could be found to take up the work.

Yours very truly,

CLARINA C. AMBLER.
Regent of Florida.

ILLINOIS.

Madam President and Ladies of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution: The year that has elapsed since the last annual meeting of this Congress has been one of great activity in Illinois. To the State Conference, held in Chicago, in November, 1895, I ascribe largely the intelligent interest awakened in all parts of our State, which has given impetus to the growth of the Society, and produced the most gratifying results.

I had the honor to report to you in February last, twelve organized Chapters, and a membership of seven hundred and sixty. Before our adjournment in June, the Chapters of Peoria, Ottawa and Princeton had been added to our list, and during the summer vacation my endeavors to stimulate and sustain the efforts being made in Carthage, Quincy and Streator were crowned with success, these Chapters having recently organized, making a total of eighteen Chapters, and eleven hundred and fifteen members in Illinois.

The Chicago Chapter, with a membership of four hundred and seventy-eight, stands first in numbers, as it originally stood first in organization among the Chapters of our Society, and its wide-spread influence for good is as limitless as its promise of future growth. An elegant silk flag, the gift of thirty members of this Chapter, was presented at its October meeting by their representative, Mrs. Seymour Morris, in an address glowing with patriotic fervor. A member of the Chicago Chapter, Mrs. Thomas S. McClelland, is the successful State Director of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution in Illinois. Her daughter, Miss McClelland, also a member of the Chapter, being the President of the Richard Lloyd Jones Society, Children of the American Revolution, in Chicago. Another member, Mrs. Laura S. Knight, is working in a kindred spirit among the children of Lake View, to whom, during the

week of December in which occurs the anniversary of Washington's Crossing the Delaware, she distributed eighty-five American flags, explaining the meaning and claims of our national banner, and closing by having all sing in unison the sacred words of "America." Thus, the influences emanating from this, the Mother Chapter of our State, spread in ever widening circles, reaching far beyond our limited horizon, and blessing future generations with inherited love of their country. The Regent, Mrs. James H. Walker, and ten delegates represent this Chapter.

The North Shore Chapter, of Highland Park, Mrs. Sarah Chandler Egan, Regent, has been fortunate in retaining most of its effective officers, and under their experienced leadership has shown great vigor during the past year. The Boys' Club continues to be the center of its chosen work among the children of foreign workmen. It is under the special care of the Rev. Peter Wolcott, the Chaplain of the Chapter, who spends several hours each day with the visiting boys. A good library has been donated by members of the Chapter, and the walls are hung with pictures of American heroes. The Chapter presented the club this year with a twelve-foot American flag. It also placed upon the wall of the vestibule a framed copy of the Declaration of American Independence. A similar copy was presented to the grammar school of the town, and a prize offered for the best essay written by its pupils upon the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia. This prize was awarded upon the anniversary of the surrender with impressive ceremonial. The town has also received from the Chapter a twenty-five foot American flag and a flag staff, from which it will float upon all patriotic anniversaries. The History of Fair Haven, Connecticut, has been presented to the National Library.

The Rev. James Caldwell Chapter, of Jacksonville, mourns its loss by death, upon the 6th of July, of its beloved organizer and Regent, Mrs. Julia Duncan Kirby, whose devotion to the interests of our Society was supreme. Her successor, Mrs. Phebe Gates Strawn, was elected at the annual meeting of the Chapter upon the 5th of December, and celebrated the anniversary of the Boston Tea Party by a Colonial Tea and reception at her beautiful home.

The Peoria Chapter, under the able management of its Regent, Miss Caroline Montgomery Rice, grows in numbers, zeal and patriotism. Its literary meetings are held once in two months; several called meetings have been held also. Its plan of work has been a general topical review of the revolutionary period. There are twenty-one accepted members, and its Regent is represented by Miss Mary Rouse.

Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter of Bloomington has gained twenty-four additional members since it resumed work in October. It has now a muster roll of eighty. Its organizer and first Regent, Mrs. Sarah Taylor, having declined re-election has been succeeded by Mrs. Isaac Funk, who, with two delegates, attends this Congress. The Chapter has contributed one hundred and twenty dollars to the fund for the Continental Hall since the visit of its chairman, Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, last Oc-

tober, when it was first invited by our revered President General, Mrs. Stevenson, to meet Mrs. Shepard, and listen to her eloquent appeal for contributions. Relics of inestimable value have been presented by Mrs. Lucy W. Parke, one of its charter members, to the National Society. A silver strainer, which had belonged to Mildred Washington, an aunt of General Washington, and the lineal ancestor of Mrs. Parke, and a small linen shirt worn in infancy by the gallant Colonel Thornton Woodford, also a lineal ancestor of Mrs. Parke. Mrs. John R. Little has given to the National Library, an old and valuable History of Cambridge, Massachusetts, a copy of the Saco Records, a volume containing lists of Maine soldiers, and a number of pamphlets of great value. A handsome Society badge has been presented by the Chapters to its former Regent, Mrs. Taylor, as an evidence of its appreciation of her service.

The Springfield Chapter has an excellent record for the year now closing. / It has issued its first Year Book, containing a list of twenty-five members and a well formulated code of by-laws. Each month a meeting of literary and social character has been held, and the anniversaries of the adoption of the American flag, the centenary of Washington's Farewell Address, the Battle of Yorktown and the Annapolis Tea Party have been marked by appropriate entertainments. The papers read before the Chapter have been of uniform merit. An address to the Chapter by Bishop Seymour, delivered at the cathedral, awakened great interest in its work, and the Colonial Tea Party projected for February 22 will be largely attended.

The Fort Armstrong Chapter, of Rock Island, has now thirty-five members. Its work has been a resume of American history; the celebration of Washington's Birthday by a unique programme presenting living reproductions of revolutionary notables attracted much attention to the Society and its objects. The various flag or battle days have been signalized by the display of the national flag from the houses of Chapter members.

The Decatur Chapter has presented at its literary meetings the records of the revolutionary services of the Chapter ancestors, illustrating with many a thrilling recital of the daring deeds, the devoted heroism of the revolutionary period.

The Fort Dearborn Chapter, of Evanston, with one hundred accepted members, has been active in good work among our foreign population and in the public schools, to three of which it has donated large portraits of Washington. A similar portrait has been presented to the Bohemian school in Chicago. Largely through the influence of this Chapter \$1,500 have been given by citizens of Evanston to aid the work among the children of Bohemian emigrants, under the charge of Mrs. Elizabeth Marcey, a charter member of the Chapter. The importance of this work, as the means of converting ignorant and degraded children into loyal and intelligent American citizens, cannot be overestimated. By invitation of the Regent, Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, addressed the Chapter upon the subject of the fund for the Colonial Hall. The resig-

nation of Miss Cornelia Gray Lunt, its organizer, promoter and inspirer, is deeply regretted by the Chapter, and the privilege of retaining her wise counsel as its Honorary Regent is highly valued. Mrs. William Hollabird succeeds Miss Lunt as Chapter Regent.

The Rockford Chapter has kept even pace with that of Evanston, having also one hundred members. It extended a cordial welcome in the autumn to Mrs. Anita Newcomb McGee, of the National Board of Management, whose inspiring address upon the work of our Society was warmly received; and to Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, who made an eloquent appeal on behalf of Colonial Hall. Mrs. Ralph Emerson, the beloved Regent of the Chapter, who perfected its organization, and has devoted to it three years of faithful service, has resigned her office, and has been succeeded by Mrs. H. W. Taylor. The Chapter is represented by three delegates.

The Black Hawk Chapter of Moline began the official year by celebrating the Birthday of Washington by a brilliant Colonial Tea. A Year Book of the Chapter has been issued evidencing increase of numbers and careful attention to literary work. Its entire corps of efficient officers has been re-elected.

The Geo. Rogers Clark Chapter of Oak Park appears to have drawn inspiration from the example of the hero whose memory it perpetuates. Organized only one year ago, it has now forty six members, and a long record of work worthily done. The Chapter has purchased a handsome American flag for its own use, and has presented a similar one, 9x18 feet, to the Harlaam Settlement Association, its presentation being made the occasion of a patriotic evening at the Settlement rooms among the German settlers. The Settlement Library has received donations of valuable books from the Chapter, and the year's issue of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE has been placed in the Public Library of Oak Park. A most creditable display of revolutionary relics made during the summer attracted many visitors, and the anniversaries of the Battle of Lexington, the Boston Tea Party, Flag Day, Washington's Farewell Address, and the Birthday of George Rogers Clark have been observed. Mrs. Edward P. Martin, the Regent of the Chapter, is represented in our Congress by Mrs. Henry P. Young.

The Illini Chapter of Ottawa was organized May 4th, 1896. It has celebrated many of our national anniversaries, the beautiful home of its Regent upon the Ottawa Heights being the center of its many hospitalities. This Chapter is the first in the non-revolutionary States to assume the duty of caring for the grave of a revolutionary soldier. Joseph Mizer, a member of a Maryland regiment during the war for liberty, after its termination emigrated to the West, and died near Ottawa, Illinois. His grave has been utterly neglected. The Regent of the Illini Chapter has obtained permission from his surviving son to take charge of it, and the Chapter will place over it a stone bearing a record of the patriot's services. The Chapter is represented by its Regent, Mrs. Sherwood.

The Princeton Chapter has completed its first year of organized work under favorable auspices, re-electing its former officers. There are twenty-five accepted members, and much interest is maintained in the Society and its work in our State. Two own daughters of revolutionary patriots are proposed members of the Chapter. The Regent, Mrs. Reeves, anticipates the most encouraging growth during the ensuing year.

The Lincoln Chapter, of Lincoln, made special efforts to fitly celebrate Flag Day and the Centenary of Washington's Farewell Address. Church bells were rung, the towns people gathered with the local Chapter in the public park and listened to addresses from the mayor of Lincoln and the president of Lincoln College. National hymns were sung with spirit, and a universal feeling of patriotism prevailed. The Chapter has presented the Public Library with McClure's Life of Abraham Lincoln, and sent a similar volume to the National Library. The Chapter charter has been framed in oak paneled with cedar from a rail split by Abraham Lincoln, presented to the Chapter at the request of the State Regent, Mrs. Kerfoot, by Mr. Edward Gay Mason, the president of the Chicago Historical Society. Mrs. Josephine Wodeski, a member of the Chapter, an own daughter of a revolutionary soldier, has received a souvenir spoon from the National Society. The Regent, Miss Latham, is represented by Mrs. J. Lutz.

In addition to the eighteen Chapters already organized in Illinois, seven incipient ones in various states of advancement are approaching organization in Monmouth, Alton, Sterling, Kewanee, Garlinsville, Galena and Champaign, closing the year's record with a prophecy of further growth, which it shall be my earnest efforts to fulfil.

ANNIE W. L. KERFOOT,
State Regent of Illinois.

INDIANA.

To the Sixth Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Madam President and Ladies of the Continental Congress: For the third time Indiana has the honor of presenting a report to this honorable body. While Indiana knows that she cannot claim the privileges and prestige that are the inheritance of the Colonial States, she does claim the distinction of being a revolutionary State. In consequence she appreciates the responsibility of cherishing and encouraging all patriotic endeavors to preserve from oblivion the history of her share in the glories of the American Revolution.

It is with pleasure that we report advancement in all directions. The growth of the Society the first of the year was hampered by the great financial depression, and later by the intense political excitement that pervaded all circles, during the recent political campaign.

In addition to these temporary hindrances, the difficulty is very great of awakening an interest in counties remote from the Capital. Although

Indiana is traversed by seventy-nine railroads, there are counties entirely isolated.

In spite of these serious impediments, there has been a decided growth upon a firm basis.

The difficulty of tracing lineages entirely by correspondence by residents of these counties remote from the Capital have been, in some cases, too great to overcome.

Through pursuance of the plan reported to you by the State Regent at the last Congress, of appointing Regents as soon as eligible, for counties instead of for towns, districts in all parts of the State have been entered, and the work opened. The State Regent has correspondents seeking information and assistance in becoming Daughters in the thirty of the ninety-two counties of Indiana. Seventeen counties have within their borders Regents regularly appointed. There are six fully organized Chapters.

One very important event of the year is the organization of the Children of the American Revolution. On March 24, 1896, the State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Indiana nominated Mrs. Flora Sullivan Wulschner, who was confirmed by Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, to organize a Society of the Children of the American Revolution, in Indianapolis, without delay.

On March 26, Mrs. Wulschner organized the Mary Gibson Chapter, and officers were appointed. The Society now numbers forty-three members. Under the inspiring influence of the President, monthly meetings are regularly held—the entertainment consisting of patriotic exercises, with music, papers, charades and concerted singing.

On February 6, 1897, the State Regent, at the urgent request of Mrs. Lothrop and Mrs. McKee, appointed Mrs. Wulschner Director of the Children of the American Revolution for Indiana, and under such able management as Mrs. Wulschner's we expect Indiana to be proud of this Society.

The report of this Society of the Children of the American Revolution will be read at their Congress, now in session, by a Daughter of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter.

On February 15 Mrs. Wulschner appointed Mrs. Elliott Perkins her successor as President of the Mary Gibson Chapter, of the Children of the American Revolution. This Chapter will soon enter the second year of its existence, with a fine prospect of enthusiastic work.

The first general object that has been started in Indiana is the pious duty of locating the graves of revolutionary soldiers buried in Indiana. In this work the Daughters, Sons, and Children are united. It is proposed to place stones over their graves. The United States Government will furnish these stones free, provided the applicant can give the regiment, company and dates of the record of the soldier, and the applicant is responsible for placing the stone.

The State Regent requests the Regents in each county to be the applicant to the United States Government for as many stones as they can

furnish the required information for and see that they are placed. Over fifty have been located, thirty-three in Dearborn County, ten in Monroe, eight in Owen, one in Marion, one in Rush and two in Jefferson. As soon as the records are secured the memorial stones will be requested from the Government. The report of each Chapter is as follows :

Annual report of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution to Mrs. Harriet McL. Foster, State Regent.—The regular annual meeting of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter was held on October 7, resulting in the election of the following officers for the year 1896-1897 : Regent, Mrs. C. F. Sayles ; Vice-Regent, Miss Eliza Gordon Browning ; Secretary, Mrs. Elliott Perkins ; Treasurer, Mrs. William H. Coleman ; Registrar, Mrs. Edward H. Dean ; Historian, Mrs. James M. Winters.

Since the report of one year ago the Chapter has had the four regular and two called meetings of the whole membership, besides a number of meetings of the Executive Committee.

The entertainment of February 22, 1896, was given at the Propylaeum, and consisted of a display of colonial portraits, the characters assumed by many of the young ladies and matrons of the city. At the other meetings interesting literary programmes have been presented.

The Chapter has added twelve members, there being besides six sets of papers in the hands of the National Society.

The Mary Gibson Chapter, Children of the American Revolution, has been organized under the leadership of one of the Daughters, and has a social membership of forty-three. The interest is growing, and the monthly study of revolutionary history is awakening enthusiasm among its members.

At a called meeting, held January 27, the following delegates were elected to the National Congress : Regent, Mrs. C. F. Sayles ; alternate, Mrs. W. J. Holliday ; delegate, Mrs. W. J. Richards ; alternate, Mrs. W. H. Coleman.

Report of the General De Lafayette Chapter, D. A. R., to Mrs. Harriet McL. Foster, State Regent of Indiana, for the season of 1895-96.—The General De Lafayette Chapter of Lafayette, Indiana, met for the first meeting of its third year on September 6, 1896, that date being the birthday anniversary of the distinguished patriot for whom the Chapter is named. The membership then numbered seventy-four ; since then nine new members have entered, and the papers of five others are under consideration.

The officers are as follows : Regent, Miss Mary Elizabeth Bruce ; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Geneve Ellsworth Stuart ; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Harriet Frances Flather ; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Annette Winter Ball ; Treasurer, Mrs. Jessie Vermilya Carnahan ; Registrar, Mrs. Mabel Levering Vinton ; Historian, Mrs. Jessie Levering Cary.

The outline of American history begun last year has been continued in our programme for this season, and we find interest increasing on such

lines. The attendance is good at each meeting, there being seventy-three resident members.

In April, 1896, occurred the death of our "own Daughter," Mrs. Eliza Andrew Brown who, had she been spared until September, would have reached the age of ninety-four years.

The 19th of April being the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, and the 21st of the month that of the formal organization of our Chapter, the members decided to combine the two dates, the 19th coming on a Sunday, and gave a reception to the members and guests at the residence of Mrs. B. Wilson Smith. A short but exceedingly entertaining address was given by Mrs. Emma Mont. McRea, of Purdue University. Each person was presented with a spray of arbor vitæ sent from a tree now growing upon the historic field within one hundred feet of the spot where the first minute man fell. Five members of the Chapter are descendants of men who were in that engagement.

On December 6, at the regular monthly meeting a committee was appointed in pursuance of the request of Mrs. Foster to look after the interests of a Chapter of the Children of the American Revolution in our city, the chairman Mrs. Cora Howe Moore. At the same meeting it was voted to present a book to the National Library at Washington on the life of Lafayette by Charlemagne Tower.

New Year's day having been set aside for the "Daughters," the Chapter followed its custom of keeping "open house" to all its friends at the residence of Mrs. Isabel Taylor and her daughter, Mrs. William F. Still well. The resident members assisted in entertaining, attired in colonial-style.

At the meeting of January 6, 1897, the following delegates and alternates were chosen to represent the Chapter at the Sixth Continental Congress, February 22, 1897. Delegates—Mrs. Blanche Vinton Stahl, Miss Sally Sample. Alternates—Mrs. James M. Fowler, Mrs. William F. Stillwell.

The third Chapter organized was the General Van Renssalaer Chapter, on February 19, 1896, just too late to be included in the State report. The charter was secured November 6, 1896. The Regent, Mrs. Thomas McCoy, has been very enthusiastic. This Chapter has begun an exhaustive study of American history, and is ready to unite with all endeavors to promote the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The fourth Chapter to organize was the Vanderburgh Chapter, of Evansville. It was organized November 18, 1896. This Chapter was named for Captain Henry Vanderburgh, a revolutionary soldier from New York, who settled in southern Indiana after the war. Mrs. John Ingles is the Regent. Monthly meetings are held and the reading of American history begun.

The fifth Chapter to organize was the Paul Revere Chapter, of Muncie, Indiana. The State Regent had the pleasure of being present at the organization, and read a paper, "The Development of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution." The Regent, Mrs.

R. Hemingray, who manifested great energy in organizing this Chapter, declined to serve another year as Regent, and appointed Mrs. J. A. Heinsohn as her successor. Mrs. Hemingray will serve as Vice-Regent. The State Regent was royally entertained by the new Chapter.

The sixth Chapter to organize was the Spencer Chapter, of Owen County. The organization of the Chapter took place on the 23d of January, at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. Lorina H. Fowler. On the 10th of February the State Regent accepted an invitation to visit this Chapter, and give instructions to the newly appointed officers. She also gave a history of the National Society. The most valuable feature of the afternoon was a paper, read by the Regent, giving a list of the revolutionary soldiers buried in Owen County, with many interesting details of their lives. A delightful reception was held after the meeting. A large number of invited guests were present.

The Sarah McCalla Chapter, of Monroe County, Mrs. Laura D. Worley, Regent, has six accepted members. One Daughter, Miss Kate McCalla Hight, has written a beautiful biography of her brave ancestress, for whom this Chapter was named. This biography is entered for the prize contest. The Regent, Mrs. Worley, has been principally devoted to locating the graves of the soldiers of the American Revolution buried in this county. She has found the graves of ten. These graves are decorated on Decoration Day, and stones will be placed as soon as the dates can be secured. The Regent has secured much valuable historical information, and is untiring in her efforts to promote every branch of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Laurenceburgh Chapter (Mrs. Caroline M. Hayes, Regent) has four Daughters. The Regent has succeeded in finding a list of thirty-three revolutionary soldiers buried in Dearborn County. A number of ladies are expected to become Daughters soon.

The Terre Haute Chapter, Mrs. Mary Konolly McNutt, Regent, has four Daughters. Terre Haute has a bell on the court house that was presented by Colonel Vigo, which is a valuable relic.

The Crawfordsville Chapter, Mrs. C. L. Thomas, Regent, has six members almost ready to be accepted. It is expected that this Chapter will certainly organize soon. It will be a valuable addition, as Crawfordsville has been called the Athens of Indiana, because of its great intellectual activity. The Regent of the New Albany Chapter reports that the interest is growing, and a number who are eligible express a desire to become Daughters. So a Chapter will probably be organized before another Congress.

The Chapter Regent of Brazil, Mrs. Abigail Hawkins, has not been able to organize a Chapter, but keeps alive patriotic endeavor by celebrating revolutionary anniversaries.

The Fort Wayne Chapter Regent, Mrs. S. B. Brown, has been bereaved of her husband, Dr. S. B. Brown, the president of the Indiana Sons of the American Revolution. She has, in consequence, been prevented from organizing this Chapter.

The Jonathan Jacques Chapter, of Poseyville, Mrs. V. P. Bozeman, Chapter Regent, has been able as yet to accomplish very little.

The Chapter Regents who have been appointed since the last Congress are Mrs. Kate Keyes Stormont, of Princeton; Mrs. Flora R. Frazer, of Warsaw, and Mrs. Zella Kenyon Mix, of Mishawaka. These ladies are taking an enthusiastic interest in the work, and are valuable additions to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Before concluding, I beg leave to present my sincere thanks to those members of the National Board of Management, with whom I have had such pleasant correspondence, for their unfailing kindness and courtesy.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRIET MCINTIRE FOSTER,

State Regent of Indiana.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Tahlequah, Feb. 2, 1897.

My Dear Madam: Replying to your letter of Jan. 25, relating to "Congress in February," would say, am sorry it will not be convenient for me to be in attendance, nor will there be a delegate sent, as there has yet been no Chapter organized in the Territory.

I regret, extremely, not to be able to present a better exhibit of our work in Indian Territory. Owing to the condition of things in the Territory—a large portion of the inhabitants being Indians, whose ancestors were, for the most part, allies of Great Britain in the Revolution, while the other portion of the people are newcomers—it seems that but little is understood here in regard to the nature of our association. After using what efforts were in my power, I have found but few who are really eligible to membership. Yet I am not discouraged. I feel that our great enterprise is worthy of all support, and shall continue to labor for the promotion of its interest.

Very truly,

MRS. WALTER A. DUNCAN.

IOWA.

Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution: It is with a feeling of just pride in my State that I to-day report to the National Society the gratifying progress of the work of this organization in Iowa. In the call of States to-day Iowa responds with nine fully organized Chapters, a growth of five since February last, with twenty accepted Chapter Regents, and with a record of work most promisingly begun in eleven additional cities not included in the twenty where Regents are already in charge. Is not this encouraging progress, and will you not gladly welcome a Western rival in patriotism?

While as State Regent I have prosecuted the duties of my office with all the zeal and energy at my command, it is to the women of Iowa who have so quickly responded to the sentiment of patriotism, and so zealously entered upon the work of ancestral research that praise for the rapid growth of the work is largely due. There is no East, no West

when we seek to claim our birthright as Daughters of the American Revolution.

The rapidly spreading influence of this patriotic Society is kindling the spirit of the women of Iowa, and the day is not far distant when its Chapters shall equal in strength and numbers those of the more fortunately original thirteen Colonies. The time allotted for State reports admits only of briefest mention and a general outline of the work done in individual Chapters.

The four Chapters reported last year—Des Moines, Dubuque, Clinton and Sioux City—have increased in numbers and more adequately and practically realized the conceptions and purposes of the Society. Mrs. Andrews, of the Des Moines Chapter, of which Mrs. Bailey is Regent, is the only Daughter of Iowa so far honored in the possession of a souvenir spoon. The Clinton Chapter, Mrs. Mahlin, Regent, has supported a lecture course, and still leads in the number of its members. The Dubuque Chapter, Miss Rogers, Regent, has continued its historical and patriotic reunions. The Sioux City Chapter, organized with fifteen members, owes much of its success to the earnest efforts of its first Regent, Mrs. Bissel, whose work was taken up and carried on this year by Miss Sousanna Weave, Regent. The work accomplished has been encouraging, the membership increasing, the social reunions of the pleasantest character, while the future promises much increased helpfulness and progress.

The fifth Chapter at Chariton, Mrs. G. Stanton, Regent, is named the Sarah McCalla, in honor of the Regent's ancestor, who was a heroine of revolutionary times. The formal organization of the Chapter, at which time the State Regent presented the Charter, was made a gala occasion. The beautiful home of the Regent, with its rich possessions of antique relics and more modern evidences of culture and refinement, was the center toward which, on the 19th of April, many interested men and women gathered in attendance on the first reception of what promises to be a most flourishing Chapter.

The amount of patriotism manifested in the community led me to believe that a Children's Chapter might be established in their midst, and having been honored by Mrs. M. H. McKee, as a Promoter for Iowa, I sent to Mrs. Lothrop the name of an enthusiastic worker in that city.

The sixth Chapter, of Ottumwa, Mrs. Alice C. Mitchell, Regent, is named the Elizabeth Claypool Ross. Organized with nineteen members, is steadily increasing in interest and numbers. One of its members is a descendant of General Putnam, another, Miss D. Bell, has been selected for the Children's work, and already has a membership enrolled of twenty. These Chapters, as do others in our State, feel the remoteness from historical ground and the need of genealogical works as helpers in tracing lineage, but while the work is necessarily slow it is being done with earnestness and pleasure.

The seventh, Davenport Chapter, is named in honor of an ancestor of Mrs. Mary L. D. Putnam, Iowa's first State Regent, the Hannah Cald-

well Chapter. The officers and members are capable and efficient workers. The present Regent, Mrs. N. C. Wylie, reports sixteen charter members with an increasing list.

The Stars and Stripes, of Burlington, Miss Edith Crepo, Regent, organized with seventeen members, who have entered upon their work with earnestness and vigor. In so progressive a city and under the leadership of so capable a Regent most favorable results may be looked for in the near future.

The ninth Chapter of Iowa, at Manchester, eager to secure the coveted distinction of a famous woman's name, have organized as the Dolly Madison of the West. The Regent, Mrs. Eliza J. Tirrell, one of the best informed women in a city of clubs and societies, has undertaken the work in a manner to win for the West Chapter laurels that should crown so illustrious a name.

On my arrival in Washington I received notice that the tenth Chapter, last but not least of the Chapters of Iowa, had the requisite number of members, and Iowa will welcome to her numbers the Red Oak Chapter, Mrs. Bery B. Clark, Regent.

Of the ten other accepted Chapter Regents who yet lack the required number for organization, but whose fields of labor are sure to yield most valuable members to this organization, five are State officers in the Iowa Federation of Clubs, women who have had experience in stimulating public interest in organization and who seem especially fitted to help in the forward progress of this Society in Iowa.

A summary of work accomplished in the organization of the State of Iowa is appended to this report, all of which is respectfully submitted.

Organized—1. Des Moines, Mrs. Alice C. Bailey, Regent; 2. Dubuque, Miss May Rogers, Regent; 3. Clinton, Mrs. Abbie C. Mahin, Regent; 4. Sioux City, Miss Susannah Weare, Regent; 5. Charitan (Sara McCalla), Mrs. Gertrude Stanton, Regent; 6. Ottumwa (Elizabeth Claypool Ross), Mrs. Alice C. Mitchell, Regent; 7. Davenport (Hannah Caldwell), Mrs. N. C. Wylie, Regent; 8. Burlington (Stars and Stripes), Miss Edith Crepo, Regent; 9. Manchester (Dolly Madison West), Mrs. Eliza J. Terrell, Regent.

Unorganized—1. Marshalltown, Mrs. Annie E. Howe, Regent; 2. Cedar Rapids, Mrs. Chas. H. Cogswell, Regent; 3. West Union, Mrs. Maria C. Weed, Regent; 4. Estherville, Mrs. Emma G. Allen, Regent; 5. Tipton, Mrs. Jennie S. Bevier, Regent; 6. Waterloo, Mrs. J. W. Richards, Regent; 7. Belmond, Mrs. C. W. Richardson, Regent; 8. Cedar Falls, Mrs. Julia Robinson, Regent; 9. Council Bluffs, Miss Isabel Patterson, Regent; 10. Keokuk, Miss Cora H. K. Pitman, Regent; 11. Victor, Miss M. H. Gritty, Regent.

Other cities in which work has been begun, but to which no Regents have as yet been appointed, are Arnoketa, Mt. Vernon, Newton, Rock Rapids, Fort Madison, Iowa Falls, Cherokee, Preston, Osage and Oskaloosa.

KENTUCKY.

Madam President and Members of the Sixth Continental Congress:

The year which has just come to a close has been fraught with many events of great importance to the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of Kentucky. I deeply regret that I was unable to present this, my sixth report, in person. The John Marshall Chapter, under the superior guidance of the Regent, Mrs. Edward N. Maxwell, continues to maintain its high record for excellent work in the interest of our Society. It has steadily increased in numbers until it has eighty members. The Chapter has recently donated \$30 to the Continental Hall fund.

September 17th, the centennial of Washington's Farewell Address, they assembled at my residence in Louisville, and sang the Star Spangled Banner and other patriotic hymns. I read the address, and after refreshments were served, we separated to meet again the first Saturday in October.

The John Marshall Chapter has the fourth charter issued in the United States, and naturally we are very proud of having worked with the first President General, Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, and having so high a place in this glorious work.

When I thought it would be impossible for me to attend the Congress, I wrote to every Chapter in the State that I would not be a candidate for State Regent, and requested them to select some one to fill the place. I also forwarded to Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, chairman of the Continental Hall Committee, my resignation. Feeling if I could not be in Washington, I would not be in the way of some lady who would be efficient as a member of that committee. However, in resigning, I wish to say that I will do my best as mother, sister, friend, or acquaintance, to implant in the hearts of all those who come within the circle of my influence, the duty of love of country next to love of God. For thus will I do my part to perpetuate the Government our forefathers thought it not vain to establish. Furthermore, I am greatly interested in the building of the Continental Hall, and will continue to work for it as I have from the day it was first mentioned in Congress.

At the request of Mrs. W. H. Mackoy, and Mrs. Susan O. Queen, I went to Covington to visit the Elizabeth Kenton Chapter. The Democratic Club House was beautifully ornamented with the Star Spangled Banner, while portraits of Washington, Jefferson, and other great men met the eye. I could think of nothing that would please them as well as to deliver an address on the five Congresses that I had attended, and of our dearly loved first President General, Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison. Mrs. Frank H. Rothier, an officer of the Chapter, entertained royally at her old colonial home, an exquisitely beautiful place on a hill, sloping down to the lovely Ohio, inviting the Chapters of Newport, Cincinnati, and Covington to meet the State Regent of Kentucky.

Wednesday, May 14th, I organized in Richmond, at the elegant residence of the Regent, Mrs. A. Wilkes Smith, the Madison County Chapter, which is now a large Chapter. Miss Sallie Burnam is Vice-Regent; Mrs. Jason Walker, Treasurer; Mrs. Charles Holton, Registrar; Miss Lucille F. Cooke, Secretary. Dr. and Mrs. Asahel Wilkes Smith took me for a pleasant journey to historic Boonesborough.

Mrs. Sally Humphreys Chenault organized in May, 1896, another Chapter in Richmond, and I signed the charter. She named it "The Boonesborough Chapter." I am informed they are both flourishing.

Tuesday, the 14th of July I went to Paris, Ky., and Wednesday, the 15th, I organized a Chapter with seventeen members. Miss Emma Payne Scott I appointed Regent, and to her good work the D. A. R. are indebted for a flourishing Chapter of some of the best blood in the State. Miss Scott and Mrs. Thomas H. Clay have promised me to attend the Congress.

I did not visit the Keturah Moss Chapter this year as I had made them a visit when I went to organize their Chapter, the 24th of May, 1894. Everything was done for my pleasure, and Mrs. Maddox, who was the Regent, had fixed that time, as the great May festival is a musical treat looked forward to by the three cities.

The Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held at Estill Springs. The proprietors, Captain and Mrs. Thomas, kept open house the 5th, 6th and 7th of August in honor of the meeting of the State Chapters of the D. A. R.. The State Regent, Mrs. Henry L. Pope, and her party were received by Captain and Mrs. Thomas at the hotel, which was gorgeously decorated with flags and bunting, while the band played the Star Spangled Banner, as the Daughters entered the hall. Two informal meetings were held the first afternoon, after their arrival, and in the evening the Congress formed. The ball room had been handsomely decorated for the meeting, and presented a brilliant scene. After the large audience was seated, the Daughters marched in two by two, headed by Mrs. Pope and Rev. Jasper Smith, a Presbyterian divine, of Richmond. Mr. Smith, after the Daughters were seated on the stage, made a beautiful prayer thanking God for the good work the D. A. R. had done, and commending them to his loving care. He also delivered an address of welcome in a charming manner. I then followed with a paper that was warmly received. Miss Hallie Matthews, of Louisville, sang the Star Spangled Banner, accompanied by the band, and the entire audience. Miss Williams and Mrs. Stephens, of Paris, read delightful papers on the subject of the Continental Hall to be built at Washington, as a memorial to the soldiers of the Revolution. Mrs. John Throckmorton Bate followed with a paper on the formation of the John Marshall Chapter, of Louisville, the largest Chapter in the State, and the one formed and organized by Mrs. Pope when Chapter Regent. Mrs. A. W. Smith,

Regent of the Madison Chapter, Richmond, delivered an address that was much admired, relative to her Chapter, and the growing interest in the organization throughout Kentucky. She also mentioned the latest addition to her Chapter, Mrs. John Parkes, a real daughter of the Revolution, whose father fought in the Revolutionary War, and whose grandmother was the famous Elizabeth Callo-way, who was stolen by the Indians, in company with her sister, Fanny, and Daniel Boone's daughter, while wandering near the fort at Boonesborough, and who were afterward rescued by their friends. Mrs. W. W. Tevis, of Richmond, was made secretary of the Conference. Captain and Mrs. Thomas arranged two euchre parties, and a bowling party, through which the State Regent sent sixteen dollars to the fund of the Continental Hall. The Conference was also entertained by the beautiful and charming Mrs. Laura Baker Rothier, of the Elizabeth Kenton Chapter, of Covington, a guest of the Springs. She was elected chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and did her part to the satisfaction of all present. The ladies returned home delighted with the Conference, and loud in their praises of Captain and Mrs. Thomas, who spared nothing that could contribute to their enjoyment and progress in the good work.

Mrs. Rosa Burwell Todd, of Owensboro, one of the Regents appointed by me in 1894, is beginning to gather some fruits of her energetic labors, under hitherto discouraging circumstances, and reports progress, though not in sufficient numbers of applicants needed for organizing a Chapter.

I cannot close my report without referring to the magnificent work done by the Lexington Chapter at Bryan Station. Miss Elizabeth Shelby Kinkead was Regent when the work began, and Miss Lucretia Clay, a granddaughter of Kentucky's great commoner, Henry Clay, was the Regent who so beautifully finished the work. You will find an account of it in the *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE*, and I request you to read how Kentuckians work.

With love in my heart for every Daughter of the American Revolution in the United States, I retire from the State Regency of Kentucky.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, February 20, 1897.

Madam President and Members of the Sixth Continental Congress:
I regret that the report of the State of Louisiana must again be presented by a friend and not read by the State Regent, but owing to unavoidable circumstances I have been forced to forego the pleasure of being present at this meeting. An unexpected absence of six months in Europe, in company with a member of my immediate family, in search of health, and my late return to New Orleans, have hampered my work and made it impossible for me to do full justice

to the work of the Society. I regret to say no new Chapters have been formed during the year 1896. I have written many letters, but it seemed impossible to get the required number in other cities to form new Chapters. This is partially owing to the fact that in the other portions of the State the inhabitants are largely of French extraction, and we have but little material to draw upon. It will require a personal canvass of the State in order to accomplish anything, and this manner of procedure I would earnestly recommend to the incoming State Regent. It will be necessary to put herself in touch with different towns and cities of the State. I have found it a great difficulty to arouse an interest in the work of the D. A. R. I would like to call attention to the National Society, now in session, that the work of the Society is not sufficiently defined.

The Chapter of the Spirit of '76, which was formed under the auspices of Mrs. Cuthbert Slocomb, of Groton, Connecticut, and who was formerly a highly esteemed resident of our city, has continued to make fair progress with its work, and under the able leadership of its Regent, Mrs. Ella O. Richardson, good work has been accomplished. A set of by-laws have been most carefully formulated and accepted, and the Chapter has worked satisfactorily under them. The Treasurer has performed her duties admirably. Mrs. Sarah R. Forsyth reports a balance on hand of \$71.20; disbursements, \$71.55; total receipts for the year, \$142.75. The Registrar, Mrs. Margaret L. Ogelsby, has shown continued fidelity to her trust, and reports four new members. Applications have been sent in to Washington for quite a number, which indicates the pleasing fact that the Chapter is slowly, but surely, growing in numbers. We have to record the death of one of our most honored and beloved members, Mrs. John O. Scannell, and the immediate families of our Corresponding Secretary, Miss Evelyn Krumhbarr, and our Secretary, Miss Edith Labouise, have been visited by the fell destroyer in the loss of their fathers, which has rendered it impossible for them to attend the meetings of the Chapter since October 1st.

In order that the year 1896 might be marked by some tangible work performed by the Spirit of '76, and emphasize the work accomplished by the Chapter, it was decided that three silver and gold medals be presented to the high schools of New Orleans to the three scholars who were most proficient in American history. The Chapter Regent, Mrs. Ella O. Richardson, has had most tastefully designed the three medals, which consist of a silver bar with the inscription, "Presented by the Spirit of '76, D. A. R." Suspended from this bar is a gilt wheel and distaff, a copy of the badge of the National Society resting upon a silver shield, which bears the inscription, "Awarded to the Best Scholar in American History," and on the reverse side of the medal is inscribed the name of the scholar. The Board of Education of the Public Schools has signified its approval of the action of the Chapter, and expresses great pleas-

ure in being privileged to award the medals, which will be done on the 22d of February, with befitting ceremony.

In concluding my report, I beg to tender the National Society of the D. A. R. my resignation. I do so after mature deliberation, feeling that the best interests of the Society demand it, as my residence in the country makes it impossible for me to continue the work with satisfaction to myself or credit to the Society.

Most respectfully submitted,

KATHARINE L. MINOR,
State Regent for Louisiana.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Madam President and Members of the Sixth Continental Congress: It is a privilege which any woman might be proud to claim to stand before these representatives of 18,000 patriotic women to speak for Massachusetts. Mindful of the noble part our native State has ever borne in the trying days of the past, conscious of the inspiration that emanated from Lexington Common, from Concord's North Bridge and from Bunker Hill [making possible the glorious after-events of the Revolutionary War], we, the Daughters of the American Revolution in Massachusetts, have striven during the past year to prove ourselves not unworthy to bear the names of the patriotic men and women we love to honor. May the following report of our labors win for us your commendation:

Since the Fifth Continental Congress 17 Chapter Regents have been appointed in Massachusetts, 13 of whom have organized their Chapters, and 9 previously appointed Regents were assisted to organize this year, so we can report 45 Chapters at present in that State, 39 of which are in full working order. These represent a membership of 2,100 patriotic women, 781 of them belong to the 12 Boston Chapters. Twelve Chapters in one city! Surely Boston can claim to be the Banner City of the country in that respect!

This is our size, but what are we doing? may be asked. We have exerted ourselves to promote good feeling between the members of our organization and the Daughters of the Revolution, by joining them last year in a celebration of the Evacuation of Boston by the British on aMrch 17, 1776, by contributing to the Cairn built June 17, 1896, by Quincy Daughters of the Revolution to the memory of Abigail Adams and by uniting with them this week in the celebration of Washington's Birthday.

Our Chapters caused last September 19th to be celebrated by the reading of Washington's Farewell Address to the American People, in the public schools throughout the State; by the printing of the address or portions of it in the daily and weekly newspapers of our cities and towns, and by flying of flags—notably one from the top of Bunker Hill Monument.

We were largely instrumental in saving the old "Bulfinch Front" of our State House, whose gilded dome is a dear and familiar sight on Beacon Hill. Several of our Chapters are co-operating with local historical societies in the preservation of landmarks, such as the Hancock-Clarke house at Lexington, and Fort Massachusetts in North Adams. We sent to our sister Chapter in San Francisco an elm tree which grew beside the Old North Bridge, where our first officer fell in the Revolution, Capt. Isaac Davis. We held a conference of Chapters in September, 1896, at Faneuil Hall, "to advance the interests of the organization in our State," and the gavel presented to us that day by a Son of the American Revolution was made from wood taken from that time-honored "Cradle of Liberty."

The State Regent, in accomplishing her part of this work, has written over 2,000 letters with her own hand, has sent out 800 application blanks, countersigned 28 charters, addressed 26 Chapters, and received several hundred applicants personally at her home. Had the State Regent known that the Advisory Board for which she called soon after her election would remain a dream only at this day, the work in her State would not have been planned on such broad lines, but the "hand once put to the plough," no Daughter of the American Revolution worthy of the name can turn back.

It would give me pleasure to speak of the noble work the Chapters of my State are doing individually, but as I could not single out one, and you would not have time or patience to hear about 45, such details must be omitted. But I will add that while our National Constitution sets forth so admirably our reason for existing, we are striving to prove our right to exist.

And now, Madam President and Ladies, I venture to offer two recommendations for your consideration, basing them on experience.

In any State where the increase in membership is so great as in Massachusetts, the problems that naturally arise affecting the State and not the National organization, should not be left to the decision of any one woman, whatever her experience or wisdom or her devotion to the cause; therefore, in justice to herself as well as to her State, an Advisory Board seems necessary, and I make this statement believing fully in the national character of our organization, of which I and every true Daughter feel proud.

Again, realizing the fatigue consequent upon faithful attendance at the sessions of these Congresses, provision has been made in the constitution for alternates to Chapter Regents and delegates, while the greater fatigue of State Regents (by reason of the responsibility they feel for their delegations) is forgotten; therefore, the second recommendation of this report is, that provision be made for State Regent's alternate to the Continental Congresses, who shall attend and be ready to relieve the State Regent at some of the sessions.

With these two suggestions, and assuring you that the patriotic fire that burned in the breasts of our ancestors still warms the hearts of their descendants of the old "Bay State," I have the honor to submit this report.

ANNA VON RYDINGSVARD,
State Regent of Massachusetts.

MINNESOTA.

Madam President and Members of the Sixth Continental Congress:
In reviewing the work of the year 1896-97, for my fifth annual report as State Regent of Minnesota, which is herewith respectfully submitted, I am more deeply impressed than ever with the value of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution to society and the State.

The patriotism of our people has recently been put to the test, and at no period in our history as a Nation have the loyalty and devotion of our women to its highest interests been more strikingly displayed, and, in no small part, their quickened interest in public affairs is due to the stimulating and wholesome influences of the Daughters of the American Revolution and other kindred societies.

Unusual interest has characterized the meetings of our Chapters during the past year. Their Regents have given their time and talents unstintingly to the work, and the result has been a marked advance in efficiency and membership.

Special effort has been made to stimulate study along historical lines, and to present the results in attractive literary form. The social features have not been lost sight of, and have been most delightful.

After the adjournment of our National Congress, a State meeting of all the Chapters was held, when reports from our delegates to Congress were given, which were followed by addresses from Gen. John R. Brooke, of the Army; Rev. H. P. Nichols, of Minneapolis, and by a reception.

The influence of these State meetings is most helpful in promoting acquaintance, and in cementing the bond of union between our members. They are also useful in helping to maintain active relations with the National body.

The St. Paul Chapter, Mrs. Delos A. Monfort, Regent, still maintains first place in the number of its members, and is "instant in season and out of season," in every good work for the promotion of our interests as a Society.

The Minneapolis Chapter, Mrs. Eli Torrance, Regent, recently held a most delightful open meeting, which was largely attended, not only by our members, but also by the Governor of the State and his wife, and other representative men and women.

The Colonial Chapter, of Minneapolis, Mrs. I. C. Marston, Regent, published a year-book for 1896, which is most valuable, and reflects great credit upon the taste of its officers.

The Nathan Hale Chapter, of St. Paul, Mrs. J. E. McWilliams, Regent, proposes to erect a monument here to Nathan Hale, and has already secured a considerable sum for this purpose.

A second Chapter in Duluth is just organizing with 18 members and Mrs. Dennison B. Smith, Jr., as their chosen Regent.

Two Societies of the Children of the American Revolution have been organized in St. Paul, the Thaddeus Maltby Chapter, Mrs. Frederick Foster, President, with 49 members, and the Lewis Malone Ayer Chapter, Mrs. Charles E. Smith, President, with 24 members. A lively enthusiasm is manifested in these Societies, and they promise to stimulate the Daughters to the organization of other Societies.

I strongly favor the use of every proper means for increasing the number of these children's organizations. There is no line of effort in which we can engage, it seems to me, more inspiring and fruitful, than to kindle sentiments of patriotism in the hearts of our children and youth, and to teach them to become true citizens of this great Republic, which they will so soon be called upon to govern.

The 30th National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was held in St. Paul last September. In the work of preparation for its coming, and in the reception and entertainment of its members, the Daughters of the American Revolution bore an active and conspicuous part. The State Regent had the honor of being appointed by the mayor of the city, President of the Ladies' Committee organized for the purpose of aiding the Citizens' Committee in welcoming and honoring the heroes of our late war. During this encampment patriotic feeling was kindled to a ruddy glow, and the pleasure and gratification which the old soldiers expressed at the cordial welcome given them by the ladies compensated for all efforts made in their behalf. A notable feature of the week was the brilliant reception given by the "Daughters," under the able leadership of their Chairman, Mrs. D. A. Monfort, to all visiting ladies in attendance upon the encampment.

The completion of the Martha Washington Memorial Association work is a matter that is very near to my heart. On October 11, 1890, when the organization of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution was completed, its first official act was to pass a resolution declaring that "We make it our first work to aid in the completion of the monument to the mother of Washington." Liberal contributions have been made by individual members, the monument has been built and paid for, the custodian's house has been built and paid for, but there still remains to be raised about \$3,000,

which is to be used to enclose and improve the park, and increase the endowment fund, thus securing the future care and preservation of the memorial to which we are pledged. I think we should fulfil our pledge and at once appropriate from the funds in our National Treasury a sufficient sum to complete this enterprise. I have forwarded, to be introduced at the present Congress, a resolution looking to the accomplishment of this purpose, and I hope it may receive the cordial endorsement of every member.

The growth of our Society during the past five years has been most remarkable. Our State was one of the earliest to become interested in the Society, the St. Paul Chapter being No. 11 of all the Chapters included in the national organization; then, there were less than 1,000 members enrolled in the National Society, to-day there are 18,000 names upon its records. What a mighty agency for awakening patriotic feeling and inspiring right action in our public life, under wise, strong, and unselfish leadership!

Has our growth in wisdom and efficiency in management kept pace with our increase in membership? Are our conceptions of the scope and outcome of our efforts broad and statesmanlike, and are we emphasizing more and more in our legislation and our activities, the moral results which we hope to achieve, and minimizing the importance of the individual, and the merely technical machinery of administration?

I have been impressed for some time with the thought that the annual meetings of our Continental Congress have been too brief, and that too much time has been consumed in discussing, and too much importance attached to comparatively insignificant matters, and that the personal element has been more in evidence, and more personal feeling exhibited on many occasions, than is consistent with our high aims, and with the dignity which should characterize the deliberations of our National body.

I believe much more satisfactory results could be accomplished if the sessions of our Congresses were made to cover a sufficient period of time to admit of the full and unhurried consideration of every pertinent question.

In my judgment, the Continental Congress is too large a body now, and if it continues to grow at its present rate, unless the basis of representation thereto is materially reduced, it will become unwieldy. I think it is important for the National Society to keep constantly in mind the fact that its Official Board is simply a vehicle of communication between the several Chapters throughout the land and itself, and that there is a constant and natural temptation and tendency to an increase in the number of officials, and to accentuating the importance, and enlarging the power of the Board of Managers, and a gravitation towards the larger centralization of the interests of our Order at Washington.

I look upon the movement for the building of the Continental Hall at Washington as a symptom of the tendencies in these directions, and I therefore deprecate it. I am also opposed to this enterprise on other grounds, which the limits of this report will not permit me to go into. It seems to me, however, that the memorial character of the proposed Hall will be largely ineffective in the city of Washington, where there are so many statues and monuments to our patriotic heroes, unless it is exceptionally artistic and beautiful, and is located on a conspicuous site, all of which would involve a large outlay, and I believe the money it would cost can be made to produce far higher and more enduring results, if expended in other ways. Our constructive work should be chiefly along moral and ethical, rather than material, lines.

The National Society derives its authority and powers from its membership, as expressed through its Chapters, and it should aim to give just weight and consideration to their wishes, or, as the politicians say, "to keep near the people."

Any other course would, in my opinion, inevitably result, by way of protest, in independent State organizations, which would tend greatly to weaken our efficiency as a National force, and to which I am strongly opposed.

I cannot too strongly urge a spirit of loyalty to our National Society, nor, on the other hand, can I refrain from pointing out the necessity of the most conservative and prudent administration and restraint on the part of the National Board in its relations to the great governing body of its membership.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA E. NEWPORT,
State Regent for Minnesota.

MISSISSIPPI.

Madam President and Members of the Sixth Continental Congress: I bring you greetings from Mississippi, one of the youngest Daughters of your great family. Two years ago, when you made me her Regent, I found her slumbering as an infant unconscious of her noble parentage. The next year she commenced to lisp her mother's name, and on this, her third birthday, she comes to claim her birthright to recognition at your family reunion and to share the good cheer.

The first Chapter was organized at Natchez last year, but reported a few days too late for recognition before the meeting of Congress in February, 1896. But this year it is represented on the floor by the Regent, Miss Alice Quitman Lovell, a descendant of a long line of distinguished and patriotic ancestors reaching far back through and before the American Revolution. Her great-great-grandfather was a member of the First Congress. Her great-grand-

mother was one of the little girls who scattered flowers before General Washington when he entered Trenton. Her grandmother danced with Lafayette, and her grandfather was the first Surgeon General of the United States Army. The Natchez Chapter is growing steadily and with its earnest, energetic Regent, forms an object lesson for the whole State. The interest in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is spreading and the good leaven will surely leaven the whole lump. My work has had to be done at long range, so to speak, entirely by correspondence so far—which is necessarily a slow means of cultivating a sentiment. But much good seed has been sown, and I trust to see the harvest in the future. Recent letters from the principal towns warrant this expectation. The requisite number of members for three more Chapters is almost complete. There are many eligible parties and some actual members scattered over the State, who are seeking for organization; and the suggestion comes from them that a Chapter for the State-at-large would be a satisfactory refuge for such members. They prefer to keep their membership and proportion of their annual dues at home for the benefit of the State organization and to secure their personal right to *representation* in convention with taxation, the principal for which their forefathers fought. Besides as members-at-large of the National Society they have no interesting and quickening association with them and gradually become indifferent. Whereas if all members scattered through the thinly settled portions of the country could form a Chapter and select some convenient point for meeting at regular periods, their interest would be sustained and their influence for the Society would tell upon the whole State, and while such an arrangement is, perhaps, not permissible under our organic law at present, there may be similar cases in other States that would be alike benefitted, and I beg to call the attention of the Congress, now passing upon the revised constitution, to the subject.

Respectfully submitted.

LOUISA UPSON SIMS,
State Regent of Mississippi.

MISSOURI.

Madam President and Members of the Sixth Continental Congress: Missouri, the heart of the Continent, sends you this year not only her greetings, but also delegates and the State Regent. Still several hundred miles to the Eastward of the geographical center of these United States, Missouri shows the dignified and stately progressiveness characteristic of States lying still further to the East. In matters relating to the Daughters of the American Revolution, one Chapter a year seems to be the utmost of her capacity; at the Congress of 1895, the State reported one Chapter organized, the Eliza-

beth Benton, at Kansas City. The last Congress received delegates from this Chapter, and heard of the flourishing condition of the new St. Louis Chapter. This year there are delegates from both these Chapters, and the announcement of the formation of a third, the Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter, of Jefferson City, named most felicitously for the mother of the noted patriot for whom the city itself is called. The organization of this Chapter on January 6, the anniversary of Washington's wedding day, was the finishing touch of a campaign of energy on the part of the Regent, Mrs. Florence Ewing Towles. Jefferson City was thinking and talking of nothing save the threatened removal of the State Capitol. To have formed a Chapter of the Daughters with actually several more than the required number of charter members in so disturbed and harrassed a community is indeed a proof of the powerful interest felt in the aims and objects of this Society.

The two Regents appointed to organize Chapters at Columbia and Independence report progress, although still short of organization. The State Regent has been fortunate in being able to visit each of the organized Chapters during the year.

The Elizabeth Benton Chapter, in Kansas City, has had a quiet and prosperous year. It furnished from its ranks a third of the charter membership of the Chapter lately organized in Lawrence, Kansas, with a lively source of regret that the new Chapter is in another State. Death has called away one member, in whose veins flowed the blood of the Massachusetts Emersons, a kinswoman of Ralph Waldo Emerson, herself a power for blessing in the community and of some prominence in her profession, Dr. Pauline Emerson Canfield.

Last year this Chapter reported two own daughters; during the year a third has been added, Mrs. Kate Hutt Robinson, who has a claim to the attention of the Buckeye Daughters as being the first white child born in Chillicothe, the first capital of the State of Ohio. The Chapter is vastly proud of these three "own Daughters," so far from the land of their fathers' service, and challenges any Chapter west of the Alleghenies to surpass the Elizabeth Benton in this particular.

The local aim of the Chapter, now numbering eighty-two members, is to furnish with books on America, an alcove that has been promised them in the handsome public library now being built, and to that end they have planned a number of entertainments to add to the fund they have already put out at interest.

The St. Louis Chapter shows plainly the good effects of a Regent, suited in every way for such a position of trust and responsibility. During the year it has trebled its membership of charming women, has emphasized the memory of various National festivities by meet-

ings that have happily blended social and literary features. Pictures of General Washington, and in one case also of stately Madam Washington, have been presented to two of the city schools. This Chapter has also had the honor and pleasure of entertaining our President General. There are 106 members, one of whom is an "own Daughter."

Those of us who live in the West sometimes fancy that east of the Alleghenies we are regarded as something quite different from the dwellers in older States. Not so unlike the savage that used to roam our plains, or the half-breed trapper who succeeded him, or the Mexican freighter who followed him. Nothing is so powerful to correct this view of the heart of our Continent as the history of this Society in its Western Chapters with their unquestionable record of equal or identical ancestry. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Virginia, Maryland and Carolina—all are represented in Missouri. We are your cousins. We shall not compare dates as to the founding of our old French River towns with the more inland of your cities. We were Spanish territory when you fought for "No taxation without representation; and although at the same time we too fought the English and the Indians, we were not United States territory until some years after the present century had seen you settled and wealthy States. Our name has been given to a compromise that the majority of our citizens never endorsed, and in spite of all this, we, whose ancestors left Europe to be pioneers in the western colonies and deserted the sea coast to be pioneers in the lands beyond the Alleghenies and west of the Mississippi, we are proud of being Missourians, and we expect our Eastern cousins to be very proud of their Western kinsfolk.

Respectfully submitted,

ETHEL B. ALLEN,
State Regent for Missouri.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Madam President and Members of the Sixth Continental Congress:
It has been wisely said that "one of the noblest attributes of the human race is love of country," and we well know that a most potential agency for the prosperity and perpetuity of our Union lies in an arousal of the patriotic instincts which dominated our forefathers. In this work for the common good, the spirit of historic research, which now so universally pervades our land, is earnestly active in New Hampshire. Among the craggy peaks of our mountains, adown lovely valleys to where Atlantic's waters kiss our shores, into peaceful hamlets, thriving villages, and busy cities it comes with ennobling influences. The inhabitants are awakened to the consciousness that within them lies a rich inheritance from

heroic ancestors. They gather together into Chapters. Each eagerly enters into the national work and takes up that line which seems best suited to the needs and advantages of its locality. First to enter the ranks from the Granite State was Molly Stark Chapter, of Manchester, and now it has a force of one hundred eager students and workers under the inspiring direction of Mrs. David Cross, its Regent. As there is much talent among its members, the papers prepared for its meetings are exceptionally interesting in their portrayal of colonial and revolutionary doings. During the year two daughters of revolutionary soldiers have been added to its roll of honor, Mrs. Harriet Gregg Melvin and Mrs. Elizabeth H. Goss Wilcox, making three actual "daughters" in this Chapter. It pains me to report the passing away of two of its charter members, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Stark, great-granddaughter of the famous General Stark, and Mrs. William J. Hoyt. The world is better for their having lived.

The Molly Reid Chapter, of Derry, still retains its talented Regent, Mrs. F. J. Snepard. The regular attendance and zealous ardor of its members are most encouraging. In its early days it pursued an exhaustive study of the history of its own township, which glories in having been the birthplace of brave General Stark. Later it has taken up a wide range of appropriate subjects. One helpful feature of its meeting is a review of our AMERICAN MAGAZINE given each month by some member. It possesses an unusually fine array of musical talent, consequently music forms an agreeably prominent part of its programme. Within the year two receptions have been given, one to which the public was invited and the other to welcome the State Regent. A nucleus of historic treasures has been formed which will doubtless prove an encouragement and incentive.

The Milford Chapter, in Milford, under the care of its faithful Regent, Mrs. G. Bartlett, has shown no abatement of zeal during the past year, scarcely a month having passed without application from those desirous of sharing the benefits of the Society. Its meetings have been a happy combination of literary culture and social pleasures, thereby creating an attractive outside influence. Most commendable work has been done in the schools. This is a fertile field, because every exalted impression which sways the youthful mind tends to give it lasting direction. As the membership and consequent funds increase, it is planned to place appropriate markers at the graves of the town's revolutionary dead.

The Ashuelot Chapter, in the lovely city of Keene, with its efficient Regent, Mrs. S. G. Griffith, does not hold its meetings at stated times. Instead, they have aimed to fix and preserve the impressive lessons of the cost of our blessings, by appropriately

observing the anniversaries of those important events during the revolutionary period, in which New Hampshire men were especially prominent, and also those of general interest. The celebration of the "Boston Tea Party" was so admirably carried out in every minute detail as to almost cheat one into the belief of having stepped backward into the eighteenth century. Each departing guest received a tiny pewter tea pot as a souvenir. During the year the Chapter has been honored by the accession to its membership of Mrs. Isabella Litchfield Sturtevant, who is not only a real "Daughter," but was one of the charter members of our National Society. She is also a lineal descendant of Thomas Clark, mate of the Mayflower. Steps have been taken toward the marking of historic spots in and around the city.

In February of last year the Margery Sullivan Chapter was organized in Dover, with Mrs. Charles H. Sawyer as Regent. Under her judicious management it has developed most encouragingly and is steadily growing in numbers and influence. The ladies who comprise its membership enter into the work with that high enthusiasm which insures valuable results. In order to diffuse and develop influence for good our AMERICAN MAGAZINE has been placed upon the tables of the public library, and, in addition to a profitable course of study and research, the Chapter has, with commendable zeal, undertaken to assist the Dover Historical Society in completing the history of that city.

To many who are present to-day the mention of North Conway will at once bring pleasant recollections of that lovely nook in the heart of the White Mountains, for it is one of the most attractive and popular summer resorts. Here the Anna Stickney Chapter, with a membership of twenty-four, sprang into vigorous existence the tenth of last June, under the inspiring zeal of its Regent, Mrs. L. J. Ricker. A very delightful circumstance attending the organization exercises was the presentation of Souvenir Spoons to two honored citizens of the town, Alonzo and Albert Barnes, sons of Lieutenant Amos Barnes who served with distinction throughout the War of the Revolution. That his loyalty is inherited is proven by the Chapter roster, which bears the names of three of his descendants, while others are among the ranks. An honorable addition to its membership has recently been made in the person of Nancy Eaton Thomas, whose father was a revolutionary soldier. The meetings of this enterprising branch of the Society, which are held fortnightly, are opened with the roll-call which is responded to by appropriate quotations. These are recorded by the Secretary and are forming a valuable collection of thought gems. Then follow the usual papers and readings. The Chapter is about being incorporated, with a view to possessing, restoring, and erecting a

suitable monument in the old burying ground where lie the town's pioneers.

One of the most important and enterprising towns in the State is Newport. Its charming village homes are clustered around a shady boulevard, with the waters of the Sugar River making sweet melody and the protective arms of the surrounding hills thrown round about it. Here, with rare efficiency, Mrs. Arthur C. Bradley has gathered together a band of twenty-one women full of earnest purpose and high aspirations. November 7 was the natal day of the Reprisal Chapter. This quaint name, suggested by the Regent, was that of "the first ship-of-war to carry the flag of the United States into European waters after the immortal Declaration, and as such, her name stands forth in our annals with signal luster and enduring fame." Its meetings are seasons of much enjoyment, and great results are predicted when time shall have given opportunity therefor. Their first work was to glean all particulars concerning the brilliant though brief career of the cruiser Reprisal.

In the rich old farming town of Pembroke, with its academy and long, handsome "street" of prosperous homes, the Buntin Chapter took form and name upon the fifth day of last December, under the wise direction of Mrs. J. Henry Dearborn, Regent. Organization gave them a rich impetus of courage and they entered eagerly upon the study of our State's history. But almost immediately the Death Angel came and led away one of the charter members. Let us hope that their future may be signally prosperous.

At the meeting of the waters of the Merrimack and Nashua Rivers stands the city of Nashua. In those early days it was the first settlement in southern New Hampshire, and bore the name of Dunstable from 1673 to 1837. For over fifty years it was a frontier settlement, exposed to Indian treachery and all of the cruelties and horrors of savage warfare. Now it is a beautiful city, second in size in the State and an important railroad center. Mrs. George W. Perham, as Regent, with winning tact and faithfulness, has aroused an interest and drawn together a company of twenty-nine loyal women, who organized the Mathew Thornton Chapter upon the 21st of last month. The wherefore of this choice of a name was because this honored signer of the Declaration of Independence lived for many years in a town near by. One of his descendants is one of the charter members and also an officer. The Chapter's outlook for future usefulness is exceptionally brilliant.

Even in the valley of the Connecticut River, so renowned for the beauty of its scenery, Claremont eclipses many towns by the striking beauty and attractiveness of its location. The refinement and intelligence of the inhabitants is well known, and its loyalty, from its settlement in 1767 to the present time, has been unquestioned.

With unusual fervor Mrs. James E. Riley has labored to secure a footing for our Society in this goodly place—which was accomplished on Monday of last week. The new branch was christened the Samuel Ashley Chapter.

In classic old Exeter Mrs. D. F. Wells was fully expecting to have had a Chapter established in season for representation in Congress this year. Thirteen members have been accepted but the organization exercises have been unavoidably delayed.

Pittsfield, too, is just on the eve of augmenting our number of Chapters and workers. Eleven members have been secured by Miss Goss, and it is hoped that this lovely village may soon be sharing the benefits of this Society.

In other sections of this State work is also inaugurated.

A most remarkable incident which brings the revolutionary period so marvelously near us as to astonish one is the fact that there now lives the widow of Caleb Aldrich, who enlisted from Westmoreland, New Hampshire, and served throughout the War of the Revolution. He entered the army when a lad of sixteen years, and when peace spread her white wings over our country he held the rank of captain. Mrs. Aldrich is ninety-eight years of age and still draws her pension.

Early in November the State Regent sent invitations to all the officers of the State's Chapters to meet at her home for a conference. Their most flattering response demonstrated both the zeal and interest of these earnest women. The morning session was a purely business one, and open only to officers. Each Chapter contributed an interesting report, and then followed a profitable discussion of points incident to the progress and prosperity of our work. Most an interesting report, and then followed a profitable discussion of participate in the luncheon and in the enjoyment of the afternoon's exercises, which consisted of short addresses from the presidents of several of the largest patriotic and historic societies in the State, enlivened by music.

New Hampshire contribution to the "Historic Arch of Trees" in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, California, was, by request, a rock maple. It was produced from the homestead of General Stark, the hero of Bennington, "than whose no other name is more familiar within our State, or more popular beyond its borders."

This completes an outline of work accomplished in the "Granite State," showing a total of ten Chapters in complete operation and two nearing completion against five reported one year ago. This increase, which is but a grain of sand in the great whole, is, nevertheless, encouraging and stimulating. At the same time we need to remember and realize that the power of our National Society will depend largely upon the faithfulness with which we adhere to the

principles we venerate. If unselfishly true we may reasonably expect that its fruitage will be abundantly rich in its blessings to the generations.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. JOSIAH CARPENTER,
State Regent for New Hampshire.

NEW JERSEY.

Madam President and Members of the Sixth Continental Congress: New Jersey reports seventeen (17) Chapters in full working order. The 18th, the Cape May Chapter, Mrs. Benjamin F. Lee, Regent, unfortunately lacks one of the requisite number, and therefore cannot be represented in this Congress. We count nearly five hundred members, an increase of one hundred over last year.

The Nova Caesarea began the year with eighty-six and has now one hundred and sixteen members. Its able Regent has been unanimously chosen State Regent for the coming year.

The General Lafayette Chapter, like the Nova Caesarea, boasts of one real daughter, Mrs. Cordery, of Absecon, now nearly ninety years of age.

The Eagle Rock Chapter, through its Public School Committee, offered prizes for the best essays on some American subject and also propose to present engravings of Washington to the various school rooms, in the primary, grammar, and high school buildings of Montclair.

The Continental Chapter has been only a year organized and gives promise of good work, as does the Haddonfield Chapter, organized January 28.

The General David Forman Chapter has held its usual number of meetings of a literary character and has subscribed for a share of stock in the Revolutionary Memorial Society.

The General Oliphant Chapter, organized January 11, 1896, with fifteen members, now numbers twenty-seven, including one honorary member. They have read at their meetings three ably written historical papers. The General Frelinghuysen Chapter, organized January 11, 1896, with sixteen charter members, now numbers twenty-six and has also subscribed to a share in the Revolutionary Memorial Society.

The Trent, the Boudinot, Morristown, Princeton, Broad Seal, The Jersey, Camden, Jersey Blue and Buff and Blue, as well as the Camp Middlebrook Chapter all show signs of increased activity and interest.

Two State conferences have been held, one at Montclair in May, the other at Trenton in November. The majority of Chapters seem to advocate State organization of sufficient form to facilitate and

systematize the work of the State Regent, provided the organization is in full harmony with loyalty to the General Society.

The founding of the Revolutionary Memorial Society is of general interest, as it unites all the patriotic societies of the State in a common cause, viz: the acquisition of the historical house and grounds near Somerville, New Jersey. The Daughters of the Revolution have extended to us social courtesies and are ready to meet us more than half way on some basis of union yet to be formulated by the General Society.

New Jersey is strongly in favor of the revision of the constitution. The Society of the Children of the American Revolution is under the charge of Mrs. W. W. Shippen. Owing to illness much less has been accomplished than we planned a year ago, but we are gratified to report an increase in membership and active interest with a better understanding of the objects and aims of the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

DOROTHEA M. WRIGHT,
Regent for New Jersey.

NEW YORK.

Madam President and Members of the Sixth Continental Congress: During the past year thirteen Chapters have been organized in the State of New York. These are the Le Ray de Chaumont, at Watertown; General Nicholas Herkimer, at Herkimer; Baron Steuben, at Bath; Chemung, at Elmira; Montgomery, at Fort Plain; The Troy, Camden, Cherry Valley and Vassar College Chapters; The Fort Greene, at Brooklyn; The Mary Washington Colonial, Knickerbocker, and Washington Heights in New York City. The four last named in Brooklyn and New York City, organized by permission of the National Board of Management, electing their Regents and other officers. The total number of Chapters in the State is thirty-eight. Only some slight informalities prevented the formation of three more, at Auburn, Lockport, and Oneonta.

Special interest attaches to the Cherry Valley Chapter. It is not only in a historic locality, but has as its Regent Mrs. Oliver Morse, the daughter of an officer of the Continental Army. This is the only Chapter that has a real Daughter as its head.

The Vassar Chapter is composed wholly of undergraduates, with the exception of its Regent and founder, Miss Salmon, the historian of Vassar College. Much interest has been felt by the Mahwenawasih Chapter in this offshoot of their work.

The Troy Chapter is formed wholly, and the Fort Greene largely from the ranks of the "Daughters of the Revolution."

Regents have also been appointed during the year for Belmont, Walton, Watkins, Catskill, Cohoes, Oswego, and Sackett's Harbor.

There the center of the work is at "Madison Barracks," the Regent being Mrs. Lyster, the wife of the Colonel in command.

The work has been begun at Tarrytown, Hornellsville, Medina, Penn Yan, Lyons, Potsdam, and Batavia; and preliminary steps have been taken at Mount Vernon, New Paltz, Staten Island, Schenectady, Palatine Bridge, and Amsterdam.

In June an informal conference was held at Utica. Nearly all the Chapters were represented, joining in the discussion of methods of work and sharing the charming hospitality of the Oneida Chapter. At the Conference it was decided to respond to a request from the Sequoia Chapter by sending a tree from the Saratoga battle ground for the historic arch to be planted at San Francisco. The Saratoga Chapter forwarded a white oak for this purpose.

Many Chapters have celebrated historic anniversaries. The Fourth of July has received special notice and in such a way as to awaken deep patriotic feeling in many communities. The Seneca Chapter, of Geneva, gave its first public celebration on Independence Day. The Saratoga Chapter, as we all know, invited the whole Society to take part at that date in a grand celebration which extended over three days. This brought together many Daughters from a distance and from the Chapters of the State, and quickened the enthusiasm of all. The Wiltwyck Chapter again invited the National Officers and State Regents with the officers of all Chapters in the State to observe the anniversary of the burning of Kingston by the British. The programme for the day included a sail on the Hudson—through the courtesy of a member of the Chapter—patriotic addresses, and a reception by the State Regent at her home in Kingston. The Iron-dequoit Chapter observed, among many other anniversaries, that of the Boston Tea Party; the Otsego, the damming of the Susquehanna at Cooperstown; the Keskeshick, the battle of White Plains; the Saranac, the battles of Valcour and Plattsburgh; while historic papers have been prepared by members of this Chapter on the history of the Champlain Valley. The Montgomery Chapter, of Fort Plain, begins its work by celebrating Washington's Birthday.

Very fine loan exhibitions of historic relics have been held in various parts of the State. In every case they have been financially successful and have aroused wide-spread interest, notably among children and youth. The New York City Chapter presented such an exhibit for the benefit of the Key Monument Fund; the Mohawk and Mohegan Chapters held theirs for the Continental Hall; the Swekatsi Chapter for supplying the public library at Ogdensburgh with the best work on American History; while the Mahwenawasigh Chapter is preparing for a similar exhibit for the purpose of starting a fund for the purchase of a mansion in Poughkeepsie, once the residence of Governor Clinton. Many Chapters have shared in

the interest of these exhibits and have helped to make them so notably a success.

Educational work has been carried on as usual. The Buffalo Chapter has followed the University Extension course of study—the subject the making of the Constitution—and continue to give careful supervision to all departments of the public schools.

The New York City Chapter has devoted itself to the endowment of the chair of American History in Barnard College, and of a competitive scholarship open to members of the Chapter. The successful competitor is to be entitled to pursue for two years the highest course in American history taught at Barnard or Columbia College, and receive each year from the Chapter the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

The Oneida Chapter has had a series of lectures on historical subjects by men of note, and are about placing a tablet, in memory of Lafayette and his visit to Utica, on a corner of the street bearing his name.

The Fort Stanwix Chapter, with the aid of the Gansevoort Willett Chapter, S. A. R., are preparing to mark the sites of Fort Stanwix and Fort Bull.

The Hendrick Hudson Chapter has secured from the State Library the use of fifty volumes and has recently had a stereopticon exhibition of views of New York State illustrating papers prepared by Chapter members.

Sagoyewatha Chapter expends its funds in adding to the town library at Seneca Falls valuable State records, to belong to the Chapter and aid in carrying on its work.

The Little Falls Chapter gave a delightful reception to the many visiting members of our Society on the occasion of the dedication of the monument erected to General Herkimer.

From Ithaca, Cambridge, Binghamton and Syracuse come cheering accounts of interesting meetings, growth and activity. The Onondaga Chapter also reports its having formed a Society of the Children of the American Revolution. This work has been strongly commended by the State Regent, and many children's societies have been started.

It is impossible to enter into detail in the few minutes allowed for this report.

The items given are few indeed compared to what has been done, but have been selected from many others because specially suggestive. For instance, the Watertown Chapter visited as a body the two "Real Daughters" among its members when presenting them with their memorial spoons; while the Regent of the Fort Stanwix gave a reception to Mrs. Polly Vincent, another of the sixteen daughters of revolutionary sires enrolled in the Chapters

of our State. One of these has just joined the Fort Green Chapter, and eight more not yet in the Society have been found to be residents of Brooklyn. This new Chapter is devoting itself mainly to securing funds for a monument at Fort Greene to the martyrs of the "Jersey" prison ship.

Prizes have been given by many Chapters, and in Poughkeepsie by the Regent, Mrs. Atwater, for proficiency in American history or for essays on some historical subject.

The Mohawk Chapter offers its prize this year to the student who shall pass the best examination required by the State Board of Regents.

The Melzingah, of Fiskhill, gave two fine volumes of American History as a prize for the best essay on "The Ratification of the National Constitution by the State of New York."

The Quassaick Chapter offers its medals to public, private and parochial schools.

The Owagena Chapter placed in the schools of Cazenovia a framed copy of the Atheneum portrait of Washington.

The work of the Vassar Chapter will be chiefly the enlarging of the department of American History in the library of Vassar College.

The Chapters have shown much interest in promoting the work throughout the State. The Regent of the Irondequoit Chapter took a journey of several hours and gave up three days to attend a meeting of the representative women of Allegany county, and so aid in awakening interest in that part of the State.

The opening and closing events of the year were the coming together at Washington of those from New York State who attended the Continental Congress. These informal gatherings enabled us to meet face to face and understand our different views regarding our work without infringing upon the freedom of thought and action of each representative.

The State Regent has made during the past year thirty-one official visits in various sections of the State, and can report everywhere great and increasing interest and vigorous work.

Respectfully submitted, MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH,
Regent for the State of New York.

OREGON.

Madam President and Members of the Sixth Continental Congress: The organization of a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was attended with many difficulties. As State Regent, I interviewed many ladies eligible, as early as the end of 1894, but did not awaken sufficient interest to induce these ladies to fill out their papers for nearly one year. During the year of 1895 I secured

thirteen members, and in February, 1896, called the first meeting for the purpose of organizing. In response to this call there were thirteen ladies present. A Chapter was formed called the Multnomah, the Indian name for the Willamette River, and also the name of the county in which Portland is situated. Mrs. Elizabeth Van Winkle Anderson, wife of Col. T. L. Anderson, of the Fourteenth Infantry, stationed at Vancouver, was elected Chapter Regent. Colonel Anderson has devoted much time and labor to the organization of the Sons of the American Revolution of Oregon and Washington, and has lent a helping hand to the Daughters, assisting and encouraging our struggling society in its infancy.

On March 4th a special meeting was called by the State Regent for the purpose of making application for a charter. The charter was issued to the Chapter under date of March 18th, 1896. Eleven members have been added to our Chapter during the year, residing in Portland, and about as many more have filled out their papers, sent them to Washington, and are awaiting the action of the National Society.

I have been in correspondence with several Oregon towns, and have hopes of organizing Chapters in Salem and Eugene, where the State University is located.

There are many delays and difficulties in obtaining authentic data to ladies living in the far West, as many families who have had their homes in the thirteen original colonies have been the pioneers of the Middle Western States, and their descendants have been the pioneers of the Pacific Coast, and in their journey to the banks of the Oregon, have brought with them only the traditional history of their revolutionary ancestors, and they must write to the relations left behind for the records of their ancestors—sometimes are obliged to wait months for the necessary information.

The Multnomah Chapter is now firmly established and flourishing; each month there are many applicants, and there is enthusiastic interest and harmony.

The social success of the Multnomah Chapter has been particularly marked. The 17th of last June, Mrs. Anderson, Chapter Regent, gave to the members a luncheon at her home at Vancouver Barracks, and on the 16th of September the Portland Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, gave to the Multnomah Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution a tea party in memory of the Boston tea party in 1773.

Our expenses have been very small, so we have a balance in our treasury.

At our annual meeting in January the officers of the fiscal year were unanimously re-elected.

I asked the Daughters of the American Revolution to select

another State Regent, but had the honor of a unanimous request to remain as State Regent.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY PHELPS MONTGOMEHY,
State Regent for Oregon.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Madam President and Members of the Sixth Continental Congress:
It is gratifying to report 28 organized Chapters, and a membership of 1,325 Daughters of the American Revolution in Pennsylvania.

There are 6 Regents appointed who are gathering the required members to form Chapters in their respective counties; 37 application papers are awaiting examination, and there are between 50 and 60 members-at-large scattered throughout the State.

During the year there have been 3 resignations; 1 member dropped from the roll on account of non-payment of dues; 6 withdrawals from Chapters (generally caused by removal from the State) to join other Chapters, and 14 deaths. Of these latter Mrs. Elizabeth O'Hara Denny MacKnight, of Allegheny, was Charter Member 666 and one of the two Honorary Life Members of the National Society.

On May 7th I presented at a meeting of the National Board the design of a flag which had been prepared under direction of the Regent of Philadelphia Chapter and submitted to me for approval as our State Flag. The design met with warm expressions of admiration from the members of the Board, the flag was heartily approved, and by a rising vote the State Regent was authorized to make use of the insignia of the National Society of the D. A. R. for Pennsylvania.

On December 3d I again attended a meeting of the Board to present a request from Crawford County Chapter for change of name to Colonel Crawford Chapter. This was desired because the name first selected was found to be not distinctive, there being numerous counties named Crawford in the different States.

Much important work has been done in carrying forward the objects of our Society as expressed in article II of its constitution. The time limits on reports, however, forbids my entering into any detailed account of the various phases of this work.

Local newspapers and periodicals have in many instances given full description of interesting occasions, and I confine myself to a mere mention of the facts.

Desiring to stimulate the study of American History and to inculcate love of country, prizes have been offered for the best essays on patriotic subjects prepared by pupils in schools, by the following Chapters: The Sunbury, Colonel Hugh White, Wyoming Valley, Bellefonte and Washington County Chapters, one prize each; Harrisburg Chapter, two prizes, a first and a second; Delaware

County Chapter, two prizes, one in Media and one in Chester schools; Pittsburgh Chapter, four prizes, first and second each, in Allegheny and Pittsburg High Schools.

The preparation of papers showing fine literary taste and ability, read for entertaining and instruction at Chapter meetings, mark the deep interest taken by members in historical research.

During the Spring of 1896 the Wyoming Valley Chapter purchased Queen Esther's rock, noted for atrocities perpetrated by order of that barbarous Indian queen upon prisoners, and inclosed it with "an iron cage" to prevent its destruction by relic hunters.

September 14. A memorial stone was erected by Merion Chapter, on the site of the encampment of George Washington on September 14, 1777. From this Chapter the plan was suggested for planting in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, 13 trees from the 13 original States.

November 19. A tablet erected by Yorktown Chapter in St. John's Episcopal Church, York, to the memory of Col. Thomas Hartley, an officer of the Revolutionary Army, was unveiled with appropriate and impressive ceremonial.

George Taylor Chapter has for its work the purchase of the old stone house in Easton in which George Taylor, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and for whom the Chapter is named, resided.

Delaware County and Shikellimo Chapters have sent contributions to the Continental Hall fund, as members from other Chapters have also done.

Chester County Chapter has arranged to collect funds for the erection of a monument at Ephrata to mark the spot where 200 soldiers wounded at the battle of the Brandywine were buried.

The Philadelphia Chapter had its grand work of restoring the old banquetting room of Independence Hall this year. It is now in order and is pronounced "a beautiful success."

Pittsburgh Chapter still guards with zealous care the Block House property. Plans have been proposed for a building to be erected on part of the ground which surrounds this old redoubt, and it is hoped that after awhile the D.A.R. of Allegheny county will have a house of their own in which meetings of the Pittsburgh Chapter can be held and where the many valuable relics and books which are being presented to this Chapter can be safely stored. Pittsburgh Chapter also has under consideration the purchase of the site of Fort Necessity, the first fort built by George Washington.

Many delightful social entertainments by Chapters kindle anew patriotic fervor and promote that spirit of harmony and good fellowship which has so largely characterized the more than six years of successful work by the Daughters of the American Revolution in Pennsylvania.

Madam President, I venture to suggest for the consideration of the Congress an urgent need which I have felt in State work and which it appears to me might easily be filled.

In counties removed from access to large libraries, it is often most difficult to secure data from which to prepare application papers, and it is impossible for the State Regent to undertake that branch of work.

Then, too, in my case, and I presume the same experience has fallen to the lot of State Regents in all the old States, letters come from all over this great land of ours asking aid in searching genealogical records. It is not only impossible to undertake the work which the necessary research the letters require involve, but with me it has been impossible even to reply to the very many letters I have received.

Therefore I have concluded that the greatest aid in State work would be to have an official living in the Capital of the State or one of the larger cities whose work, whatever her title might be, would be that of State Registrar.

One more thought. If, when an applicant for membership-at-large sends on her papers to the Registrar General, as soon as her papers are verified, notice would be sent to the State Regent, giving the name and address of the applicant and the name and address of her endorser, the State Regent could at a glance determine what Chapter it would be advisable to refer the new member to or whether it would be well to suggest her endeavoring to organize a Chapter in her own county.

There is much that could be said on these points, but I only present the suggestions now.

Respectfully submitted,

JULIA B. HOGG,
Regent for Pennsylvania.

RHODE ISLAND.

Madam President and Members of the Sixth Continental Congress: Our numerical increase in Rhode Island has almost exactly kept pace with that of the National Society. Last year I reported six organized Chapters, with 344 members. To-day I report eight organized Chapters, with 471 members. Within the two years of my incumbency as State Regent the number of Chapters has doubled and the number of members has much more than doubled.

In no year has the activity of the Chapters been greater, and never so productive of permanent results.

The Bristol Chapter, No. 3, in the National Society, and the oldest in New England, is the first in New England and the second in America to contribute as a Chapter to the Continental Hall fund, sending to the Treasurer General the sum of \$300, the net proceeds

of four entertainments, a concert, a colonial tea, colonial minstrels and an illustrated lecture. Copies of the Declaration of Independence have been placed in thirteen postoffices in Rhode Island, and in every school room in the town of Bristol by this Chapter.

The Gaspee Chapter of Providence, No. 8, in the National Society, still holds its own as one of the half dozen largest Chapters in the United States, numbering 234 living members, a gain of 63 within the year. The really elaborate and magnificent historical spectacle, entitled "Rhode Island Days of Auld Lang Syne," under the auspices of this Chapter and the Colonial Dames of Rhode Island, has been fully described in the illustrated article by the Vice-Regent of the Gaspee Chapter, printed in the August, 1896, AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. For a week immense audiences packed the Providence Opera House, where the landing of Roger Williams, the plot to destroy the Gaspee, the wedding of General Greene, the Rochambeau ball, a revolutionary recruiting scene, and other scenes of Rhode Island history, were presented by the "Daughters" and "Dames." The Woonsocket Chapter presented one most beautiful scene, and members of the Bristol Chapter, and of the Sons of the American Revolution, gave great assistance in others. The Gaspee Chapter's share of the profits was \$723.47, and this has been deposited to the account of the Gaspee Chapter Prize Fund, the whole amount to be \$1,000, the income of which is to be used annually as a prize to be given to the student in the graduating class of the Woman's College connected with Brown University, who shall present the best essay upon American History. Until the fund is completed, the Gaspee Chapter gives the prize of \$40 each year out of the Chapter treasury. It was first awarded last June. The winner was Miss Grace Mabel Cleveland, and the subject of the essay was "The Naval History of Rhode Island in the Revolution." A committee composed of two professors of the university and three members of the Gaspee Chapter selected the subject, with a view to the promotion of original research. The subject for this year's competition is "The New England Tories and Their Cause." The Gaspee Chapter has voted from its treasury the sum of \$50 to the Mount Vernon Association, to aid in the preservation and restoration of the home of Washington. Feeling the need of preserving intact its archives, the Chapter has procured for itself a colonial chest, a beautiful reproduction of the olden time, the work of the Chapter Treasurer, Miss Julia Lip-pitt Mauran, whose artistic skill in wood carving is well known. This carved chest is kept in the building of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and in it are the bound volumes of the application papers and the beautiful blue and white vellum record books of the Chapter.

The Pawtucket Chapter has completed the sum of \$500, which it

has been giving entertainments to raise for the building fund of the Woman's College of Brown University, and has paid over the amount. The Chapter has held a Washington Assembly, where George and Martha Washington received the guests, in colonial costume, and a good display of valuable old silver, china, needle-work and other curios was made. There was also a Roger Williams meeting.

The Woonsocket Chapter has held all its meetings on patriotic anniversaries, entertaining the State Regent on the 4th of May, the anniversary of Rhode Island's declaration of independence. It has made excursions to Salem, and to a historic spot near Woonsocket, the Elder Ballou Meeting House, with its cemetery, where revolutionary heroes sleep, and hard by is Beacon Pole Hill of revolutionary fame, where the Woonsocket Chapter will soon place a memorial tablet. The Chapter assisted the Gaspee Chapter in the historical entertainment in April by presenting a beautiful scene, "The Woonsocket Tea Party of 1812."

The General Nathaniel Greene Chapter, of East Greenwich, grows rapidly. On the 6th of June the Chapter celebrated the birthday of its hero, Nathaniel Greene, by treating the State Regent, the Chapter Regent and a few other guests to a drive, visiting the old Governor William Greene homestead, where General Greene was married, thence to lovely Portsmouth, the birthplace of the hero, and thence to the colonial house of a member of the Chapter, where the literary exercises were held, and elaborate refreshments served. The Chapter has made successful efforts to have the citizens of the town display flags on patriotic anniversaries, and is in many ways waking up the quiet old town with its grand historic memories.

The Narragansett Chapter, of Kingston, rejoices in a Chapter room of its very own, in the court house erected in 1776. Here it meets, and surrounds itself with dainty blue and white furnishings, revolutionary relics and the starry flag. The Narragansett Chapter will hold a public meeting and sale on Washington's Birthday to raise funds to do a beautiful memorial work, namely, to place suitable stones at the now unmarked graves of two revolutionary soldiers, Major Ebenezer Adams and James Tennant, commander of the guard that watched over Major Andre the night before his execution.

I present to you two new Chapters.

The Phebe Greene Ward Chapter, of Westerly, is No. 279. Its charter was issued December 18, 1896. It is named for the grandmother of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. Phebe Greene was the daughter of William Greene, one of the War Governors of the Revolution in Rhode Island, and the wife of Colonel Samuel Ward, son of Governor Samuel Ward, of Westerly.

The Chapter has fifteen charter members, and at its "charter party" on February 3d presented the State Regent with fifteen American Beauty rosés, symbolizing the Chapter. The honorary Regent of the Chapter, who was the acting Regent during the process of obtaining the necessary membership for organization, is Mrs. Nathan F. Dixon, a charter member of the National Society. The Regent is Mrs. Edwin R. Allen, wife of the Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island.

The William Ellery Chapter, of Newport, is No. 293 in the National Society. Its charter was issued December 29, 1896. It was organized in the home of William Ellery, signer of the Declaration of Independence. His two granddaughters presented to the Chapter the quaint little hair trunk he carried on his journeys to the Continental Congress. These ladies were the first members of the Chapter. Miss Ellery is honorary Regent, and Miss H. C. Ellery is Historian.

A colonial tea was held in January, when the State Regent presented the charter, and a goodly sum was realized for the treasury. The twelve charter members have already added five more to their number. They have given a sum of money toward a silver service for the United States gunboat "Newport." The Regent is Mrs. Eliza Newcomb Alexander.

The Rhode Island Chapters sent a white birch from the birthplace of General Nathaniel Greene, for the historic arch of trees in the Golden Gate Park, San Francisco.

On the 12th of February the Third State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Rhode Island was held, every member in the State, as usual, being invited.

The State Regent and all the Chapters being desirous to put on record the fact that Rhode Island is and desires to remain loyal to the National Society, and that their annual conferences are nothing but meetings to confer, the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted: "There shall be no State organization that shall interfere with the independence of the Chapters." The sense of the meeting was also unanimous that no attempts had ever been made in Rhode Island to interfere with the independence of the Chapters.

Our Rhode Island Chapters have contributed in money over \$1,600 in the past year to promote various patriotic objects. The amount of zeal, energy, historic research, and influence for true patriotism displayed by our 471 members can never be fully estimated.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY ANNE GREENE,
State Regent for Rhode Island.

TENNESSEE.

Madam President and Members of the Sixth Continental Congress: Tennessee is with you again stronger in numbers, and as loyal to the National Society as ever. As we grow in knowledge and experience, we gain in faith and strength; and as their State officer for a period of four years and a half, I think I can safely pledge every member in my State as being true to the noble band of women who are so anxious to preserve the life of our National Society. The National Board has been the great and vital power of the National Society; to destroy or weaken it, or lessen its officers, would only give greater power to a few, and cause distrust and complaint.

It has been asserted that the National Officers do the work which should be done by the State Regents. If such cases have occurred, doubtless, they were in assisting officers who were unfamiliar with the work. The greatest kindness and courtesy are shown by the National Officers to the State and Chapter Regents. The Memorial Hall at Washington, which is to be a monument to the heroes who gave us liberty and a constitutional government, and is to be an indestructible depository for records and documents, which grow more and more priceless as the years go by, is the grandest material achievement yet conceived by the Society. Let us build it in such magnificent proportions that it will rival all others in utility, strength and beauty.

Our work in Tennessee, since the last Congress, has been satisfactory, and our progress gratifying. The patriotic motives which actuate our members, and the honor which belongs to the descendants of the founders of our government, impress and attract our most worthy women. At the Congress of 1896, our active membership was 270, and to-day we are 420, showing a gain and steady growth of 53 per cent. This growth includes four newly organized and chartered Chapters, with three still unorganized, and with prospects of increasing interest and larger gain to our membership during this, our centennial, year. Most of our Chapters are filled with earnest, patriotic workers, and would gladly do more for the National Society were it not for the close financial conditions in the South. This reduces the full attendance of the delegates to the Congress and restricts us in many of our patriotic wishes.

The Hermitage Chapter at Memphis, formerly the Dolly Madison, the first in the State organized, has a membership of 97, and has paid into the National treasury about \$350 since its organization February, 1893, and has transferred 25 to other Chapters.

The Cumberland Chapter, at Nashville, organized in February, 1893, has on its roll 40 members, and has paid into the National treasury \$101.

The Bonny Kate, at Knoxville, organized in April, 1893, has a membership of 51, and has paid to the Treasurer General \$227.

Wautauga Chapter, at Memphis, organized May 10, 1894, has paid to the National Society \$286, including 11 subscribers to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The Chickamauga Chapter, at Chattanooga, organized October 7, 1894, has 36 members and has sent \$154 to Washington.

The Campbell Chapter, at Nashville, was organized December 20, 1894, has 59 accepted members, and has sent to Washington since its organization \$179; has gained 26 members since October, 1896.

Pulaski Chapter, at Pulaski, Tenn., organized January, 1897; has 13 members; for charter and dues has paid to the Treasurer General \$45.

Shelby Chapter, at Shelbyville, Tenn., organized January, 1897, has 12 members and has sent to Washington \$41.

The Margaret Gaston Chapter, at Lebanon, Tenn., organized January, 1897, has 12 members and has paid to the National Society \$43.

The Jane Knox Chapter, at Columbia, Tenn., organized January, 1897; has paid to the Treasurer General \$57.

King's Mountain Chapter, for its 5 members, has sent \$15.

Old Glory Chapter, at Franklin, Tenn., with its 7 members, has paid to the National Treasurer \$25.

Giving us a total membership of 420, and moneys sent to Washington amounting to \$1,500. All of our Chapters have lost by transfer of members to other States. Only 8 have resigned, 4 from Bonny Kate, 1 from Watauga, 2 from Cumberland, 1 from Campbell Chapter; 7 of our members have been removed from our midst by death. Not one dollar have we ever withheld from the National Society by applicants being entered through other Chapters. Our policy has always been liberal and generous to the National Society. So far the State has met its own expenses, with the exception of application blanks, this proving our desire to give all aid to the National organization, and to build up its grand purposes. In addition to the Daughters of the American Revolution work, I have been State Promoter for the Children of the American Revolution, and we have 7 organized Chapters in the State, and others with presidents appointed. The greatest interest is felt in this cause. We are planting in the hearts of our children the love of home and country, inspiring them with patriotism and the importance of becoming honest men and women, worthy to take our places in the Societies of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.

I wish to supplement my report with a most cordial and urgent invitation to you as a congress of patriotic women, and sisters, bound together as no other society can be by such lasting and strong ties of ancestry and patriotism, to come and join

us in the celebration of the battle of King's Mountain, October 7th, at our Tennessee Centennial. The invitation is to the National Society—to each and all of you personally. As to the National Board—we ask them to do us the honor of making out the programme for the part which shall be given to us in this great celebration. We also beg that you send historic relics to our exhibit, to be placed in the fire-proof steel building to be known as the Hall of History and Antiquities. This building, in its fire-proof qualities, will only be excelled by the Parthenon. Mrs. Margaret Campbell Pilcher, one of the Nashville Regents, is Chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution exhibit and will greatly appreciate any support given her in this work. She will receive, place, classify and catalogue all articles, giving full credit to all contributors for loans.

Before bidding you an affectionate adieu, let me express my sincere wishes that this will be a harmonious gathering, and that each one will act and vote her honest convictions for the general good of our Society.

Yours, with grateful appreciation,

MRS. MILDRED SPOTTSWOOD MATHES,
State Regent for Tennessee.

TEXAS.

Madam President and Members of the Sixth Continental Congress:
It is again my privilege to report to you the status of the D. A. R. in Texas. During the year no new Chapters have been organized, but Regents have been appointed and confirmed, as follows: Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor, Houston; Mrs. Henry Sampson, Alvin; Mrs. Elizabeth D. Bell, Forth Worth. Application blanks have been sent to prospective members in Paris, Waco, Stephenville, Corpus Christi and Corsicana. We are still sowing the seed, and shall hope another year to report an abundant product.

The George Washington Chapter, of Galveston, under the regency of Mrs. Sydney T. Fontaine, has added to its membership until it now has forty-four upon its roll of honor. Death has claimed from this Chapter his first fruits of the D. A. R. of Texas, and all who knew her mourn the loss of Mrs. Allen J. Smith, the beloved and honored Vice-Regent of the Chapter. Her cultivated intellect, lovely character, her gentle, womanly sympathy had endeared her to many hearts, while her active interest in the work of the Chapter was an inspiration to her fellow-members.

In May last I had the pleasure of meeting many of the members, a reception having been tendered me at the residence of the Regent. I found them earnest and enthusiastic lovers of "home and country," and felt myself encouraged by their sympathy and appreciation.

The Jane Douglass Chapter, of Dallas, under the regency of Mrs.

John Lane Henry, reports a membership of thirty-eight. It has celebrated all the days recommended by the National Board; it has organized and fostered the Samuel McDowell, Junior, Society, C. A. R., with a membership of twenty-six, of which Mrs. Mellville P. Moody has been made President.

As "State Promoter" I have commended the formation of these auxiliary societies, where children may be trained to the intelligent discharge of the duties which must devolve upon them at maturity. Mrs. Eunice Campbell Henry, a member of Jane Douglass Chapter, has recently been appointed State Director of the C. A. R., and promises to give new impetus to the movement by her energy and enthusiasm.

I have received from the *Gulf Messenger*, a monthly magazine published at Houston, the offer of space in its columns to be devoted to the Daughters of the American Revolution, constituting it the State organ of the Society. This very courteous offer is now under consideration by the Chapters.

With regrets that I cannot present this report in person, and with best wishes for the President General and other officers about to retire after arduous and faithful service, as well as for those about to enter upon their untried labors,

Very sincerely yours,

FLORENCE ANDERSON CLARK,
State Regent for Texas.

UTAH.

Madam President and Members of the Sixth Continental Congress: In February, 1896, there were two members of the D. A. R. in Utah. This year there is an organized Chapter of fifteen members. We expect to have three times as many by another year.

The Chapter Regent of Salt Lake, Mrs. Harriet W. Sells, is a "Real Daughter." Under her leadership the new Chapter is undertaking systematic historical and patriotic work.

Respectfully submitted,

CORINNE M. ALLEN,
State Regent of Utah.

VERMONT.

Madam President and Members of the Sixth Continental Congress: The year of 1896 has been a very successful one for us. I have organized eight new Chapters, and we have one hundred and forty-one new members, making in all 383 members in Vermont.

The Green Mountain Chapter, Burlington, Miss Mary E. Arthur, Regent, February 1st, 1897, reports forty-seven members.

The Brownson Chapter, Arlington, Mrs. Nellie Lathrop Stone, Regent, has at present twenty-eight members. The National number of this Chapter is 25; organized August 11, 1892.

The Ann Story Chapter, Rutland, Mrs. M. H. Dunton, Regent, reports thirty-six members, February 1, 1897, with six blanks out to be certified.

The Bennington Chapter, Bennington, Miss Valentine, Regent, reports thirty-three members.

The Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, Montpelier, Mrs. Mary E. Carleton, Regent, numbers twenty-six members, February 1, 1897, with six blanks out to be accepted.

The Brattleboro Chapter, Brattleboro, Miss Alice G. Weeks, Regent, reports forty members. They have had very interesting meetings, literary and social, throughout the year.

The Lake Dunmore Chapter, Brandon, Mrs. E. J. Ormsbee, Regent, numbers twenty-one, with one blank out for acceptance. They meet once a month, and make great effort to have their meetings not only pleasant, but instructive. Their lawn party was a great success, over one hundred flags flying in every direction, and relics in abundance, a bountiful repast, and a day never to be forgotten.

The Ormsby Chapter, Manchester, Mrs. Janet P. Blackmer, Regent, organized January 22, 1896, has fourteen members, who are very enthusiastic in their work. They have a Colonial tea pot. On the 22d, at 7 p. m., they were invited by the Rev. Mr. Lewis (Episcopalian) to attend his church for a special service for them as an organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Bellevue Chapter, St. Albans, organized April 2, 1896, reports fifteen members; Mrs. E. C. Smith, Regent. This is the only Chapter that meets once a week. The meetings are of a literary character, historic, and very instructive.

The Ethan Allen Chapter, Middlebury, organized December 16, 1896, with seventeen members, at the home of the Regent, Miss Ada B. Callender, through whose efforts the Chapter was formed, this date being chosen because it was the anniversary of the "Boston Tea Party." The invitations were very quaint, and tea was served in old colonial cups. Miss Callendar resigned, on account of ill health, in favor of Miss Katharine E. Wright as Regent.

The necessary number of ladies having been enrolled as members of the National Society a Chapter was organized at the home of Mrs. F. C. Barrett, who had been appointed as Regent at Poultney, December 19, 1896, with seventeen members. The Chapter will be known as "The Heber Allen," in honor of Mayor Heber Allen, who was especially connected with the early affairs of the town and State, and a brother of Ethan Allen.

The Ascutney Chapter, Windsor, was started at the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Smith, one of the Brownson Chapter, at her home in Salisbury, June 17, 1896, with five from the one ancestor, Lieut. Asa Jones; was organized at Windsor, February 23, 1897, with fifteen members. Mrs. Helen M. Davis is Regent.

October 22, 1896, twenty-five ladies met with me at the home of Mrs. Louisa Pillsbury, Newbury. All were eligible to membership. Mrs. Pillsbury was a charter member of a Boston Chapter, was transferred to Vermont, and I appointed her Regent. They have a

flourishing Chapter, numbering sixteen, called the "Ox-Bow" Chapter, named for the old Ox-Bow Fort at Newbury.

Miss Frances Bissell was appointed Chapter Regent for St. Johnsbury, she being transferred from St. Paul, Minn., in 1893; National number, 3,296. It has been rather hard work to interest the ladies, but now are increasing¹ in numbers, at present having seven members.

December 14th appointed Mrs. Kate Allen McCuen Chapter Regent of Vergennes; met the ladies at her home, and all were interested; will soon form their Chapter and decide on a name.

We have at present thirteen organized Chapters. Two have nearly the required number to form a Chapter. We hope the year of 1897 will be even more successful.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. J. BURDETT,
State Regent.

VIRGINIA.

Madam President and Members of the Sixth Continental Congress: I extend to you greeting from Virginia on the successful year that has passed since you last met in annual session. I have the honor to report a great and increasing interest in the Society in my State. I have eleven organized Chapters in fine working order, with constant addition of new members. I am now arranging for three new Chapters—in Williamsburg, Petersburg and Orange, where I have appointed capable women as Regents. I did not have the opportunity of reading any report last year, so I will combine the two years' work.

The reports from all my Chapters are encouraging. In some instances new Regents fill the places of my valued assistants in the past, but I trust that they will infuse new strength and vigor into the work. I am especially pleased with the serious study of history which is being pursued in all the Chapters. In "The Albemarle," of which Mrs. Albert G. Tuttle is the able Regent, during the year 1895, Prof. John Fiske, of Harvard, delivered a most charming talk on Charles Lee—a child of fortune. This interesting lecture will long be remembered as being the last ever delivered in the Public Library of the University of Virginia, for two days later "The Annex" was totally destroyed by fire, and "The Rotunda" left in ruins, only a portion of the valued library stored in this building being saved. The D. A. R. in Virginia responded cordially to the kind invitations of the ladies from Atlanta, given at the Congress of 1895, and the success of the Virginia exhibition of Colonial relics was due to their efforts. From one Chapter alone, the Great Bridge, Norfolk, Virginia, a collection of more than sixty revolutionary and colonial relics were sent. Though this Chapter has not a large number of members it has awakened already a great deal of interest in restoring ancient tombstones and in collecting his-

torical papers and data. They gained a great deal of prestige last year by the beautiful colonial entertainment, where revolutionary characters were impersonated, General Washington and his wife receiving, assisted by Lafayette and his staff.

My new Chapter at Wytheville starts out in the right way by inaugurating a series of historical papers to be read at its monthly meetings.

The Old Dominion Chapter is very proud to report, through me, the addition of four new members to her list who are daughters of revolutionary soldiers. Miss Julia Gardner and Mrs. Bennett, of Richmond, are the daughters of a soldier who ran away to join the army when he was only 16 years of age. His mother was much disturbed at his conduct at first, but, on his return home on a visit, she became so interested that she collected her pewter ware and melted the bullets with which she sent him back to kill the oppressors of his country; so they have through father and grandmother a right to be honored members. Mrs. Caroline Wilkinson and Mrs. Henry A. Wise are also daughters of revolutionary soldiers.

The Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter has undertaken the work of erecting a monument to the memory of Gen. Andrew Lewis, who lies buried a few miles from Roanoke. They have already raised a sum of money for this purpose.

The little band at Alexandria have contributed to Jamestown and to the Virginia Historical Society during the past year.

In Lynchburg the work is growing slowly but surely.

It gives me pleasure to say that the Dorothea Henry Chapter, Danville, has doubled its membership since my last report.

The two new Chapters of Fort Nelson, and Massanutton, promise to add greatly to the interest of the work in Virginia.

In conclusion, I will say that I highly approve of that section on the revision of the constitution which limits the term of State Regent. I shall be glad to turn over the work to other and more efficient hands.

In retiring from the office of State Regent of Virginia, I desire to express my grateful appreciation of the uniform kindness and courtesy which have been shown me by my Chapter Regents, and also the great pleasure which I have had in my intercourse with the officers of the National Society in Washington.

Respectfully submitted,

LUCY GRAY HENRY,
State Regent of Virginia.

WASHINGTON.

Madam President and Members of the Sixth Continental Congress:
The interest in our organization, which has been expressed in all parts of the State of Washington, is as remarkable as it is gratifying. During the last year letters have been received from almost every city and village in the State. These letters have expressed

an interest in, and appreciation of the work done by the Society. Judging from the very great number of letters asking for information with regard to forming Chapters, I believe the next year will be a banner year as far as our State is concerned. This goes to prove the good work done by the Chapters already organized.

From the first hour of their organization the Tacoma and Seattle Chapters have taken a front rank in all patriotic work in their respective cities. We have with us as delegates from our State Mrs. John C. Cole, Regent of the Rainier Chapter, of Seattle, and Mrs. George H. Heilborn as alternate from the Mary Ball Chapter, of Tacoma. We have Mrs. John F. Gorvey, of Olympia, representing the Chapter Regent, and Miss Elizabeth Wheeler as alternate. That these four patriotic women have traveled across the continent to be present at this Congress proves how great is their love and interest in the Society. They are true Daughters of the American Revolution and fitting representatives of the Chapters which they represent.

HARRIET PALMER CRABBE,

State Regent.

WISCONSIN.

Madam President and Members of the Sixth Continental Congress: The presentation of a State Regent's report, covering a wide field, with a ten minutes' limit in time, means the omission of much that would lighten the necessary monotony of details.

The general condition of the work in Wisconsin has not materially changed during the year, but there has been encouraging features, notably a more general interest, particularly in small places. The financial depression has, however, deterred many from applying for membership, but the interest is being fostered either under the leadership of a Chapter Regent, or by the State Regent, until the former can be secured.

The following Chapter Regents have been appointed since February, 1896: Mrs. G. L. Cole, Beloit; Mrs. Charles T. Green, Marinette; Mrs. Virginia Foulkes, Fond du Lac; Mrs. Charity Rusk Craig, Viroqua; Mrs. D. A. Olin, Racine; Mrs. J. S. Dunham, Depere; Mrs. George W. Wing, Kewaunee; Mrs. R. P. Perry, Reedsburg; Mrs. G. E. McDill, Stevens Point; Mrs. H. J. Loper, Vice-Regent, Oshkosh (the Regent is in Europe). Three Chapters have been organized during the year, these taking the local name, as did the previously formed Chapters.

In the brief review of Chapters which will follow, only the names of the officers of the new Chapters will be given, the others having already mostly appeared in the Daughters of the American Revolutionary Directory. The order will be also that of the date of organization.

The Milwaukee Chapter, Mrs. Hamilton Townsend, Regent, has completed its fourth year with 150 members, 3 being so termed

"Real Daughters;" and under conditions of marked success, as added to bi-monthly meetings (except during the vacation season), the Chapter has been active in many directions, holding a large "Loan Exhibit" in March, 1896, taking charge of a Colonial home in a large bazaar, for the benefit of a soldiers' monument, in May; aiding in a movement to secure a general observance of the centennial of the publication of Washington's Farewell Address, and in December adopting a resolution to insure the flag from desecration by being attached to any political or other device; said resolution was permitted and a copy sent to every Chapter in the land, asking co-operation in sending a memorial to the Congress of the United States; the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Hempster, received many responses, and the matter will be presented to the Daughters of the American Revolution Congress by Mrs. Jenkins, Acting Regent, together with a prepared memorial for adoption. (The latter was adopted and ordered forwarded to Congress).

Much effort was expended in the carefully projected entertainments for the benefit of the Continental Hall Fund, namely, lectures by Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, and Mrs. Custer. Both were artistically a success, but the former not financially. So the Chapter contributions have been deferred until the present season.

The usual annual re-union of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, October 19th (Surrender of Yorktown), was unavoidably postponed; but the business, literary and social interests, are included in alternate afternoon programmes, in order that the development of the Chapter may be on broad and progressive lines.

The summarized report of the Secretary of the Janesville Chapter, Miss Melissa Crittenden, is as follows: (Mrs. A. P. Lovejoy being Chapter Regent). The Chapter now numbers 24, with waiting applications. This includes 1 "Real Daughter," another having passed away during the year. Two money prizes have been offered for the best essay on the battle of Lexington (these to public schools), and these are to be read at a public Daughters of the American Revolution celebration on the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington. The AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and *Spirit of '76* have been placed in the Public Library. A large portrait of George Washington is to be purchased and presented to the High School. Last November a most successful "Loan Exhibit" was held, consisting of over 500 so termed "relics;" a reception followed. Fifty dollars of the proceeds was sent to the Continental Hall Fund, being the first contribution from the State.

A Society of the Children of the American Revolution is soon to be organized under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Miss Eldridge has been appointed President. It will thus be seen that the Janesville Chapter is alert and ready to take up a variety of devices for furthering patriotic aims.

The Kenosha Chapter, Mrs. J. H. Kimball, Regent, briefly reports a prosperous year, also a continuance of a systematic study of American history, under a leader. February 22, 1896, was publicly observed by the Chapter, the services being in harmony with the occasion, and the attendance large. The Chapter has materially increased both in interest and membership.

We next report new Chapters. The one at Beloit was organized by the State Regent, at the residence of Mrs. G. L. Cole, September 4, 1896, and the following officers elected, Mrs. G. L. Cole having been appointed Regent: Vice-Regent, Mrs. P. B. Yates; Secretary, Mrs. E. V. Todd; Treasurer, Mrs. W. M. Brittan; Registrar, Mrs. E. F. Hausen; Historian, Mrs. S. E. Wheeler. Plans are projected for a brilliant evening reception, with patriotic speeches, music, etc., to be held at the residence of Mrs. P. B. Yates, February 22d, this being the first general social occasion, the regular monthly meetings having thus far been devoted to business. Plans are, however, soon to be formulated for a mixed programme, as the Chapter intends to be efficient and helpful.

The La Crosse Chapter was organized by the State Regent December 7th, at the residence of Mrs. Angus Cameron, the Chapter Regent. The officers elected were as follows: Vice-Regent, Mrs. G. Van Steenwyk; Secretary, Mrs. D. S. McArthur; Treasurer, Miss Nannie Colwell; Registrar, Mrs. James McCard; Historian, Mrs. E. B. Usher; Librarian, Miss Mary B. Shadboit. A general plan of work on literary and historical lines was outlined, and a plan adopted for forming a Chapter of the Children of the American Revolution, under the leadership of Misses Sill and Conant. The afternoon ended with a brilliant social programme, and the State Regent furnished a full report for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE (publication delayed until March). The Oshkosh Chapter was organized too recently to afford much data, but under the leadership of the Vice-Regent, Mrs. Helen J. Loper, the Regent, Mrs. E. P. Sawyer, being in Europe, the remaining officers were elected, February 17, 1897: Secretary, Mrs. George W. Burnell; Treasurer, Miss Lucy A. Forbes; Registrar, Mrs. Edward H. Smith; Historian, Miss Edith Leigh Russell. The afternoon ended with literary and social features, the meeting being held at the residence of the Vice-Regent, Mrs. Loper.

There are Chapter Regents, with the nucleus of Chapters, at the following places: Mrs. George C. Ginty, Chippewa Falls; Mrs. F. W. Woodward, Eau Claire; Mrs. Bertin Ramsay, Appleton; Mrs. Charles T. Greene, Marinette; Mrs. Charity Rusk Craig, Viroqua; Mrs. George W. Wing, Kenaunee; Mrs. Virginia Foulkes, Fond du Lac; Mrs. J. W. Dunham, Depere; Mrs. R. P. Perry, Reedsburg; Mrs. D. A. Olin, Racine; Mrs. G. E. Dill, Stevens Point; altogether in the State 17 Chapter Regents, with Daughters of the American Revolution in places where as yet no Regents have been secured, as

Berlin, Ripon, Menasha, Black River Falls, Whitewater and Ashland. Mrs. J. B. Winslow, the second Chapter Regent, appointed at Madison, resigned some months since, feeling utterly discouraged, as did her predecessor, as the varied interests centering about the capital, the seat of the State anniversary, etc., seem thus far to have proved insuperable obstacles.

The review of the ground covered during the last year alone, conveys a very inadequate idea of the amount of time and energy expended, for among the hundreds of letters written have been many points unnoted, on account of failure to secure an immediate response (further than an expression of interest); but one conclusion has been arrived at as a result of so much experimental work, that with an organization of over 8,000 members, and with the influence attained, appeals for an increase of membership should be based on benefits to be derived by the individual, and by the community, and it is believed that an adherence to this position will redound to the dignity and prestige of our organization.

ELLEN M. H. PECK,
State Regent of Wisconsin.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

OF THE

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

1896.

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Minnesota,	MRS. R. M. NEWPORT, 217 Summit Ave., St. Paul.
Mississippi,	MRS. WM. H. SIMS, 1119 K St., Washington, D. C. (and Columbus.)
Missouri,	MISS ETHEL B. ALLEN, 1313 Penn. St., Kansas City.
Montana,	MRS. E. A. WASSON, Great Falls.
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North Dakota,	MRS. FRANCIS C. HOLLEY, Bismarck.
Ohio,	MRS. ELROY M. AVERY, 657 Woodland Hills, Cleveland.
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Pennsylvania,	MRS. N. B. HOGG, 78 Church Ave., Allegheny.
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South Dakota,	MRS. WALTER A. BURLEIGH, 114 Broadway, Yankton.
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- Virginia, MRS. WM. WIRT HENRY, 415 E. Franklin St., Richmond.
- Washington, . . MRS. EDWIN G. CRABBE, 810 N. Carolina Ave., S. E., Washington, D. C., (and Tacoma, Washington.
- West Virginia, . . . MRS. CHARLES J. FAULKNER, Martinsburg.
- Wisconsin, MRS. JAMES S. PECK, 5 Waverly Place, Milwaukee.
- Wyoming, MRS. G. W. BAXTER, 719 East 17th Street, Cheyenne.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, D. C.

Application should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must *be endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order, *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Thursday, Feb. 4, 1897.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Thursday, February 4, at 10 o'clock a. m., the President General, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, presiding. Members present: Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Hichborn, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Draper, Miss Johnston, Miss Wilbur, Dr. Harrison, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Ritchie, State Regent of Maryland; Mrs. Crabbe, State Regent of Washington, and Miss Miller, District Regent.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chaplain General. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Recording Secretary General, and upon motion, approved.

The report of the Recording Secretary General was given as follows:

Charters issued since the last meeting of the Board in January, nine, "Rebecca Bryan Boone," Newport, Kentucky; "Captain Samuel Sprague," Chelsea, Massachusetts; "Sea Coast Defence," Vineyard Haven, Massachusetts; "Colonel Haslet," Dover, Delaware; "Gen. Nicholas Herkimer," Herkimer, New York; "John Adams," Boston, Massachusetts; "Knickerbocker," New York City, New York; "Massanutton," Harrisonburg, Virginia; "Beloit," Beloit, Wisconsin.

Number of applications for charters issued, 24; letters written, 133; circular letters, 400; expense of desk, as per itemized account, \$14.91.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,

Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL for January, 1897.—

Application blanks issued, 3,274; constitutions, 355; Caldwell's circulars, 299; information circulars, 299; constitution circulars, 299; amount expended, \$18.64; letters written, 89.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

HARRIET D. MITCHELL,

Corresponding Secretary General, D. A. R.

Report accepted.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter from Miss Pike, Regent of the "Martha Washington" Chapter, requesting that some members of this Chapter act as pages at the Continental Congress, instead of the present arrangement as decided upon at a recent meeting of the National Board of Management.

Mrs. Buchanan moved: "That there be thirteen alternates named for the pages." Motion lost.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the action of the Board on this point be sustained." Carried.

REPORTS OF THE REGISTRARS GENERAL were given as follows:

Mrs. Seymour reported: Applications presented for acceptance to the National Board, 203; applications on hand not verified, 38; badge permits issued, 75; ancestors verified in January, 73.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Brockett reported: Applications presented, 145; applications on hand not verified, 31; badge permits issued, 116; eight deaths and no resignations.

Mrs. Brackett requested permission of the Board to declare number 96 vacant, explaining the reasons therefor.

Mrs. Brackett moved to grant the request of the Registrar General in declaring this number vacant. Carried.

Report accepted.

The Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for these applicants.

Mrs. Draper moved that the announcement of the deaths be received with regret. Carried.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.—Appointments of Chapter Regents by State Regents have been made as follows: Mrs. Edith M. De Lorme, of Sumter, South Carolina; Miss Anna Marion Hale, Catskill, New York; Miss Mary A. Bradford, Somerville, Massachusetts; Mrs. Hattie M. Manning, Marlboro, Massachusetts; Mrs. Anna Margaret Riley, Claremont, New Hampshire; Mrs. Genevieve Morgan Mulligan, Lexington, Kentucky; Miss Alice S. McDill, Stevens Point, Wisconsin; Miss Isabel Patterson, Council Bluffs, Iowa. Letters of acceptance have been received from Mrs. Elizabeth D. Bell, Fort Worth, Texas, and Mrs. Frances Lawton Dunham, De Pere, Wisconsin.

Chapters organized as follows: "Matthew Thornton" Chapter, organized in Nashua, New Hampshire, January 21, 1897; "The Knickerbocker," New York City, New York, January 25, 1897; "The Margaret Gaston" Chapter, Lebanon, Tennessee; "Dolly Madison," Manchester, Iowa.

Respectfully submitted, JENNIE FRANKLIN HICHBORN,
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.

Report accepted.

At the conclusion of this report the President General said:

"Before these names are accepted I would like to express my appreciation of the great work that is being done in our grand and broad organization. The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is spreading, not only over this country but over far distant countries. Recently there has been a Chapter formed in the Hawaiian Islands, at Honolulu, and a Regent appointed for Naples, Italy. So you see, ladies, that your work has not been in vain."

The Corresponding Secretary General stated that the money received

from the sale of plaques by the Curator had been deposited in the bank, in the name of the Curator, and moved that this amount be turned over to the Treasurer General. Carried.

THE REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL was read and accepted.

The Treasurer General asked permission to have an additional report, dating from February 1st to February 15th, printed in the April Magazine. The request was granted. The Treasurer General asked permission to make a supplementary report at the Congress, which was granted. The Treasurer General stated that the books kept by her would be ready on the morning of the 19th to be audited, and asked that an expert be appointed.

Miss Johnston moved: "That the President General appoint an expert to audit the accounts of the Treasurer General." Carried.

The President General said that she was not yet prepared to appoint an expert, but would do so in a few days.

The President General said: "The Chair understands that there is some objection to appointing an expert to examine the books of the Treasurer General. I would like to know what is required in the matter. As the President General understands it, the Board consented to the requests of the Treasurer General, made, I think, at the December meeting, and among these requests was one that the books of the Treasurer General should not be audited again until the close of the year, and that an expert should be appointed, excluding the gentleman who had formerly been appointed to the task. If this was not acceptable to the Board, it should have been so stated at the time. Now, whether or not, the Chair was to appoint that expert examiner, the Chair is not quite clear. That is at the discretion of the Board.

After quite a heated discussion of the subject, the President General said: "The Chair now declines to appoint this expert. Under the present circumstances, the Chair feels that she cannot now select this expert examiner."

Dr. McGee. "I object to any discussion until there is a motion before the house."

Mrs. Ritchie moved: "That as it would be manifestly improper for either the Treasurer General or the Auditing Committee to choose an expert, the President General be requested to reconsider her determination and to appoint an expert who has not heretofore been consulted on the question." Carried.

It was moved and carried to adjourn until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at two o'clock p. m., Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, the First Vice-President General, presiding.

The reports of the officers being continued, the Historian General stated that she had no report to offer this month and there was none from the Assistant Historian General.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL.—The following books have been received:

My Lady Legend, from the translator, Mme. Anna von Rydingsvärd; Revolutionary Ancestry, Mercy Warren Chapter, Massachusetts, from the Chapter; Morse's Colonial Days in Old New York, from Chas. Scribner's Sons; Brown's Mercy Warren, from the same; Robinson's History of Vermont, from the same; Lothrop's William H. Seward, from the same; Spirit of "'76," December, 1894, from T. W. Hubbard; Constitution, By-Laws, etc., of the Sons of the American Revolution of Nebraska, from Lyman E. Ware; Messenger's In the Heart of America, from the author; Frothingham's Rise of the Republic of the United States, from Little, Brown & Co.; Brown's Beneath Old Roof Trees, from Lee & Shepard; Putnam's Militia Officers, Essex County, Massachusetts, 1761-1771, etc. (pamphlet), from Mr. Eben Putnam; King's Genealogy and History of Halsted and Ogden Families, from the author, Mrs. Elizabeth R. King; Heitman's Register of Officers of the Continental Army, received in exchange for duplicates; Slaughter's History of St. Mark's Parish, Culpeper County, Virginia, from Mrs. Martha Curtis W. Carter; Kirk's Rear-Guard of the Revolution, from the same; Ohio Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Year Book, 1896, from Wyoming Chapter, Ohio; Hill's (Bailey's) History of Danbury, Connecticut, from Mary Wooster Chapter; Fiske's Critical Period of American History, from Continental Chapter, District of Columbia; Chenoweth's Genealogy and Chart of the Chenoweth and Cromwell Families of Maryland and Virginia, from Miss Mary C. D. Chenoweth, (through Mrs. Brockett); Richardson's Compilation of Messages and Papers to the Presidents, volumes I and II, from Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson; American State Papers, Naval Affairs, volume 1, (exchange) from Gen. A. W. Greeley; Subject Catalogue, No. 2, War Department Library, from the same; Register of Members, Sons of the Revolution of District of Columbia, 1896, from Mrs. Mark B. Hatch; A Christmas Reminder, Prisoners on the Prison ship Jersey, from the same; Library Bureau Catalogue, 1897, from the Library Bureau; Dewey's Library School, from Dr. McGee.

The volumes for 1896 of several magazines have been completed and ordered bound, viz: New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, vol. 27; Putnam's, vol. 3 and also vol. 1; AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, vol. 9, (two copies); Annals of Iowa, vol. 2; Magazine of the Daughters of the Revolution, vol. 4; American Historical Register, vol. 4.

I have the pleasure of cordially thanking Miss Fedora I. Wilbur, Assistant Historian General, for the very kind assistance given me this month.

I regret to report that a duplicate copy of George Washington's Day by Day, and two copies of a pamphlet with a list of participants in the Boston Tea Party have disappeared.

I would recommend the purchase of a small wooden case for the library catalogue, at a cost of \$8, as this is more economical than buying a number of tin trays.

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE, M. D.,
Librarian General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The regular meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Tuesday, February 2, at ten o'clock a. m., the chairman of the committee, Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, presiding. Members present: Mrs. Hichborn, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Brockett, Miss Miller, Mrs. Main.

The committee discussed various knotty points relative to the representation of Chapters at the coming Congress, which will be brought forward later to the National Board in the reports of the different officers.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ROSE F. BRACKETT,

Chairman.

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,

Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.—The Finance Committee have examined all bills presented to them for the necessary expenses of the Society and endorsed by the proper officers, and have approved such bills. They have examined the pay rolls, and the names of all employees of the office are known to them, and all carefully gone over each month.

The committee recommend that the Treasurer General transfer from the permanent fund to the current fund two thousand dollars United States Government bonds, and the investment of the surplus of the permanent fund in a real estate note (first mortgage).

(Signed)

VIRGINIA MILLER, *Chairman.*

MARGUERITE DICKINS,

ELIZABETH TOWSON BULLOCK,

ROSE F. BRACKETT,

BELL M. DRAPER.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.—Madam President, the Printing Committee has held one meeting during the last month. Bids were considered and one accepted for printing Statute Book at \$1.10 per page, being the lowest of three bids submitted. Ten thousand application blanks were ordered, \$82.65

January 11, ordered 1,000 postals for Registrars General, . . .	12.25
“ 11, 500 postals for Business Manager, Magazine, . . .	6.25
“ 23, 2,000 notification cards for Registrars General, . . .	7.50
“ 29, 2,000 blanks for Treasurer General,	7.50

January 29, 2,000 folders for Business Manager, Magazine . . .	\$7.00
" 29, 1,000 copies of proposed revision,	32.00

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

HARRIET D. MITCHELL, *Chairman.*

CAROLINE R. NASH,

LYLA M. P. BUCHANAN.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Draper moved: "That 145 additional copies of the Statute Book be ordered." Carried.

REPORT OF THE MAGAZINE COMMITTEE.—"Your committee respectfully report that letters have been received on behalf of both the American Historical Register and "Spirit of '76," proposing amalgamation of our Magazine with theirs. As this suggestion has often been made, especially at our Congress, and as there is so much interest in the cost of our official publications, your committee deems it wise to obtain exact information on the subject, and it will probably report to the approaching Congress.

Either of the magazines named would gladly publish the best historical articles and Chapter reports, but it is believed that should such plan be adopted, the Board minutes would have to be issued as separate monthly pamphlets. Certainly the proceedings of a Congress would form a separate volume.

(Signed)

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE, *Chairman.*

MARY SAWYER FOOTE,

HARRIET CRABBE,

CAROLINE R. NASH.

Report accepted.

ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE stated that there was no report to offer this month.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE MAGAZINE.—AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager.

Receipts.

December 1, 1896, to January 30, 1897.

To subscription as per vouchers and cash register, . . .	\$349 76
To sale of extra copies,	24 70
To advertisements,	164 75
Total,	<u>\$539 21</u>

Bills Presented to the Treasurer General for Payment.

Printer's bill for December,	\$320 61
Printer's bill for January,	304 52
Editor, salary,	166 67
Business Manager, salary, three months,	150 00

Maurice Joyce, plates,	\$48 79
Mrs. Thomson, one thousand postals, receipts and notices, furnished and printed,	12 75
Office expenditures, as per itemized account rendered, . .	16 63
Hodges, binding Vol. IX,	1 25
Expressage to Harrisburg,	1 40

Total, \$1,022 62

Letters written, 126; postals as receipts, etc., 411; Magazines mailed, 425.

The subscription list for February numbered 2,461 names, an increase of 249 since last report.

Respectfully submitted, (Signed) LILIAN LOCKWOOD,
Business Manager.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY RELICS COMMITTEE.—Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote, Secretary of this Committee, presented a complete list of the gifts to the National Society from February, 1896, to February 4, 1897, and stated that all had been deposited in the National Museum, and were now reposing in the outstretched arms of good "Uncle Sam," except the saddle presented by Mrs. Geer and the two old engravings by herself. The gifts presented on February 4 were: A piece of colonial money, also an autograph invitation to dine, from Thomas Jefferson to Daniel Huntington, both presented by Mrs. Lindsay; a piece of the elm tree under which Washington took command at Cambridge, July 5, 1775, by Mrs. Ira W. Dennison; Revolutionary scrip belonging to General Washington at the close of the war, by Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, Historian General; by Mrs. Augusta D. Geer, Honorary Vice-President General, a side saddle, which her grandmother, Miriam Cowee Danforth, used on a horse-back ride from Warren (now Springfield) to Boston, a distance of one hundred miles, carrying a babe eleven months old in front of her. Captain Jonathan Danforth, the husband of Miriam Cowee, after the battle of Bunker Hill, in which he and two of his sons were engaged, was taken ill with small-pox, and this was the occasion of the long journey.

After Captain Danforth recovered from his illness, Mrs. Danforth mounted her horse, and, with her baby, returned to Warren.

The President General expressed high appreciation of these revolutionary relics, and moved that a rising vote of thanks be given the committee, who, by their enthusiasm and labors, had produced such magnificent results. This was unanimously carried.

Mrs. Buchanan moved, "That the Committee on Revolutionary Relics be authorized to purchase a suitable book, wherein shall be recorded all relics of which the Society is now, or may become possessed, giving name of donor, date of gift, and briefly, any interesting facts pertaining thereto. The committee to be charged with the duty of

making a complete record, from the beginning of the Society, and the continuing of it." Carried.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STATUTE BOOK.—*Madam President*: The Statute Book Committee, appointed by the President General, and charged with the duty as specified in the resolution, Vol. VIII, page 223, of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE—*i. e.*, to prepare a concise compilation, in convenient form, of all resolutions of a general character, governing the routine duties of the National and Chapter Officers, has the honor to report: That all resolutions as prescribed have been collected from the MSS. Journals of the National Board of Management, 1890 and 1892 and from the proceedings of the Continental Congress, and from the official minutes of the National Board of Management, as published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE to date.

These resolutions have from time to time been submitted to the Board and passed upon severally, rescinding such as are obsolete, those only being retained that are at present in force and in accord with the amended form of the constitution.

Recognizing the value of original text, your committee has copied literally, although noticing frequently informality of expression. The work is arranged chronologically, the resolutions numbered in paragraph with reference to the page of MSS. Journals (five in number) and to the printed volumes of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. These references are described respectfully as *Journal* and *Volume*.

To this your committee has added what it considers not the least important feature—a classified index of subjects.

The method of continuing the work (the importance of which is apparent) is supplied in blank pages added to the one bound copy for the especial use of the Board, which may be termed the Standard Statute Book.

The order of the Board to print in pamphlet, your committee deems a wise substitute for the written form originally proposed.

Respectfully submitted,

LYLA M. P. BUCHANAN,

Chairman.

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,

HELEN M. BOYNTON,

CAROLINE R. NASH.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE.—*Madam President*: The committee appointed by the Chair to look over some old application papers submits the following report: Seventy-two papers were found, thirty-seven of these were duplicates, some without the signature of the Recording Secretary General, some properly signed and a few lacking the signature of both the Registrar General and Recording Secretary General. The committee would suggest that these papers be returned to the applicants. Twenty-nine were additional applications; a few of these had been verified as the signatures of the Registrar General and Recording

Secretary General proved ; nine required the signature of the Recording Secretary General, and the remainder did not show any evidence of having been verified, not having been signed by any Registrar General. These unverified papers, the committee would recommend, be verified and together with those already approved, be bound. One paper seems to have been an original, but another paper, for the same ancestor, with fuller data having been received before binding, the latter was substituted. One is a duplicate on which is written "please return to applicant." Upon looking in the Card Catalogue it was found the lady had died since the papers were filed. One is the duplicate of an applicant who has not been heard from since 1893. Three are papers of applicants for which there is no record in the office. The committee also found the original and duplicate application papers of Mrs. Estes G. Rathbone, signed February 2, 1892, by Mrs. A. Howard Clark, Registrar General at that time. The inside of the paper is in the handwriting of Mrs. Rathbone and endorsed by Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison ; on one paper is the number "138" in pencil, on the other "112," through which a line has been drawn and "138" written above ; also, in an entirely different writing, at the top of the first page is written "Copied in Vol. I."

Respectfully submitted,

AGNES M. DENNISON,
Chairman.

CAROLINE R. NASH,
FEDORA I. WILBUR.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Foote moved : "That Mrs. Rathbone's duplicate paper be returned to her." Carried.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOTELS AND RAILROADS.—*Madam President* : The Committee on Railroads and Hotels have the pleasure of reporting to the National Board of Management, that the work assigned them is completed. They have had 2,000 circulars, giving all needed information to the delegates printed at a cost of \$8. These circulars have been sent to all State and Chapter Regents throughout the country.

The committee regrets that they were unable to get an extension of the time limit to March 6, except from the Southern States Passenger Association, which embraces all territory south of the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi rivers. They still hope, however, to obtain the concession from the other roads, and if successful the delegates will be notified in time. The hotels and boarding houses, with their rates, were also published in the circular, which can be obtained at 902 F Street, by applying to the Curator.

Respectfully submitted,

KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
Chairman.

HARRIET D. MITCHELL,
HARRIET P. CRABBE,
MARY SAWYER FOOTE.

Report accepted.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS. — The attention of the Board was called to the necessity of procuring additional chairs for the Board meeting to be held in March. It was decided to refer this to the Administration Committee.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter written in behalf of Mrs. Nancy Ray, of Rochester, New York, acknowledging the receipt of a souvenir spoon of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Also, a letter from the Corresponding Secretary of the General Society, Daughters of the Revolution, in regard to the conference on the proposed union of the two Societies.

A letter from Mrs. McCartney, of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, in regard to the territory embraced in her regency.

Mrs. Boynton was instructed by the Board of Management to investigate the records of the office and ascertain if any information could be obtained on this point, and to communicate with Mrs. McCartney upon the subject.

A letter from a Chapter Regent in Tennessee expressing her appreciation of the able manner in which the National Board of Management has dealt with the various questions presented for its consideration, etc. This was received with applause.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the name of Mrs. Viola Holbrook and Mrs. Snow be added to the list of guests invited to the boxes at the Continental Congress.

It was moved to adjourn until to-morrow at ten o'clock. Carried.

FRIDAY, February 5th.

The adjourned meeting was opened at ten o'clock a. m., the President General presiding.

In the absence of the Chaplain, Mrs. Stevenson requested the ladies to unite with her in the recitation of the Lord's Prayer.

The meeting was called to order and the regular business resumed.

The Recording Secretary General read a communication from a committee of the New York City Chapter, asking for the reasons of the National Board in refusing to comply with the request of the Chapter which had been presented to the Board at the November meeting.

Dr. McGee moved: "That in reply to the communication from the N. Y. City Chapter Committee, the Board states, that in confirming the N. Y. State Regent's appointment on November 5th, the Board acted strictly in conformity with the constitution. Also that a copy of the note from the former New York City Committee be sent, and that the committee be informed that it is not customary to publish communications in the minutes of the Board." Carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter from the Curator, addressed to the Treasurer General, acknowledging receipt of salary for the month of January, granted her by the Board during her illness.

Mrs. Foote moved: "That the Corresponding Secretary General express to Miss Stone the sympathy of the Board of Management by reason of her illness." Carried.

Mrs. Dickins moved: "That the President General be requested to appoint a committee to write a letter of condolence to Mrs. Wilbour, Honorary Vice-President General, upon the death of her mother." Carried.

The President General appointed Mrs. Dickins the chairman of this committee, stating that the other members would be named later.

It was announced that some books had been left at the rooms of the Daughters of the American Revolution, with the request that permission be granted by the Board to have them sold during the Continental Congress, the owner of the same consenting to give whatever per cent. of the sales the Board may require.

Mrs. Draper moved: "That the question of sale of books at the time of the Congress be referred to the Administration Committee with power to act." Carried.

The following resolution was offered by Mrs. Dickins: "That whereas, the accepted report of the Treasurer General in the AMERICAN MONTHLY for January requests that the books be examined and receipted for by the expert before they are delivered to the Auditing Committee, the Auditing Committee requiring at least five days for their work; therefore, Resolved, that the books be closed on the 8th, ready the 12th for the expert, and submitted to the Auditing Committee on the 17th of the present month." Carried.

It was moved and carried to adjourn until two o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at two o'clock, the First Vice-President General, Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, presiding.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter bearing upon the question of the eligibility of certain delegates.

Miss Wilbur moved: "That this communication be referred to the Credential Committee with power to act." Carried.

The Treasurer General stated that a Chapter having sixty members elected a delegate. After February 1 thirteen members withdrew to form a new Chapter and seven new ones entered. The question having been raised as to the right of the first named Chapter to its delegate she requested a ruling from the Board. It was moved and carried that this delegate be received.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON CONTINENTAL HALL.—*Madam President*: The Hon. Elijah A. Stone, of Massachusetts, who has taken charge of the bill presented to the House of Representatives by the "Committee on Continental or Memorial Hall," writes to Mrs. Keim (member of the sub-committee) this morning, that as soon as he can get the bill before the House "it will pass by a large majority." The com-

mittee state this simply for the encouragement of the National Board of Management.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
Chairman.
MRS. JOHN RITCHIE,
MRS. DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM.

Report accepted.

The Committee on Decoration for the Continental Congress stated that arrangements had been made for decorating the hall, and gave the price of the same.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the Decoration Committee be limited to \$35 for these expenses." Carried.

The Recording Secretary General announced that the President General had appointed the State Regent of West Virginia, Mrs. Charles Faulkner, to the Continental Hall Committee, vice Mrs. Pope, of Kentucky resigned.

Mrs. Seymour presented two additional names for admission to the National Society. These were accepted, and the Recording Secretary General instructed to cast the ballot for the applicants named.

Mrs. Nash moved: "That the Librarian General be authorized to purchase a wooden case for the Catalogues at a cost of \$8. Carried.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the bid offered for case for application papers be accepted by the Administration Committee and the cases be ordered immediately." Carried.

Mrs. Nash moved: "That the National Board of Management send to Mrs. Goode, widow of the late Professor Goode, a copy of the Lineage Book containing a portrait of her husband; also, a copy to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, containing Professor Goode's letter in regard to our insignia, and the October and January numbers of the MAGAZINE, containing the beautiful tributes to his memory. Carried.

It was moved and carried to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,
CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.



OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL SOCIETY.

902 F St., Washington, D. C.

OF THE

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

National Board of Management 1897

President General.

MRS. ADLAI STEVENSON,
Franklin Square, Bloomington, Ill.

First Vice-President General.

MRS. A. G. BRACKETT,
1726 Q St., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. ALBERT D. BROCKETT,
711 Cameron St., Alexandria, Va.

Vice-Presidents General.

MRS. ELMOR M. AVERY, 657 Woodland Hills, Cleveland, Ohio.	MRS. THOMAS W. ROBERTS, The Rittenhouse, Phila., Pa., and "Riverton," Burlington, N. J.
MRS. RUSSEL A. ALGER, Detroit, Mich., and Washington, D. C.	MRS. ELEANOR W. HOWARD, 818 Prince St., Alexandria, Va.
MRS. DANIEL MANNING, 153 Washington Ave., Albany N. Y.	MRS. JOHN M. THURSTON, The Cairo, Washington, D. C., and Omaha, Neb.

- MRS. JOSEPH E. WASHINGTON, 2013 Hillyer Place, Washington, D. C.,
and Tennessee.
- MRS. KATE KEARNEY HENRY, 614 22nd St., Washington D. C.
- MRS. LEVI P. MORTON, 19 East 54th St., New York City, N. Y.
- MRS. EBENEZER J. HILL, Norwalk, Conn., and Washington, D. C.
- MRS. WILLIAM DICKSON, 754 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.
- MRS. MARY SAWYER FOOTE, 920 Mass. Ave., Washington, D. C.
- MRS. F. W. DICKINS, 1314 19th St., Washington, D. C.
- MME. ANNA VON RYDINGSVARD, Boston, Mass., and 1617 13th St., Washington, D. C.
- MRS. WM. LINDSAY, The Cochran, Washington, D. C.,
and Frankfort, Kentucky.
- MRS. MARY HARRISON MCKEE, Saratoga, N. Y.
- MRS. J. N. JEWETT, 412 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- MRS. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER, Lafayette, Ind., and Washington, D. C.
- MRS. E. J. JOHN HULL, Iowa and Washington, D. C.

Chaplain General.

MRS. CHARLES A. STAKELEY,
1622 S St., Washington, D. C.

Secretaries General.

- Recording Secretary General. Acting Corresponding Secretary General.
- MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, 2009 Mass. Ave., Washington, D. C.

Registrars General.

- MRS. MARY JANE SEYMOUR, 1101 K St., Washington, D. C.
- MRS. LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN, 1538 I St., Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General.

(MRS. MARK BURCKLE HATCH) SARAH H. HATCH,
902 F St., Washington, D. C.

Historian General.

Assistant Historian General.

- MISS ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON, 1320 Florida Ave., Washington, D. C.
- MRS. FRANCIS J. FITZWILLIAM, Bloomington, Ill.

Surgeon General.

Librarian General.

MRS. GERTRUDE BASCOM DARWIN,
1524 Twenty-Fifth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Attorney General.

State Regents.

- Alabama, MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham.
- Alaska,
- Arizona,

- Arkansas, MRS. FRED'K HANGER, 1010 Scott St., Little Rock
- California, MRS. V. K. MADDOX, Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.
- Colorado, MRS. WM. F. SLOCUM, JR., 24 College Place, Colorado Springs.
- Connecticut, MRS. SARA THOMSON KINNEY, 1162 Chapel St., New Haven.
- Delaware, MRS. ELIZABETH C. CHUCHMAN, Claymont.
- District of Columbia, MISS VIRGINIA MILLER, 1729 P St.
- Florida, MRS. D. G. AMBLER, 411 W. Church St., Jacksonville.
- Georgia, MRS. SARAH BERRIAN C. MORGAN, Cor. Bull and Macon Sts., Savannah, Ga.
- Idaho,
- Illinois, MRS. S. H. KERFOOT, 136 Rush St., Chicago.
- Indiana, MRS. C. C. FOSTER, 762 N. Penn. Ave., Indianapolis.
- Indian Territory, . . MRS. WALTER A. DUNCAN, Talequah, Cherokee Nation.
- Iowa, MRS. CLARA A. COOLEY, 1394 Locust St., Dubuque.
- Kansas, MRS. MATTIE A. HAND, Holton.
- Kentucky, MRS. EEWARD N. MAXWELL, 836 2nd St., Louisville.
- Louisiana, MRS. BENJAMIN F. STORY, "Saxonholm," Chalmette P. O.
- Maine, MRS. WALLACE H. WHITE, 457 Main St., Lewiston.
- Maryland, MRS. JOHN JAMES JACKSON, 940 N. Calvert St., Baltimore.
- Massachusetts, . . . MRS. JOHN T. BROWN, 122 Pearl St., Springfield.
- Michigan, MRS. WM. FITZHUGH EDWARDS, 530 Woodland Ave., Detroit.
- Minnesota, MRS. R. M. NEWPORT, 217 Summit Ave., St. Paul.
- Mississippi, MRS. WM. H. SIMS, 1119 K St., Washington and Columbus, Miss.
- Missouri, MRS. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, 4426 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
- Montana, MRS. E. A. WASSON, Great Falls.
- Nebraska, MRS. LAURA B. POUND, 1632 L St., Lincoln.
- Nevada,
- New Hampshire, . . . MRS. JOSIAH CARPENTER, Manchester.
- New Jersey, MRS. DAVID A. DEPUE, 21 E. Park St., Newark.
- New Mexico, MRS. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Palace Ave., Sante Fe.
- New York, MISS MARY I. FORSYTH, Kington, Ulster County.
- North Carolina, . . . MRS. MARY D. REEVE SPRINKLE, Charlotte.
- North Dakota, MRS. FRANCES C. HOLLEY, Bismarck.
- Ohio, MRS. ESTES GEORGE RATHBONE, 316 Seventh St., Hamilton.

Oklahoma,	MRS. CASSIUS M. BARNES, Guthrie.
Oregon,	MRS. JAMES B. MONTGOMERY, 1 Madison Ave., Portland.
Pennsylvania, . . .	MRS. N. B. HOGG, 78 Church Ave., Allegheny.
Rhode Island, . . .	MRS. SUSAN A. BALLOU, 16 Harris Ave., Woon- socket, R. I.
South Carolina, . .	MRS. R. C. BACON, 100 Plain St., Columbia.
South Dakota, . . .	MRS. MARGARET KELLER, Hot Springs.
Tennessee,	MRS. J. HARVEY MATHES, 29 Cynthia Place, Mem- phis.
Texas,	MRS. JAMES B. CLARK, State University, Austin.
Utah,	MRS. CLARENCE E. ALLEN, Salt Lake City.
Vermont,	MRS. JESSE BURDETT, Arlington (and Bardwell House), Rutland, Vt.
Virginia,	MRS. WM. WIRT HENRY, 415 E. Franklin St., Rich- mond.
Washington,	MRS. CHAUNCEY W. GRIGGS, 401 N. Tacoma Ave., Tacoma.
West Virginia, . . .	MRS. CHARLES J. FAULKNER, Martinsburg.
Wisconsin,	MRS. JAMES S. PECK, 5 Waverly Place, Milwaukee.
Wyoming,	MRS. FRANCIS E. WARREN, 1725 Q St., Washing- ton, D. C., and Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Mrs. S. V. White's motion as amended by Mrs. Joy, of Michigan, and Mrs. Tittmann, of Washington, District of Columbia. "I move that the full minutes be printed in the Magazine, the word "minutes," to be defined as a record of the work done, including all motions offered, whether carried or lost, but not including debate." Carried at Sixth Continental Congress.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

THE regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Monday, March 1, at two o'clock p. m.

The meeting was opened with the Lord's Prayer, in which the President General requested the ladies present to unite with her, the Chaplain General being absent.

The members present: Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Jos. Washington, Mrs. Jewett, Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Hatcher, Mme. Von Rydingsvärd, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Dickens, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Taplin, Mrs. Hatch, Miss Johnston, Mrs. Darwin, and the following State Regents: Mrs. Kinney, of Connecticut; Mrs. Churchman, of Delaware; Mrs. Prince, of New Mexico; Mrs. Hogg, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Faulkner, of West Virginia; Mrs. Carpenter, of New Hamp-

shire; Mrs. Rathbone, of Ohio; Mrs. Peck, of Wisconsin, and Miss Virginia Miller, District Regent.

The regular order of business was waived, that the State Regents present might offer an important matter which they wished to bring before the Board.

Mrs. Hogg move: "That a sub-committee from the Continental Hall Committee be appointed to look after the proceedings mentioned in the report" as read from the *Congressional Record*.

The Chair announced that this matter would be acted on as soon as the Continental Hall Committee should be appointed.

The Continental Hall Committee appointed by the President General was then read by the Recording Secretary General, as follows: Mrs. Shepard, Illinois, *Chairman*; Mrs. John W. Foster, District of Columbia; Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, Rhode Island; Mrs. Manning, New York; Mrs. Mitchell, District of Columbia; Mrs. Hinkle, Ohio; Mrs. Griscom, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Maddox, California; Mrs. Burdett, Vermont; Mrs. Henry, District of Columbia; Miss Virginia Miller, District of Columbia; Mrs. S. V. White, New York; Mrs. Peck, Wisconsin; Mrs. Faulkner, West Virginia; Mrs. Dickson, Georgia; Mrs. Tullock, District of Columbia; Mrs. Goddard, Colorado; Mrs. Griggs, Washington; Mrs. Prince, New Mexico; Mme. Von Rydingsvärd, Massachusetts; Mrs. Geer, District of Columbia.

The report on Certificate Plate was read by the chairman, Mrs. Dickson, of Georgia, as follows:

Madam President: I am pleased to inform the Board of Management that the Committee on Certificate Plate have performed their duty in receiving bids and designs, making selection of one at a cost of \$350, saving the Society \$650, as \$1,000 was authorized for expense of plate.

The decision was unanimous and we hope it will meet with the approval of the Society. The committee were: Miss Forsyth, of New York; Mrs. Dickson, of Washington, District of Columbia; Mrs. Lindsay, of Kentucky; Dr. Harrison, Washington, District of Columbia, and Mrs. Hatcher, Indiana.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. W. M. DICKSON,
Chairman.

Mrs. Henry moved that the new certificate plate be accepted. Carried.

The President General called for a vote in regard to employing Mr. Perry as the lawyer concerning the new charter and the changes necessary to be made in the Constitution and the Seal. It was unanimously voted that Mr. Perry should act as counsel for the Society.

The President General appointed Miss Johnston and Mrs. Dickins to accompany the ex-Treasurer and the new Treasurer General, for the purpose of counting the money, etc., in the safe deposit, previous to the new Treasurer General receiving keys to the same.

The Recording Secretary General moved that the regular form, authorizing the new Treasurer General to sign all interest checks on the United States bonds, be filled out, properly signed and sent to the Treasury Department. It was so ordered.

Mrs. Hogg moved: "That the names of the officers of the National Society, recently elected, be printed and sent out as soon as possible, to all State Regents and Chapter officers."

This was amended to read so as to include "the National Board of Management." Amendment to amendment: "That all committees also be included." Original motion carried as amended.

The President General then appointed a committee to prepare for publication, correct constitutions, as well as a correct list of officers, National Board of Management and committees. The list was read as follows: Mrs. Main, Chairman; Miss Johnston, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Stakeley, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Taplin.

Mrs. Brackett moved that the President General appoint all necessary committees. Carried.

The Auditing Committee was appointed as follows: Mrs. Churchman, Delaware, Chairman; Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot, Illinois; Mrs. Wm. F. Edwards, Michigan; Mrs. Thurston, Nebraska; Miss Mary I. Forsyth, New York; Mrs. Harvey Mathes, Tennessee; Mrs. W. W. Henry, Virginia.

PRINTING COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Francis S. Nash, Chairman; Mrs. Thurston, Nebraska; Mrs. Hatcher, Indiana; Mrs. K. K. Henry, District of Columbia; Mrs. Taplin, District of Columbia.

REVOLUTIONARY RELICS COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Lindsay, Kentucky, Chairman; Mrs. Levi P. Morton, New York; Mrs. Russell Alger, Michigan; Mrs. J. N. Jewett, Illinois; Mrs. Elroy Avery, Ohio; Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote, District of Columbia; Mrs. Harrison McKee, New York; Mrs. John Hull, Iowa; Mrs. T. W. Roberts, Pennsylvania.

ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Brackett, Chairman; Mrs. Dickins, District of Columbia; Mrs. Warren, Wyoming; Mrs. Stakeley, District of Columbia; Miss Miller, District of Columbia; Mrs. K. K. Henry, District of Columbia.

After consultation with the Editor of the Magazine and the Recording Secretary General, it was voted that a special meeting of the National Board of Management should be held on the 12th of each month for approval of the minutes, no other business to be transacted. Members of the Board to be notified this month, but not hereafter.

Mrs. Foote moved: "That the National Board requests the Chair not to appoint a Magazine Committee for this year, but request the Editor to report direct to the Board at its regular monthly meetings." Carried.

At the request of the Board, the President General named the following members a committee to carry out the project of the purchase of the historical property, known as "Meadow Green," the home of the Georgia patriot, George Walton, viz: Mrs. Dickson, Georgia; Miss Forsyth, New York; Mrs. Dickins, District of Columbia; Miss Johnston, District of Columbia; Mrs. Price, New Mexico.

Mrs. Fitzwilliam presented to the Board an autograph copy of the patriotic song of "America," to be hung in the new Continental Hall. Mrs. Fitzwilliam stated that she had enjoyed a personal acquaintance with the author of this song, who had just two weeks previous to his death, presented her with copies of his national song.

The President General expressed grateful appreciation of this gift on behalf of the Board.

Mrs. Boynton, Chairman of the House Committee, for the Sixth Continental Congress, presented the following report:

Placed in the hands of the Committee, by order of the Board, for incidental expenses, \$25 00

Messenger and writer for nominations,	\$10 50
Sundries,	2 00
Extra messenger, Thursday and Friday,	2 00
Bulletin Board for Monday,	1 00
Cash on hand,	9 00
	<hr/>
	\$25 00

These are the bills presented by the committee, which should have been settled on Saturday last, for services of ushers and extra doorkeepers, these men working by the day, and needing their money. But it was too late to reach the bank when these facts were given to the committee. We ask that the Board will at once authorize the payment, so that the chairman of the committee can go to the Hall and settle the matter.

The bills are :

3 ushers at \$6.00 each per week,	\$18 00
3 extra ushers at \$6.00 each,	18 00
1 extra doorkeeper at \$8.00 per week,	8 00
	<hr/>
Total,	\$44 00

It is our duty to report that the system of seating, recommended to the chairman of the committee by those having in charge the seating of the great delegations of the National Convention, was followed out, and that it is not satisfactory to the Daughters of the American Revolution delegations, and the suggestion has come from the delegations to the House Committee that in future each State Regent be allowed to draw lots for the seats of her own delegation, and if any State Regent is

absent, the lot to be drawn by a Regent or delegate appointed by the State Regent for the purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

HELEN M. BOYNTON, *Chairman*,
JULIA CLEVES HARRISON,
HATTIE NOURSE BROCKETT,
M. E. M. HILL,
MARY SAWYER FOOTE.

Report accepted.

Upon the suggestion of the House Committee it was moved that Miss Maclay and Miss Brewer should receive extra compensation for the thirty-six hours extra time they had been employed during the Congress. Carried.

Mrs. Brackett moved that the Treasurer General pay all necessary bills. Carried.

It was moved and carried that Miss Marshall be retained as clerk to the Treasurer General. No action was taken on the expert accountant.

It was moved that the bond of the Treasurer General be placed at \$20,000 for the ensuing year. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from the firm of J. E. Caldwell & Co., of Philadelphia, in regard to the stationery, asking if the contract would be renewed.

Mrs. Dickins moved: "That the contract with Caldwell for stationery be renewed for the year." Carried.

It was moved and carried to adjourn until 10 o'clock a. m., to-morrow.

Pursuant to call, the adjourned meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, March 2, the President General, Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, presiding.

After the Lord's Prayer, with which the meeting was opened, the Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the meeting of Thursday, February 4, for the approval of the Board.

At the conclusion of the reading of the minutes Mrs. Dickins moved: "That the action of the Board in accepting the report of the 'Committee on Rules for Committees' be rescinded and the same stricken from the minutes." Carried.

Mrs. Brackett moved: "That the minutes of February 4 be accepted as amended." Carried.

Mrs. Nash moved that the Administration Committee be requested to engage the room for the Treasurer General at once. Carried.

Mrs. Dickins moved: "That by virtue of their office Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Taplin, and Mrs. Hatch be members of the Executive Committee." Carried.

Mrs. Brackett moved the addition of the names of Mrs. Dickins and Miss Miller to the Executive Committee. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General moved that: "WHEREAS, The National Board of Management have accepted a new certificate plate; And

whereas, The charters have always been printed from the old certificate plate, which is unfit for further use, and the plate for certificates which has been accepted cannot be used on account of its size, etc., for charters; therefore, be it *Resolved*, That a committee of three or five be appointed by the President General to secure bids and designs for a new charter plate, and report at the regular session of the National Board of Management the first Thursday in May." Carried.

Mrs. Dickins moved that the Chair appoint this committee. Carried.

Mrs. Main was appointed by the President General chairman of committee to decide on charter plate, with the privilege of naming the members of her committee.

Mrs. Peck presented the following: "WHEREAS, Mrs. Samuel Eliot, of Boston, having been elected Honorary Vice-President General by the Congress of 1896, and, through a misapprehension, having accepted the office of Chapter Regent; therefore, *Resolved*, That the National Board of Management considers her resignation as Vice-President General null and void, and instructs the Secretary to replace her name on the list of Honorary Vice-Presidents General."

Action upon this matter was postponed until action should be taken on the by-laws.

Mrs. Dickins moved: "That section VI, article IV, of the by-laws be amended to read: "more than one active office at the same time." In accordance with article XVII of the by-laws, action postponed until April.

The report of the Recording Secretary General was read for the month of February, as follows: Charters issued, 8—"The Peace Party," Pittsfield, Massachusetts; "Pulaski," Pulaski, Tennessee; "Shelbyville," Shelby, Tennessee; "Vassar College," Poughkeepsie, New York; "Margaret Gaston," Lebanon, Tennessee; "Chemung," Elmira, New York; "Valentine Peers," Maysville, Kentucky; "Elizabeth Ross," Ottumwa, Iowa. Number of charter applications issued, 8; letters and postals written, 106; expenses of desk, \$10.00.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

Report of the retiring Librarian General was read by Mrs. Darwin, the new Librarian General.

Books received in February, 1897:

Dill's history of Greene County, Ohio, from Catharine Greene Chapter, Ohio; Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War, vol. 11 (purchased); Documents relating to the Colonial History of New York (vols. 1, 3, 5, 9), from Mrs. Mary Harper Pilling (we had vol. 15); Who were the Indians who Emptied the Tea? (pamphlet) from Mrs. Brackett; Program of the Daughters of the American Revolution Congress, 1897; Statement of Sub-Committee on Continental Hall, from Mrs. Keim; Governor and Council of Vermont (8 vols.), from the Vermont State Library, through Mrs. Burdett; The Tie that Binds,

It was moved and carried that the Chairman of the Continental Hall Committee and all active officers be supplied with stationery.

Mme. von Rydingsvärd moved that the First Vice-President General be supplied with stationery and stamps. Carried.

Mrs. Prince moved: "That all members of the Continental Hall Committee, if they so desire, be allowed to have printed, at their own expense, on the envelopes used by the committee, the words, "Continental Hall, Daughters of the American Revolution." Carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a telegram from Nashville, Tennessee, from the Woman's Department, Tennessee Centennial, inquiring if October 22 and 23 would be acceptable dates for the Daughters of the American Revolution Convention at the Tennessee Centennial. Miss Johnston moved that the 19th of October be decided upon as the day of the reception of the Board of Management at Nashville, that being the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the surrender of Yorktown.

Mrs. Jos. Washington invited the National Board, Daughters of the American Revolution, to hold their convention at the Tennessee Centennial on the 19th of October, the anniversary of the surrender of Yorktown.

The Board unanimously accepted this invitation, and the Recording Secretary General was ordered to send telegrams to that effect.

The Recording Secretary General read the following from the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, of Portland, Maine: "Resolved, By the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, of Portland, Maine, that the Board of Management of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution be asked to formulate and have printed, a proper form of transfer card, for chapter use, to be furnished by the Board to Chapters, upon payment of a proper sum."

This resolution being seconded by Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Peck and Mrs. Hatcher, was unanimously carried.

A committee was appointed to prepare a form of transfer for the use of members going from one Chapter to another, composed of the following ladies: Miss Forsyth, Chairman; Mme. Von. Rydingsvärd and Mrs. Hatcher.

It was moved that no member-at-large be admitted to a Chapter until she has presented her duplicate papers. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General announced the appointment of the committee to officially inform Mrs. Snow, President General, Society Daughters of the Revolution, of the action taken on the subject of the union of the two societies, is as follows: Mrs. Alexander, New York, Chairman; Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. Boynton, Dr. McGee and Mme. Von Rydingsvärd.

The Recording Secretary General also read the following amendment to the constitution offered by a member of the Oneida Chapter of Utica, New York. To strike out the words "If approved by a majority of the

Board," and also strike out the word "thirty," and insert the word "sixty" in the same article.

It was moved and carried that Mrs. McCartney's document be taken from the table and considered at this meeting. Mrs. Brackett moved that it be referred to the Continental Congress of 1898, claiming that the people interested in the controversy should be present at the final decision. Motion lost.

Miss Johnston moved : "That Congress having disposed of the question of the legality of the formation of the 'Dial Rock' Chapter, the National Board does not think it wise to take action thereon." Carried.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the Board decides that charters having never been granted in connection with the organization of Chapters, but only on application of Chapters to receive such charters; therefore, it is impossible for the present Board to change the order in which charters have been numbered." Carried.

Miss Miller moved : "That the salary of the expert bookkeeper furnished the Treasurer General, by order of the Congress, be \$100 a month." Carried.

Mrs. Hill moved that an additional typewriter be purchased and added to the equipment of this office. Carried.

Miss Miller moved that the Corresponding Secretary General be allowed a special clerk to assist her in her work. Carried.

Miss Miller moved : "That the full report of the proceedings of the Board be the first work of the stenographer after each Board meeting, and that such report be furnished the President General as soon as completed." Carried.

Miss Forsyth moved a special vote of thanks to our President General for the very able help she has given the Board to-day in the interest of "peace and good-will." Carried unanimously.

It was moved and carried to adjourn until the 12th instant.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

These Minutes were approved on March 12, 1897.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL, D. A. R.,
FROM FEBRUARY 1 TO FEBRUARY 8, 1897, INCLUSIVE.

RECEIPTS.

Cash in hand February 1, 1897,	\$2,270 88
Initiation fees,	\$ 242 00
Annual dues (\$2,773-\$36 refunded),	2,737 00
Interest on Government bonds,	75 00
Ribbon and application blanks,	1 70
Souvenir spoons,	1 50
Lineage Book, Vol. I,	3 00
Lineage Book, Vol. II,	7 50
Rosettes,	4 80
Directory,	4 00
	<hr/>
	3,076 50
	<hr/>
Total receipts,	\$5,347 38

DISBURSEMENTS.

Magazine Account.

Printing Magazine for February, \$277 86	
Engravings in Magazine for	
February,	22 00
Salary of Editor for February,	83 34
Salary of Business Manager for	
February,	50 00
Incidentals,	75
Printing advertisements,	32 50
	<hr/>
	\$466 45
Less receipts,	26 63
	<hr/>
Net cost,	439 82
Souvenir spoons to daughters of patriots,	36 00

Lineage Book, Vol. III.

Printing 1,000 copies,	\$500 00
Plates for same,	26 60
	<hr/>
	529 60

Expenses Incident to the Sixth Continental Congress.

Ballot box,	8 00
Printing coupons,	3 50
Incidentals for House Committee,	70
Incidentals for Programme Committee,	2 53
	<hr/>
	14 73

Postage for State Regents.

North Dakota,	\$2 25
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Rhode Island,	8 27	
Wisconsin,	9 78	
	<hr/>	20 30

Current Expenses.

Office rent,	\$100 00
Office expenses,	20 00
Binding and repairing books,	19 35
Engrossing resolutions,	3 50
Tubes for certificates,	35 00
3,000 stamped envelopes,	68 00
Stationery,	9 30
White seals for certificates,	1 40
Continental Hall circulars and postage for same,	28 20
Stenographer for President General, . .	10 00
Clerical service for Treasurer General, .	69 50
MSS. Records, Vol. II,	3 25

*Postage and Incidentals for Active
Officers.*

Recording Secretary General, . .	\$10 00	
Registrars General,	26 40	
Treasurer General,	13 65	
Librarian General,	5 00	
Chairman Statute Committee, .	85	
Chairman Continental Hall Com- mittee,	10 00	
	<hr/>	65 90
	<hr/>	433 40

Souvenir Spoon Account.

To permanent fund, being excess of receipts over expenditures since January I,	18 35	
	<hr/>	1,492 20
Balance, cash in bank February 9, 1897,		3,855 18
		<hr/>
		\$5,347 38

PERMANENT CASH FUND.

Cash in bank February I,	\$2,816 42
Charter fees,	\$20 00

Souvenir Spoon Account.

From current fund,	18 35
Interest on funds in bank,	6 24

Life Membership Fees.

Mrs. S. N. Jackson, Philadelphia, Penn- sylvania,	\$25 00
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Mrs. Neal M. Fassett, through Venango County Chapter,	12 50	
	<hr/>	37 50

Contributions to Continental Hall Fund.

Dolly Madison Chapter, District of Co- lumbia,	\$40 00	
Green Mountain Chapter, Vermont, . .	50 00	
Mohegan Chapter, New York,	75 00	
Mrs. S. V. White, Brooklyn, New York,	25 00	
	<hr/>	190 00
		<hr/>
		272 09

Cash in bank February 9, 1897,	\$3,088 51
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TOTAL ASSETS.

Current Fund.

Cash in bank,	\$3,855 18	
Invested in U. S. Government bonds, .	10,328 95	
	<hr/>	\$14,184 13

Permanent Fund.

Cash in bank,	\$3,088 51	
Permanent investments,	8,143 47	
	<hr/>	11,231 98

Total,	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$25,416 11

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“ with gilt bowls,	1 75
“ all gilt,	2 00

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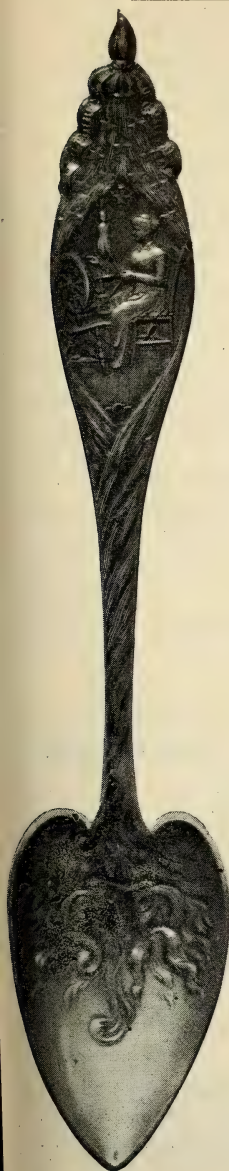
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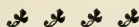
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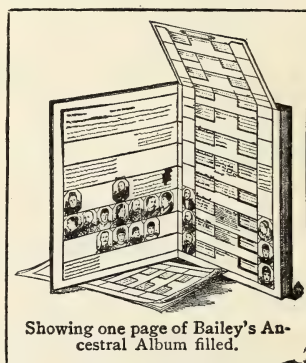
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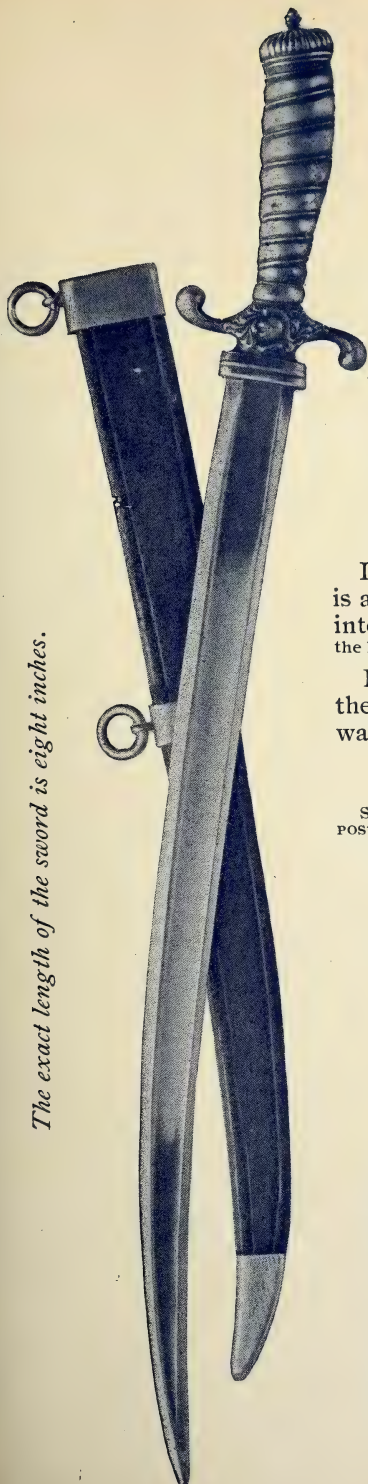
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No. 5

THE

AMERICAN MONTHLY

MAGAZINE

HISTORIC

PATRIOTIC

MAY, 1897



EDITOR

MARY S. LOCKWOOD



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MISS LILIAN LOCKWOOD,

BUSINESS MANAGER,

902 F street, N. W., - - - Washington, D. C.

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No change can be made after the 18th of any month in the address of the Magazine for the following month.

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American Monthly Magazine

VOL. X.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY, 1897.

NO. 5

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Morning Session, Wednesday, February 24, 1897.

Congress was called to order at 10:10 by Mrs. Stevenson, President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The session will be opened with prayer by the Chaplain General. The ladies will please rise.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. Let us pray. "Oh, thou God of our salvation! Let us not be ashamed to acknowledge thee as the only true and living God. We thank thee for thy manifold blessings to us, for thou hast given us the heritage of those who fear thy name. Keep us, we pray thee, in continual godliness, and through thy protection may we be free from all adversities. Oh, God! we pray for thine especial blessing upon one of our members upon whom thou hast laid thine afflicting hand. In the plentitude of thy compassion remember and comfort her, and be her strength, her song, and her salvation. Lord, we pray thee, instruct us in our work, and may we walk in the light of thy truth, for without thee nothing is strong, nothing is holy. Hear us in heaven, thy dwelling place, and when thou hearest forgive, through Him who hath taught us to say, Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our tresspasses as we forgive them that trespass against us. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for thine in the kingdom, the power, and the glory, forever. Amen."

The Congress then sang "Hail, Columbia," led by Miss Goodwin.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will ask the very earnest coöperation of the State Regents and all the delegates in requesting the ladies near them to remain silent this morning while the minutes are being read and all other business being done.

READER reads minutes of Tuesday.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the Recording Secretary General. If there is no objection, and the Chair hears none, it will stand approved.

Mrs. BUCHANAN. Did I understand it was the order of Congress to have the minutes printed in pamphlet form immediately upon adjournment of this Congress?

Mrs. BOYNTON. The order did not affect the minutes of Congress at all; it was the minutes of Board meetings. That motion only referred to the minutes of Board meetings.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. I would like to move a reconsideration of the motion put before the motion to adjourn yesterday afternoon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you send your written motion to the Chair, please?

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It would seem, ladies, after the minutes of yesterday have been accepted by this body that you could scarcely reconsider them. If you remember, the Chair said, "If there is no objection, and the Chair hears none, the minutes will stand approved." Now there is a reconsideration. Is that the sense of the body? All in favor of allowing the minutes to stand will say "aye," opposed "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. The minutes will stand. We will have the motion of the lady, at the other end of the room, your motion to reconsider, and take action upon it.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, while that motion is being written, may I offer one? We have all heard, with the greatest sympathy and regret, of the terrible loss which has befallen one of our most valued State Regents, the State Regent of Vermont, one who has been so faithful in her attendance, who

came here, although herself almost ill enough to remain in bed, simply to attend her duties. This terrible news of the death of her husband was brought to her yesterday, and she was compelled to leave us ; therefore, I move that a committee of three State Regents be appointed by the Chair to extend to the State Regent of Vermont their warmest sympathy in her great bereavement.

Mrs. HICHBORN. I, as a Vermont woman, desire to second this motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This motion is before the house, ladies, and the Chair will ask that the ladies will express their sympathy to the State Regent of Vermont by rising for a moment. The Chair will appoint Mrs. Draper, chairman of that committee, and the three State Regents in addition.

A MEMBER FROM TENNESSEE. The State of Tennessee has also sustained a great loss, in not having the Regent, Mrs. Mathes, with us. When she was ready to leave for this Congress her mother was very ill.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair regrets that you are out of order. She will hear you some other time. We will have announcement read while we are waiting for Mrs. McWilliams' motion.

READER makes announcement, followed by motion of Mrs. McWilliamss.

Motion of Mrs. McWilliams, of Minnesota : " I desire to move a reconsideration of the last motion put before the motion to adjourn yesterday afternoon, and ask that this be recorded."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, this resolution does not seem to be quite clear. We will have the Official Reader read it again and see if we can get at it more definitely.

READER. Now the last motion, as the minutes show, was the motion to postpone the discussion of the question. Then you mean the motion regarding leaflets ? Will you allow me to correct it, Mrs. McWilliams ?

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. Yes; will be very glad to have you do it.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Whose motion was that, Mrs. Chairman ?

Mrs. BRACKETT takes the chair for a moment.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, the President General desires to speak to you on this question.

Mrs. STEVENSON. Ladies, I desire to speak on this motion just a moment. If you allow the minutes of any Board meeting to be sent out hurriedly, no matter how well the meeting has been conducted, you will find that there may be errors that you cannot correct, and it would be an unfortunate thing for those minutes to be sent out before being corrected.

Mrs. BOYNTON. I dislike very much to speak for anything against the President General. I hope she understands that. The reason I made that motion yesterday was this; I have served on the Board a number of years. I know the reports of the minutes in the Magazine. They are not full; they cannot be full. I have stood by the Board in that from the first, that it was not proper that the business minutes of our Board meetings should go before the whole country, should go on the news stands, where the general public can get them, and understand our family affairs. Now, on the other hand, I *do* hold, and believe that every voter, especially those who do not live in Washington, will agree with me that they have the right to know the full record of every woman on the Board, whom they put there, on every question that comes up, and I do say decidedly, knowing what I am saying, that you cannot give the full record if they are corrected and arranged by the Board. Understand, I do not say that the Board intends to do anything that is not square; that is not the point, but they do correct them, and when they are corrected the fact remains that although done unintentionally, the coloring is different, the conclusions are different, you have nothing but the motions—

Dr. MCGEE. I rise to a point of order. The speaker is not speaking to the motion. I think the motion before the house is to reconsider.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is debatable. Will Mrs. Boynton please proceed?

Mrs. BOYNTON. It was only in the interest of the Society, particularly those who come here from a distance and want to know whom to vote for, whom they want to put on the Board, that I speak, and there is no other way to find out. I tell you if you have one-half of the proceedings, the other half will be the part that you should know. I do not say this with

any feeling; the ladies of the Board, I hope, are my friends, I have toward them the kindest personal feelings. I am simply speaking in an official way. I do not say that it is intentional, but simply that the minutes, as we receive them in the Magazine, are not the same that are read at the Board.

Mrs. NASH. I have merely risen to thank our President General for the remarks she made. Mrs. Boynton has evidently misunderstood the matter. Our minutes are kept as accurately as possible, but it is impossible to have these minutes sent out without being corrected. I realize fully how necessary it is to have these minutes corrected before they are sent out to the public. They are furnished very incorrectly, and it is necessary to correct them. It is not necessary to omit; correction is not necessarily omission.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Reader will read again, for information, the motion of Mrs. McWilliams.

READER. "I desire to move a reconsideration of the motion put before the motion to adjourn, yesterday afternoon, relative to the leaflet on the minutes, and ask that this be recorded." Mrs. Boynton's motion, to which this refers, is as follows: "Moved that the full minutes of the Board meetings, without correction, be printed immediately after the Board adjourns, on loose leaflets, and sent to every State and Chapter Regent in the Society.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. I wonder if the ladies of the Congress have considered the expense of these leaflets to the organization. I do not believe that the Daughters of the American Revolution all over the country care to have these leaflets sent to us with all the irrelevant matter that comes up in the Board meetings. It is the actual minutes of the Board that we desire, and we get it in the Magazine. It is all we desire and all that is necessary. I do not believe the members of my Chapter would read anything else.

Miss FORSYTH, of New York. This is a matter that has been much on my own mind for years, and has been still more impressed upon me since. I have been ex-officio a member of the Board. I have been surprised to see what a great difference it makes when the minutes of the Board at any one meeting are condensed, as it is right and proper they should be for

publication in the Magazine. I believe there is no other way by which we can possibly know the attitude taken by the different members of the Society. I believe, ladies, that there is absolutely no other way in which we can learn these things except through the publication of what is carried on at the Board meetings.

“Louder ! Louder !”

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Forsyth, will you please come down forward so that the ladies can hear you ?

MISS FORSYTH. I will repeat in view of not being heard, that I have felt for years that the only thing that could possibly make us aware of what each person, who was acting in the interest of the Society, was doing, and how she was doing it, would be by some such method as has been proposed by Mrs. Boynton this morning. It is asked constantly by those who come in as strangers, “Whom are we to elect upon the Board ?” It is the most important question that comes before us for consideration, because we come here to entrust these ladies, to whom we give our vote, with the entire management of the Society, subject to the ordering of the constitution, and of the subsequent Congress. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance. We cannot know whether we wish to reëlect these ladies or whether we wish to replace them by some other person, unless we know exactly what each woman has been doing at these Board meetings.

Mrs. LYONS, of Virginia. Madam President, when I was a good deal younger than I am now, I belonged to an association in Virginia, was recording secretary, and I applied to a man who I thought had had the most experience in such matters to know what the duties of the recording secretary properly were, what should go in the minutes and what should not. He said, “In the minutes you should record what is *done*, not what is *said*, unless it is important to put down what is said to explain what is done.”

Mrs. RITCHIE. I should like to ask, in view of what has been said, if it would cost appreciably more to print this leaflet than it would to print the record in the Magazine. And, of course, if they were printed and sent to each Chapter Regent every month it would not be necessary to print them in the Maga-

zine, therefore, every member of the Society would have an opportunity of seeing them without their being given to the general public. I most heartily endorse what the Regent of New York has said ; we need them.

Dr. MCGEE. Madam President, I rise to support the motion to reconsider, not because I wish to oppose the publication of the full proceedings of the Board in themselves, but because that motion was put yesterday before full opportunity had been given for debate, and because the question asked by Mrs. Ritchie this morning, which is a very pertinent question, "What will it cost?" had not been answered yesterday. As chairman of the Magazine Committee it has been my duty to obtain estimates, but I was not prepared yesterday to tell you what such things would cost. I had no opportunity to do so, because I did not wish to put myself before other speakers, and awaiting my turn, an adjournment was taken. I think it is very essential, Madam President, that this Congress should not vote until it knows what it is voting about. I wish to protest, Madam President, in the strongest terms, against the putting of any motion, as has been done in previous years, before the body knows what it is voting about, and has had opportunity to obtain the fullest information. Now, in regard to the cost, there are several questions that come up, and are raised in this motion. In the first place, we must make a distinction between minutes and proceedings. The minutes are what is done, the proceedings are the full statement of what is said. We publish proceedings of this Congress; we publish every word that is uttered; not minutes. The minutes for two years have not been published in the Magazine, but the proceedings have been published. The Board in past years has published the minutes of its meetings. Now, if you wish to publish the proceedings of the Board in the same way that you publish the proceedings of this Congress, this must be remembered, that the Board meets nine times a year, not including special meetings, and that they sit from ten o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon, with one hour for lunch. Can you estimate then, the number of pages which will be occupied with these proceedings? I have made that estimate. I have also obtained from a printer who does very economical work, and

good work as well, an estimate of the cost if these proceedings, full proceedings of the Board were published, and issued in an edition of 500. Now 500 copies would be enough to send to every Chapter Regent; it would not be enough to send to every member; it would not be enough to send to every officer of a Chapter, but to send one to every Chapter Regent. An edition of 500, with the proceedings of the Board, sitting on an average two and one-half days each time, would cost us, at the lowest estimate, between \$5,000 and \$6,000 a year. Remember, Madam President, that when leaflets are spoken of the term is somewhat ambiguous. If we print minutes of the Board they can be issued in leaflet form, allowing twenty-four pages for the minutes of the Board, and that will allow the minutes as they have been during the past year. If that is printed in an edition of 500 and sent out over the country, so that one can go to every Chapter Regent, it can be done—it could have been during the past year at a cost of \$1,000. Do I make myself perfectly plain? (“Yes!”) Now, the question is before you whether you wish to print minutes or proceedings of the Board.

Mrs. BOYNTON. I would like to change one word in my amendment and say “proceedings of the Board” instead of “minutes,” and would say, in answer to what our Librarian General has said, that if we publish the *proceedings* of the Board, and not the minutes, we will find that there will not be so much “proceedings” to publish. The expense will not be and cannot be more than the Magazine itself. The motions properly go in the Magazine, but I still maintain my position, that in no way can the voters of this Society vote intelligently unless they do know just what every woman says, and I am sure that the Daughters of the American Revolution have too generous a spirit to criticise any little loose slips that may be made while we are talking.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I move that we accept Mrs. Boynton’s amendment and let her substitute the word “proceedings.”

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is already a motion before the house. We will consider the other later.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Unfortunately, or fortunately I might say, it is not the women on the Board that we have always got to weigh by what they say. There are eighteen thousand of you

from whom we can draw to make our laws. The little talk that would come by piecemeal on the Board would go a very little way toward educating these eighteen thousand women that we have in the Society.

Miss JOHNSTON. As near as I can understand, it seems to be the desire to hear every unconsidered word uttered. Now, I have said a good many that I don't care about all of you hearing. I have heard a good many that I would not like to have you hear.

Mrs. RITCHIE. I only want to say, in reply to what our learned Historian General has said, that no one has said anywhere more unconsidered words than I have said, and yet I am perfectly willing for the whole Society to know what I have said. No one at those Board meetings has a right to say any word which cannot go to the public. I wish to say also that we have no right to have any irrelevant matter discussed there. Every point that is discussed, every word that is said is, or should be, relevant to the best interests of the Society.

Miss JOHNSTON. That is as it should be, not as it is. Mrs. Ritchie is very prudent; she has a very strong, clear head. I am impulsive. I don't want to have all know what I say. But I think this is a great mistake. You confine the knowledge of what this Board does to the view in publishing your leaflet. You expect to keep it a secret, but it will not be so. What you have are our actions. That is what you should have. Our personality sometimes is agreeable; sometimes less charming, therefore, I hope this motion will not pass.

Mrs. BURHANS. I think in this whole matter we are losing sight of representation, which I think is a very important feature in our Society. As I understand this resolution, I think it practically cuts off a very large number of the Daughters composing our Society from the knowledge that they would like to have of what is being done in our Board. As I understand, I may be mistaken and would like to be instructed if I am, but as I understand it, these leaflets would be sent out to the Regents and Secretaries of Chapters——

Cries of "No! no!"

Mrs. BURHANS (continuing). Will you please instruct me to whom these leaflets will be sent?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The resolution will be read again for instruction.

READER. Mrs. Boynton's resolution : " Moved that the full minutes of the Board meetings, without correction, be printed immediately after the Board adjourns, on loose leaflets, and sent to every State and Chapter Regent in the Society."

Mrs. BURHANS. As I understand it they are to be sent to every State and Chapter Regent in the Society. Under those circumstances a very large number of the Daughters composing our Society would know very little of what is going on in the Board, because it would be very easy through inadvertence, I will put it in that light way, for the minutes not to be brought before the Chapter. (Cries of " Oh, no ! ") I do not mean that in any way as an insinuation, but you take a Chapter composed of a large number of members, and I should like to know, and I think you will bear me up in saying, how can a single leaflet make thorough circulation in that Chapter ? Now, I cannot see the advantage. I am sure we all wish to publish minutes rather than the proceedings. Will any one tell me what is the gain in sending those minutes to State and Chapter Regents over publishing them in the Magazine that has a circulation of—I don't know just what—about 2,500 ? I cannot see what is gained, and I think this a very strong argument for our Magazine, for if our minutes are published in the Magazine every Daughter who takes the Magazine will have the minutes, and can know what is going on in Washington. I cannot see that we gain anything, and it seems to me it would be a distinct educational loss in our Society to have them sent out in leaflet form.

Mrs. WOOTON, of New York. I would like to suggest, ladies, that there is a difference between the spirit in which a thing is read and the way a thing is said. These ladies, who have been elected by this Congress, with all confidence in their ability to administer our laws, meet together, and these minutes are often the record of remarks that are made hurriedly, and, as Miss Johnston has said, sometimes with too much enthusiasm, perhaps, and need a little overlooking, not meaning any change, but a little overlooking before they are presented before the Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolu-

tion generally. There is another point that I wish to make, in addition to what the member has already said, that the minutes on these leaflets will not be so far-reaching as it is hoped they would be. I think that all understand how that might be so. I have taken the Magazine ever since it was first published ; I have not a number missing. I read and take that Magazine for the sake of the minutes, and I think many would fall off with their subscriptions if the minutes were not furnished.

A MEMBER. Madam President, we could not hear.

Mrs. AVERY. I call for the question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question ? All in favor of the question will say "aye ;" opposed, "no."

Mrs. EARLE, of Brooklyn. I think I may speak with some authority as to the cost of printing, having had some experience in that line myself. I consider the estimate by Dr. McGee excessive. I would be very glad, were I a printer, to obtain the contract for the three thousand dollars that is expended by this Society as the extra pay for the Magazine. I must speak also as to the value of being allowed to know the full proceedings of the Board. The minutes, of course, we are entitled to. What they do we must know. I think we are also entitled to know what is said on that Board, because it instructs us in many ways. That they can be printed and sent at a small expense, I am confident. I have had experience with a number of publishers, and I wish to say that I consider Dr. McGee's estimate exceedingly excessive.

Mrs. FOWLER, of Massachusetts. Ladies and members, we wish no secrets. We are told that in gatherings of men the proceedings of the Daughters of the American Revolution are read for entertainment and amusement. We wish the AMERICAN MONTHLY to be placed above criticism. It is said by men that when a woman receives a newspaper with a clipping taken from it, she immediately sends to the office of its publication to procure a full copy, having *no use* for the mutilated paper. We women acknowledge the soft impeachment. When the Magazine comes to us, and upon examination we find that at this, that and the other meeting the Board "went into executive session," we have no further use for that copy of it. We

wish "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth" in regard to the meetings of the officers whom we elect.

Mrs. DRAPER. There are just three points that I wish to bring up. I am just as anxious, and I think that every member of the Board is just as anxious that every member of the Society shall know what they say and what they do, as they are, but there are three points which I do not think a great many of the members of this Congress have thought of. First, the stenographer, the price of the stenographer. We paid last year twenty-five dollars a day for the stenographer for this Congress. Of course if we have a stenographer to report the proceedings of the Board we must expect to pay that same price for her. That is one point I wished to bring up. Secondly, there are unfortunately, some things which cannot be printed. I have the word of a State Regent, who was asked in regard to the acceptability of a candidate. She said, "Hold those papers until I come on. I cannot write it, even to you." Could those remarks be printed and sent to every member of this Society, if they could not be written? Third, what a tremendous power do you put into the hands of your Recording Secretary General! You tell her within three days, or within a few days, to send out a stenographic account of every word that has been said. Supposing that she is human and has taken sides on a special point, she has the unlimited power, there is not a member of the Board or of the Society who can prevent her sending out five hundred copies of her view of any question that may be brought up.

A MEMBER. I move to amend the resolution by striking out the words "without correction."

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The resolution is not before the body. It is a motion to reconsider.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I want to say just one word in regard to the minutes, that if we conform to Robert's Rules of Order, which is our guide—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair begs pardon, it has been requested already that Robert's Rules of Order should be read from the stage. Will you allow the Reader to read what you refer to?

READER. Is it page 107?

Mrs. WALWORTH. Yes, 107, "In ordinary society meetings—

READER. "In ordinary society meetings and meetings of boards of managers and trustees, on the contrary, there is no object in reporting the debates; the duty of the clerk, in such cases, is mainly to record what is *done* by the assembly, not what is said by the members."

Mrs. BOYNTON. I asked some time ago that a word be changed in my motion, that instead of "minutes," it should read "proceedings." Will the Reader kindly change that word?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is out of order, Mrs. Boynton. Are you ready for the question, ladies?

Mrs. BOYNTON. Have I the floor yet, Madam President?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes. Will you please give courteous attention to Mrs. Boynton, ladies?

Mrs. BOYNTON. I consulted our regular stenographer about the taking of these minutes, or proceedings of the Board, before I contemplated making this motion. She told me that it would be much easier for her to take the proceedings in that way, and write them up without waiting. She said it would make her less work than as she takes them now. I do not see then, why it is necessary to pay \$25 a day to a stenographer to report these Board meetings—

Mrs. PARSONS, of Connecticut. It seems to me that if we, in our Chapter meetings, have to listen to the proceedings of this National Board, which occupies them two or three days, we should have no time for anything else.

Mrs. MCWILLIAMS, of Minnesota. That is just the point I am going to make. As a Chapter Regent, I would like to say that if I called a business meeting of my Chapter, to read the minutes of the National Board, I would not have five there. They don't want proceedings. They want articles whereby they will be instructed in American history. We have taken up a systematic study of American history, and we have no time to read minutes of the National Board once a month. They simply would not hear it.

Mrs. WALKER, of Chicago. As Regent of the Banner Chapter, of 499 women, I have to endorse the sentiments of the last

speaker. I doubt if I should have one-third present to hear the proceedings read.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President, does it not strike you that we have very well reconsidered this question? I move that we proceed to reconsider at once.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that we proceed to reconsider this question—

Mrs. LYONS. I move the reconsideration—

A MEMBER. I move the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question, ladies?

“ Question! ”

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of the previous question will say “aye;” opposed, “no.” The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it, and the question is now before the house. We come now to the consideration of this reconsideration.

Mrs. BRACKETT. Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Brackett would like to make some remarks, ladies.

Mrs. BRACKETT. This motion to postpone was brought up yesterday afternoon. I stated to you then that I wanted this Congress to have everything it desired, but all to have full opportunity to discuss this Magazine question thoroughly. I felt that this question had never been discussed as you wanted it, and suggested that on account of the limited time we had in the hall then, that you postpone it to a certain time, when you could take it up and discuss it fully. You remember that you did postpone it until Thursday evening. I now move, Madam President, that this discussion be postponed until Thursday night, when it was made a special order.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that this be postponed until Thursday night. All those who are in favor of this motion will say “aye;” those opposed, no.” The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it.

Mrs. BRACKETT. Remember that we have a regular order of business for to-day, which you have accepted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The regular order of business for to-day will be resumed. We are going to have some music now.

MISS MOONEY, of Knoxville, Tennessee, then sang.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Reader will make some announcements that are necessary to be made at this hour, and then the regular order of business will be proceeded with.

READER makes announcements.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Dr. Harrison will now read the report of the Auditing Committee.

Madam President General and Ladies of the Sixth Continental Congress: The Auditing Committee has a report containing certain recommendations which the committee consider for the good of our great Society, but the committee leave it to the Congress to decide whether these recommendations shall be read, otherwise the committee report moneys all accounted for, both the books of the Treasurer General and the Business Manager of the Magazine.

JULIA CLEVES HARRISON,
Chairman,

MARY E. M. HILL,
AGNES M. DENNISON,
HELEN M. BOYNTON.

February 24, 1897.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your wish, ladies, in regard to these recommendations? Do you desire to hear the recommendations read by this committee? All those in favor of hearing the recommendations read will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The noes seem to have it; the noes have it. The recommendations will not be read.

A MEMBER. I move that the report be accepted.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that the report be accepted. All those in favor of this motion will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. The report is accepted.

The chairman of the Continental Hall Committee will make her report—Mrs. Shepard.

REPORT OF THE CONTINENTAL HALL COMMITTEE.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Ladies: I beg, as chairman of the Committee on Memorial Building, to submit to the Continental Congress of 1897 the following report:

The Continental Congress held a year ago received in so kindly a spirit the brief report from the Continental Hall Committee, and several contributions were given with such hearty good will that the committee met Monday, the 24th of February, with renewed courage. The matter

which seemed most important to the ladies was the formation of a plan by which every member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in the length and breadth of the land, would be asked for a definite sum in order that as far as possible the burden of raising the money might be equally divided. The chairman was requested to draw up a leaflet asking for the sum of \$10 per member. This leaflet I will not read to you again, as you are all familiar with it. You have doubtless noticed that in asking for \$10 that, immediately following, we have only asked that every Daughter give *something*, however small.

While in many parts of our country there has been a very generous response to this appeal, at other points there has been a misapprehension as to our needing this hall. The responsibility of deciding upon the question as to whether we should have a Continental Hall did not rest upon this committee nor upon the recent Congresses. The decision was made as early as the year 1891, and since that time a fund has been steadily growing which will never be used for any other purpose. While the committee had every hope that a large sum of money would be raised during the year, the prevailing serious financial stress has crippled many of our members who would have been most generous in answering this appeal. With all the financial difficulty, which is felt throughout the entire country, our fund has increased almost \$6,000, and we feel that we have a great deal for which to be thankful.

There surely is no need for me to speak to the Daughters of the American Revolution as to the expediency of erecting in the national capital of our country a building in memory of their own ancestors. There are other objects for which our members are working in many of the different States, objects which stir the heart, and one can but feel the greatest longing to see the Daughters entirely successful in every one of them. Whether it be a monument in memory of the man who wrote "The Star Spangled Banner," or whether it be the erection of a monument at some historical spot, which would otherwise soon be desecrated, or whether it be the protection of a block-house which has sacred historical associations, or whether it be the effort to have a permanent place of meeting. At home we all feel the greatest sympathy and desire to have perfect success attend the efforts of those who are working for such objects. And yet, what we are all trying to do in our own States or in our own Chapters has nothing at all to do with our responsibility as members of the National Society. We need our hall for many practical reasons. We need proper offices for our President General and other officers. I feel that the Chapters throughout the country have no adequate appreciation of the loyal work of the National Board of Management in Washington, where the work never ceases. We sometimes speak of the expenditure of money by the National Board—we do not seem to remember that the National Board only obeys faithfully during the year the orders which are left to it by the Continental Congress each year. We need a fire-proof place for our relics, and, Daughters of the American Revolution, we must have it.

We have been talking for six years about wanting this hall, and the time has come when we must all assume the responsibility with the Continental Hall Committee and commence our building. What cannot 18,000 women accomplish? You have only to read of the good work done by women from Maine to California to realize that women can accomplish anything that they undertake. When I think of the men who fought for our liberty, ill-clad, ill-fed, ill-paid, suffering heart-sick, longing for news from home and loved ones with no method, of sending or receiving letters with dispatch or accuracy—this army of pitiful numbers continually harrassed by torturing anxiety of every kind, my heart aches for them—men and officers, who, as they looked out into the night, after the day's battle or march, felt a grievous fear for the unprotected women and children they had left behind. They deserve this building as a monument to their unselfish heroism. And what shall I say to you of the women who were left at home with very little money and comparatively few comforts, and very great danger on every side? I seem able to see these women, with anguish written upon their faces, even while calmly attending to the daily task. They had beyond doubt knowledge of the fearful dangers by which they were surrounded, and the still more serious dangers by which those beloved by them were threatened. And I see the dear little children at the time of our Revolution. They had not the joys which little children ought to have; they had not the education to which they were entitled by their birth; they had not the pleasant books which our children have; their lives were more or less dreary. It is not natural for children to hear tales of war and bloodshed, it tortures their hearts far more than older people know or realize. This memorial structure shall stand to preserve the history of the families at that time, when each member did the work of a man and stood with the bravery and patience of a soldier.

One fair summer's day, in 1778, one heroic woman stood in a little fort with many other women and children and old people, while a terrible battle was going on within a few miles. My friends, between the rising and the setting of the sun on that day, this woman, who had five sons and two sons-in-law in the battle, heard fearful tidings. As the news was brought to her that three of her sons and her two sons-in-law lay dead and mutilated upon the field, and the two remaining sons were wounded and fugitive, but one sentence that she spoke is recorded: "Have I not one son left?" The woman of whom I am telling you is the ancestress of the chairman of the Continental Hall Committee. I am sure you do not wonder that the hall seems an absolute necessity to her. Hundreds of you, doubtless, have a like story to tell in your own family history. The time has come when, with our rapidly increasing numbers, we can, with a united effort, make this building a reality.

Mrs. SHEPARD. In April the chairman of the Continental Hall Committee appointed a sub-committee, consisting of

members living in the city of Washington. Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, chairman, Mrs. John W. Foster, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. Tulloch and Mrs. Keim were the members of this committee. These ladies were to look with regard to a site for our building. They were to have no power to purchase or make any different arrangements for the Continental Hall Committee, but were to secure such data as would be very advantageous to the committee and Congress when we should next assemble.

The sub-committee of the Continental Hall Committee has done most admirable work; too much praise cannot be given to them. A bill was introduced into our United States Congress in December, asking for a site 200x200 feet upon the monument lot, the Washington Monument lot, for our building. This has met with real approbation. Our bill has passed the United States Senate [applause] and we have every hope that it will soon be possible to report that it has passed the House. The work has been, so far as the bill is concerned, entirely in the hands of the sub-committee of the Continental Hall Committee.

You have asked of the Continental Hall Committee the accomplishment of a very great task. No one of you desires a poor or mean building. You all desire an entirely eligible site, the very best architecture, and the appointments which will make our building compare favorably with the other wonderful buildings in this most beautiful city. For my own part I have one very great ambition; I want to see this building with my own eyes. I dislike to think that those of us who conceived the thought and who have labored with much resolution and many discouragements in this grand work shall leave to others who may come in fifteen or twenty years the great blessing of seeing the accomplishment of that for which we had only the privilege of working. Cannot every State Regent and every Chapter Regent who is present at this Congress take a personal interest in seeing that her State and Chapter do the best they can? It is not the large sums (although your committee would gladly receive many such) which will give us our building, it is the many small contributions given promptly and lovingly which always accomplish the work. I beg you to remember that "he gives twice who gives quickly." I will now read the contributions already received from States:

New York,	\$600 00
Illinois,	357 00
Connecticut,	310 00
District of Columbia,	301 37

Rhode Island,	300 00
Pennsylvania,	258 00
Massachusetts,	82 00
Vermont,	70 00
Wisconsin,	50 00
Kentucky,	46 00
Ohio,	15 00
Minnesota,	10 00
Tennessee,	10 00
Iowa,	4 00

\$2,413 37

MRS. SHEPARD, *Chairman.*

MRS. JOHN W. FOSTER, District of Columbia,	MRS. JAMES S. PECK, Wisconsin,
MRS. JOSHUA WILBOUR, Rhode Island,	MRS. F. K. MADDOX, California,
MRS. WM. DICKSON, Georgia,	MRS. BURDETTE, Vermont,
MRS. DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM, Washington,	MRS. GRISCOM, Pennsylvania,
MRS. STRANAHAN, New York,	MRS. S. F. WHITE, New York,
MRS. A. H. HINKLE, Ohio,	MRS. FRANCES W. GODDARD, Colorado,
MRS. TULLOCH, District of Columbia,	MRS. DANIEL MANNING, New York,
MRS. HENRY, District of Columbia,	MRS. RITCHIE, Maryland,
MRS. GEER, District of Columbia,	MRS. FAULKNER, West Virginia.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the chairman of the Continental Hall Committee. Is there any discussion on the report?

A MEMBER. I move the acceptance of the report.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that the report be accepted.

Mrs. SHEPARD. Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The body will hear Mrs. Shepard.

Mrs. SHEPARD. The chairman of the Continental Hall Committee gladly reports from the Regent of Maryland, \$10, and from the Frederick Chapter, \$15. And money has been received from Georgia, three ladies, \$5.00 each; one, \$10; and the Atlanta Chapter, \$25, making \$50 in all from Georgia.

A MEMBER. Philadelphia would like to say that she has restored the banquet room in Independence Hall.

Miss TEMPLE. I would like to say in behalf of Tennessee that we are very sorry our contribution is not larger than it is, but in view of the fact that we ladies of Tennessee are so engaged in our centennial this year we have not been able to contribute to this fund as we should like and love to have done. We heartily approve of every word of the report of the chairman of the Continental Hall Committee. We hope and believe that this hall must and shall be built. We of the South join heartily in this wish that this hall shall be a magnificent monument to our ancestors.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the committee has the floor, ladies.

Mrs. SHEPARD. May I report from Mrs. Chas. Burhans, of Kingston, New York, \$25, for the Continental Hall; Alice Lee Lloyd Bowman Ursula, Walcott Chapter, Toledo, Ohio, \$10.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Any other subscriptions?

Mrs. HINKLE. I wish to announce one for the amount of \$10, from the Muskingum Chapter, Ohio, and one from another humble member of the Society of \$200.

A MEMBER. Madam President, the "humble member" is Mrs. Hinkle herself. (Laughter and applause.)

Mrs. KEIM stated that a Daughter had recently added a codicil to her will, bequeathing \$2,000 to the Continental Hall Fund.

Mrs. AVERY. This seems to be the proper time when the Continental Congress should give a contribution to the Continental Hall. I, therefore, beg leave to offer this resolution: *Resolved*, That the fund, amounting to \$10,338.95, invested to the credit of the current fund, be voted by this Congress to the Continental Hall Fund.

Numerously seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the resolution. It is open to debate.

Mrs. PECK. The Milwaukee Chapter hopes to give most generously next year.

Mrs. JOY. I move to lay the resolution upon the table.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion will say "aye," those opposed, "no." The noes seem to have it; the noes have it. The resolution is before you.

Mrs. SHEPARD. May I add a further contribution from the Freeloze Baldwin Stow Chapter, of Milford, Connecticut, \$100; Mrs. deB. R. Keim, \$25; Mrs. John G. Christopher, of Jacksonville, Florida, \$25.

Mrs. DRAPER. The Treasurer General received certain contributions after the books closed which are not included in her report, therefore, she will take this opportunity to state that she has received \$25 from the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, of Bloomington, Illinois; \$5.00 additional from the Dolly Madison Chapter, and \$5.00 from the Asa Pollard Society, Children of the American Revolution, of Billerica, Massachusetts, the first contribution from any Society of the Children of the American Revolution, and \$1.00 additional from Pennsylvania.

Mrs. JOY. I rise to a question of information. Was there any motion to suspend the order of business and take up this report?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are in the regular order of business. This is the report of the Continental Hall Committee.

Mrs. SHEPARD. From Mrs. Madison Kennedy, of the Chicago Chapter, \$25; Mrs. Washington Hessing, of the Chicago Chapter, \$15; Mrs. John Cunningham Hazen, a memorial gift, \$25.

A MEMBER. I wish to say that the State Regent of California has been detained; she has not yet arrived. She has the report of what our Chapters there wish to do, but I am very sure, am willing to pledge myself, that California will do her share. I have not been at home for several months, but know that she will do generously in time.

READER. The incorporators of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution are requested to meet in the committee room, second floor, next building, at twelve o'clock to-day. It is vitally important that a quorum be present. If the following ladies are present they are especially requested to attend the meeting: Mrs. Greely, Mrs. Blount, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Wm. Wirt Henry, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Joseph Washington, Mrs. Shields, Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Boynton.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I wish to call your attention to your statute book, page 2, resolution No. 12, which relates to the founding of this Continental or Memorial Hall. That resolution was passed on the 14th of December, 1891. I offered it in the very beginning, as I might say, of our organization, so that this Continental Hall has grown up as an ideal, not of the machinery of our Society, but as embodying the great ideals, the national ideals for which we work. Therefore, I wish simply to say a word in regard to this resolution which has been offered by the State Regent of Ohio in regard to funds. You all know probably that the fund referred to in the very next resolution, No. 13, of your statute book, passed also on December 14, 1891, appropriated money received from Chapter charters and life memberships to the founding of a permanent fund to be applied "to the erection of a fire-proof building for the preservation of the records of the Society." That fund has accumulated and is held for the purpose intended. There is also a reserve fund which has been invested in bonds from time to time. I supposed this had also been appropriated to the Continental or Memorial Hall, which is of such vital consequence to us. But I find it is not so, and that this reserved fund can be used for Memorial Hall only by a vote of this Congress. Now, you are asked to give this contribution to it, to give only a portion of that money, for we will still have quite a fund, if I understand it right, in reserve. I am sure, then, that you will appropriate this money to Memorial Hall with enthusiasm, and give us a standing vote. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman has the floor to make another announcement.

Mrs. SHEPARD. Mrs. James B. Oliver, of the Pittsburg Chapter, Pennsylvania, \$25.

A MEMBER from Ohio. The State of Ohio loves the national character of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the moment we receive assurance that the Congress will always be held in Washington, Ohio pledges herself to give larger contributions. I think that is the feeling of many of the Daughters here present.

Mrs. EARLE. The Fort Greene Chapter has not yet been two months in existence. \$525 have already been given by that Chapter. I now add \$40 more.

Mrs. SHEPARD. I am having a beautiful time telling you this news. From the Mount Vernon Chapter, Virginia, \$10; from Mrs. Frank Arlington Ahe, of Chicago, \$25; from the Lewis Ayer Chapter, St. Paul, Minnesota, \$2; Jennie W. Hopkins, Brooklyn, \$10.

Mrs. JOHNSON. I only wish to say that our Milwaukee Chapter is not a very wealthy Chapter, but I am very certain we shall not be behind any of the Chapters who have already given when our time comes. We are a little slow in getting ready, but we are going to get a good ready.

Mrs. POSTLEY. \$100 from the New York City Chapter.

Miss PIKE. The Martha Washington Chapter appropriated \$25 for the Continental Hall Fund, but unfortunately our Treasurer was called away by illness, and I have not been able to draw that money yet, but it will be drawn as soon as possible.

Mrs. SHEPARD. May I make one other announcement? I hope I shall be kept here all day making announcements. Mrs. H. A. Beidler, Fort Dearborn Chapter, Evanston, Illinois, \$25. From Edwin Porter Brereton, eight years old, of the Red, White and Blue Society, Children of the American Revolution, of Washington, \$10.

A MEMBER. Lord Baltimore Society, of Baltimore, \$5.

Mrs. RACHEL H. MELLON. Pittsburg Chapter, \$100.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. The first contribution to this fund came from the Wyoming Valley Chapter, to the amount of \$100.

Mrs. SHEPARD. That has been recorded, Mrs. McCartney.

Miss WASHINGTON. The first contribution that was made was by the Dolly Madison Chapter, of Washington, District of Columbia.

Mrs. SHEPARD. From the Lord Baltimore Society of the Children of the American Revolution, \$5; from Mrs. Gallagher, New York City, \$20; from Washington Heights Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, \$100; from Washington Heights Society, Children of the American Revolution, \$50; Mrs. Chauncey Stoddard, \$10; Mrs. W. A. Bowron, Sing Sing, New York, \$25.

Mrs. WINSLOW, of Connecticut. I would like to ask, Madam President, if Miss Washington will make the statement again as to the first contribution made, and the time, the date of it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Washington, will you make that statement again.

Miss WASHINGTON. I cannot give you the real date of it, but I think it was after we organized the Dolly Madison Chapter in 1892—but we gave the very first contribution for the Continental Hall. We took our dues that came into the Chapter and turned them over.

A MEMBER. It is so stated in the Magazine.

Miss WASHINGTON. We held the money until there was a chairman appointed, and then we turned it over.

Mrs. WINSLOW. I think it was stated in the Continental Congress of 1896 that the first contribution to the Continental Hall Fund from any Chapter was given by the Abigail Phelps, through Mrs. A. E. Wood, of Simsbury.

Mrs. SHEPARD. May the chairman of the Continental Hall Committee answer the lady?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly, Mrs. Shepard.

Mrs. SHEPARD. It was stated that that was the first contribution received after the reading of the report for 1896.

A MEMBER. As one State delegation is waiting to hold its meeting, and the members are dispersing, may I ask that the details of this be postponed until the next session?

A MEMBER. I second that.

Mrs. AVERY. Madam President, I am very anxious this resolution should be voted upon before we adjourn. We shall still have \$4,000 or \$5,000 left for current expenses, and the February dues not in. There is ample money left to run everything. We simply ask this as a contribution of the Continental Congress for our own hall, and I would like it voted on before the members disperse.

Cries of "Question! Question!"

Mrs. BALLINGER. I wish to—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question is moved, it is not debatable. All those in favor of the question will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes—the resolution will be read again for information.

Mrs. SHEPARD. Still it is coming. May I read the amounts? We have \$100 and \$50 and \$10. Oh! I want to read the names so much.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion will be read for information by the Reader.

READER. Mrs. Avery's motion. "*Resolved*, That the fund amounting to \$10,338.95, invested to the credit of the current fund, be voted by this Congress to the Continental Hall fund."

Cries of "Previous question !"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of the resolution will say "aye." The Chair would like to have everybody respond. Those opposed will say "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. The resolution is passed. Some announcements are to be made that are important. Quiet, ladies, please.

Mrs. McLEAN. I simply desire information from the Chair as to when the report of the Committee on Revision will be before this house. I took it for granted it would be before the house this morning, but so deeply interested am I in the Continental Hall, that I was only too delighted to listen to that report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The next thing in order is the report of the Committee on National Charter, by Miss Mary Desha ; then the report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution.

Mrs. McLEAN. Immediately upon convening?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. After the first report.

Mrs. McLEAN. Thank you, madam.

Mrs. BURNHANS. Madam President, with your permission may I address, for a moment, the chairman of the Continental Hall Committee? Will the chairman of the Continental Hall Committee kindly tell us at her leisure how much has been taken in?

Mrs. SHEPARD. It will be done this afternoon. From the State of Maine a lady has sent \$10. She has no Chapter, so she has written upon her card "Merely a member." Mrs. A. H. Fogg, \$10. Twenty-five dollars pledged by Mrs. John Cunningham, as a memorial gift of her mother.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Is a motion in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Then I move that instead of merely a fraction of this reserved fund being given to the Continental

Hall, that the entire reserve fund be voted to the Continental Hall.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Ballinger, will you put your motion in writing so that it may be read from the stage?

A MEMBER. I move we adjourn.

Mrs. SHEPARD. I must be allowed to say we have three more contributions.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We do not want to adjourn as long as you have anything to give, ladies.

Mrs. SHEPARD. May I announce, from Mrs. John W. Foster, \$25; Mrs. John G. Christopher, Jacksonville, Florida, \$25; from Mrs. George Merriweather Brown, delegate from the Turnpike Chapter, of Albany, Georgia, pledges \$25 for her Chapter, to be paid when she returns home.

READER makes some announcements, then reads Mrs. Ballinger's motion, as follows: "Moved that the entire reserve fund be given to the Continental Hall Fund."

Mrs. SHEPARD. Regent of Saranac Chapter, New York, \$10; Mrs. J. E. Palmer, State Regent of Maine, \$10, to which she adds she will pay this afternoon; Mrs. Shantz, \$50.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion before the house, offered by Mrs. Ballinger, will be read for information by the Reader.

READER. "Moved that the entire reserve fund be given to the Continental Hall Fund."

Seconded.

A MEMBER. I congratulate this Congress on having Mrs. Shepard as the head of this committee, but I am conservative, especially in money matters, as the ladies may have noticed from the record from Minnesota. We hope to increase that record, therefore I trust that this Congress will be very careful about giving away every cent they have in their treasury.

Cries of "Oh, no!"

Mrs. BALLINGER. Mrs. Chairman, may I speak to my motion?

A MEMBER. I move we adjourn until two o'clock.

Seconded.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I would like to say just one word—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that we adjourn until two o'clock. All in favor of this will say "aye;" those

opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. The session is adjourned until two.

Afternoon Session, Wednesday, February 24, 1897.

Congress called to order at 2.15, Mrs. Rose F. Brackett in the chair.

CHAIRMAN. We will proceed with the business of the day. The report of the Committee on National Charter, Miss Mary Desha, chairman. Is Miss Desha present?

To the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution

Ladies: The "Act to incorporate the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution," approved February 20th, 1896, was presented to the Continental Congress of February, 1896. Upon the request of the chairman, it was referred back to the Charter Committee for investigation as to whether the private property of members was liable for the debts of the Society.

The committee has consulted the best legal authority and has now the honor to report that the property of the individual members is not liable for the debts of the Society, and in case of any legal transaction, the whole body would be considered an entity, and treated as such in the eyes of the law. There is no personal liability unless there is capital stock.

The committee also has the honor to present a copy of the act of incorporation approved February 20th, 1896, by the Congress of the United States; which they have had engrossed and framed.

Respectfully submitted by the committee.

EUGENIA WASHINGTON,
MARY L. McMILLAN,
EMMA GREGORY HULL,
MARY DESHA,

Chairman.

I ask that it be moved that our thanks be extended to Senator Burrows and Senator Daniels, Representative Hill, and Mr. R. S. Hatcher, Judge J. M. Wilson, Mr. Ross Perry, Mr. A. C. Geer, and Mr. Hochlong for the kind assistance in securing the passage of the act and giving us legal advice.

MARY DESHA.

I have also the honor to report that a majority of the incorporators, whose names are mentioned in said act, met and took all the proper legal steps to merge the former incorporation into the present corporation under said act, and however, we may differ as to the importance and merits of our respective States at other times, once a year we come as *American* women and are a committee of the whole for the good of the Union.

MARY DESHA, *Chairman.*

CHAIRMAN. The report of the Charter Committee is before you, ladies. What will you do with it?

A MEMBER. I move that it be accepted.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" contrary, "no." Motion is carried. It is so ordered.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I would like to move that the charter be accepted.

Miss DESHA. I think that is all included, Mrs. Walworth.

Miss LATHROP. Does this affect the status of the present Society. How does it affect it?

Miss DESHA. The old incorporation lasted until the act of the meeting of the incorporators under the new act was completed; they met and accepted the new act and took all the proper legal steps to merge the old incorporation into the new, and the whole thing is legal and proper. We have been acting here before under a charter granted by the District, now we are acting under one from Congress.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I should like to ask who authorized this.

Miss DESHA. Authorized what?

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Authorized this, that you should merge the old corporation into a new.

Miss DESHA. The Continental Congress. You mean who authorized the securing of the act of Congress?

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I do not understand about this new charter. I have been told that we lose our old selves when we adopt this.

Miss DESHA. We do not lose ourselves, except that we go onward on a broader act; that is all. The National Board of Management appointed a Charter Committee to get the act passed by Congress. We have been acting for the last five years under a District incorporation, passed, I believe, in July, 1891, and signed by a few of the ladies. It is practically the same thing, except it gives us wider powers and gives us national dignity, protects our name better. Our committee met and took the legal steps that ended the old charter and began the new.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Did this Congress sanction that?

Miss DESHA. This Congress has accepted my report. Every proper legal step has been taken—

Miss LATHROP. Do we exist, then, as a new Society of 1896, or as organized in 1890?

Mrs LOCKWOOD. Madam Chairman, I supposed that every Daughter of the American Revolution knew that this Congress referred this thing back merely for the question to be settled whether you were responsible financially. Every act of that committee has been done by your order. That is in answer to Mrs. McCartney.

Mrs. EDWARDS, of Michigan. There is a question before the house. As I understand it the old Society consists of one thousand charter members. Where do they stand in this new Society of 1896?

Mrs. RITCHIE. I think it is a well-known fact that all incorporations renew their charters at different times. Cities do so. All societies which obtain charters renew their charters, as we were authorized to do.

A MEMBER. Our old charter read for twenty years. We were incorporated for twenty years as the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. RITCHIE. We are still incorporated as the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The only difference is we are now incorporated by the Congress of the United States; before we held our charter from the District of Columbia. And we further have their assurance that we are not personally liable for any debts.

CHAIRMAN. Any further questions upon this subject?

Mrs. WALWORTH. I would like to know if we are not the only woman's association in the country incorporated by an act of Congress? It is greatly to our honor.

CHAIRMAN. We know of no other Society. Has this question been answered to your satisfaction, ladies?

A MEMBER. It has not been answered to my satisfaction.

Miss LATHROP. My question was as to whether in this new Society we are entering into we are to date from 1896 or from the organization in 1890?

Mrs. RITCHIE. I am sorry that my answer was so unintelligible. I meant to say that we are the same Society which was

organized October 11, 1890, renewing our charter, as every incorporated society has the right to do and does.

CHAIRMAN. Is this satisfactory? Any further questions?

Miss DESHA. I ask that some one move that our thanks be extended to Senator Burrows, Senator Daniels, Representative Hill, Mr. R. S. Hatcher, Judge J. M. Wilson, Mr. Ross Perry, Mr. A. C. Geer, and Mr. Hoehling for their kind assistance in securing the passage of this act and giving us legal advice.

A MEMBER. Madam Chairman, I make that motion.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be given these gentlemen. A rising vote is asked for. Give this with a rising vote, ladies. Carried.

Dr. McGEE. Have we adopted a constitution under our new charter, and all those matters?

Miss DESHA. We have taken every legal step, constitution, by-laws, officers, everything.

CHAIRMAN. Before we go to the report of the Revision Committee there are some announcements to be read and the appointment of one or two committees.

READER. Committee appointed by the President General to extend to the State Regent of Vermont the warmest sympathy of the Continental Congress in her great bereavement, Mrs. Carpenter, chairman, Mrs. Depue, and Mrs. Hogg. Another announcement: The Regent of the Washington Heights Chapter withdraws contributions of \$150 and pledges \$1,000. (Followed by other announcements.)

CHAIRMAN. The next business in order is the report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution, Mrs. Donald McLean, chairman.

Mrs. McLEAN. As chairman of a Committee on Revision of the Constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution I will now report to you as clearly and succinctly as possible. I will ask the stenographer to take careful notes, because I speak without notes at all for this occasion. In order to give information to those members of the Congress now present, who were not present in 1895 or 1896, I will state certain facts concerning the committees upon proposed revision. In the Congress of 1895, or during the session of that Congress, I was

asked by a number of the State Regents (who met together outside of the Congress) to present on the floor of Congress a resolution looking to a revision of our constitution. That, of course, proved the fact that a large number of the State Regents thought such revision advisable. I did offer upon the floor of the Congress, pursuant to that request, a resolution to the effect that our constitution be revised by a committee which would report to the next Congress. That resolution was unanimously carried, thus proving the feeling of the Congress, as well as the State Regents, that a revision was advisable. In that resolution, which I had the pleasure of wording, the committee was incorporated as follows : To be formed of every State Regent in the Society, the President General, of course, *ex-officio*, a member of the committee. The Congress added the mover of the resolution—myself. You thus see that a large committee was formed. Whenever no quorum is named for a committee or body meeting the usual parliamentary rule is that a majority of the committee forms a quorum. A majority of the State Regents never gathered together during the year from 1895 to 1896 to prepare a revision. Therefore, at the last Continental Congress, 1896, the chairman reported that she had no report to present, because of the lack of a quorum, not because of lack of work. It had been zealously done by many members of the committee, but they had not been able to report upon that work. Then, our retiring President General, Mrs. John W. Foster, recommended in her report to the body of 1896 the advisability of appointing a smaller committee. I did not presume to differ from the President General, although my own personal judgment would have been to re-commit to the committee as first constituted, but making "those present" a quorum; then every State would continue to have been represented. I simply mention this fact as I understand it has been held in some quarters that I had something to do with the formation of this last committee. That is absolutely without foundation. While I have the utmost respect and admiration for the ladies working with me on this committee, I had no hand whatever in their selection, nor did I know until the committee was read upon the floor of the Continental Congress of 1896 who was upon it, or that I myself would be upon it,

except that it is usual parliamentary courtesy to place the mover upon the committee. However, the committee as now constituted represents all three elements of this Society; *i. e.*, there is upon it a National Officer, a member of the National Board, there are State Regents, and there is, in its chairman, a Chapter Regent. I would say, with all due respect and regard for our superior officers, that it is, perhaps, a proper thing that a Chapter Regent should present a proposed revision, because she represents, as it were, the commonwealth of our Society. We are the great lay body. We place our superior officers in office; we are loyal to them; we support them. But Chapter Regents and Chapter delegates form the bone and sinew of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and we form nearly four-fifths of the whole Continental Congress. Therefore, as I have said, it would seem, perhaps, wise, in the eternal fitness of things, that a Chapter Regent should commend this to your notice. The committee being formed, named by the President General and approved by the Continental Congress of 1896, it immediately went into operation. I, as chairman, feel it my duty to say at once to this assembled Congress, in presenting this report, that I suggested to that committee such lines as seemed to me the best and proper ones on which to revise our constitution. I do not say our old constitution, I say our only constitution. We do not present to you a new constitution; and in the letter with which the revision is preceded, I say "The constitution is revised, but not revolutionized." We could not but hold to the magnificent constitution under which we have grown to these magnificent proportions; but the very fact that we have grown to these magnificent proportions makes it necessary to revise the constitution. Why? Because then we were only 800 women, we are now 18,000 women; and it is a matter of logical sequence that what would suffice to govern a body of 800 must necessarily be somewhat revised to govern a body of 18,000. Therefore, we present to you a revision of your own constitution. Your own constitution is never taken out of your hands, nor my constitution, for I love it as much as any of you. We simply revised it in order to give a constitution under which such a large body of women can properly act. I want

to say frankly to every member of the Continental Congress that in presenting my views to the committee I stated then, as I state now, that I am absolutely and unalterably in favor of maintaining the National organization. We are formed as a National Society; we will not disintegrate; we will not move backward. We will say in the words of that great orator, Patrick Henry, whose descendants sit among you, "We are not of the east or west, north or south, we are Americans." And as Americans we joined the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and under that organization we will live. But, ladies, no government of a national body can hope to be perpetuated unless that government is as broad as its title. We must see to it that the lines laid out in the constitution for this National Society of women are lines laid upon breadth of foundation, and that there shall be no narrow arbitrariness nor partially concealed working; but a great and noble form of government, and a fearless administration of it. It is only upon such lines that national government can hope to exist. Daniel Webster says that any man who wishes to do good to his country in this day and generation must so order his purposes and aims as to take in the entire country. On the other hand, he says that the integrity of this country is preserved because each locality depends more or less upon the other. They stand together, uphold each other, and all look toward a national center of protection and extension. It is upon those lines that we present to you a revision of the constitution—national lines, properly administered. In proceeding to the practical work of revision, it seemed to the chairman the proper thing—as she endeavors to make it the proper thing in all her undertakings, and certainly so far as the Daughters of the American Revolution are concerned—to aspire to the highest ideal. Therefore a study of the Constitution of the United States was undertaken. (Of course I don't want the Senate or Congress to be too much under obligations to us!) We are not formed on the identical lines of that Constitution, nor so much as I was under the impression we were when we first came together here as a body, but in many instances we were more or less identical. At any rate, it seemed proper to put that high ideal before us, and so far

as possible to adopt such good things as that Constitution could give to us. The first thing that presented itself was a subject which has presented itself before to the minds of one or two members of the committee, and it was this; we of the United States live under the Constitution alone, not a constitution and by-laws. It stands to reason that the constitution should be an enduring instrument, not lightly touched. By-laws, from their form, would seem to indicate a more or less routine conducting of a body. The constitution cannot be altered, save by this body; the *by-laws* may be altered from month to month by the National Board of Management. That would be perfectly correct, if the National Board of Management alone lived under the by-laws, but we, of the Society at large, have been in the habit of living under the by-laws, just as though we had been living under the immutable constitution. The way to obviate that difficulty is to take from our present by-laws, all such articles as have to do with the permanent government of the National organization—take such articles and engraft them upon the constitution, legally. The members of the National Board should have the privilege, of course, of making their own by-laws, and this Revision Committee simply suggests to the Board that it incorporates the following suggestions. (You will see at the back of that proposed revision such proposed by-laws as the Board may see fit to adopt for its own government.) But the *constitution alone* should stand as the instrument of this National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. That was the first change the committee proposed for your consideration. The second was that, (as the Constitution of the United States reads as follows—I do not quote verbatim, but give the meaning of the clause—“There shall be no legislative body in the United States Government save its Congress,” so that idea is embodied early in the proposed revision), the Continental Congress shall be the sole legislative body of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The National Board is, and should be an *executive* body so long as we maintain our National organization—and may it be forever! Just that long will the National Board have our loyal support. We place members there; we uphold them, and they should see to it that the legislative will of this

body of women, coming together once a year, is carried out during the other eleven months and so many days. That is the meaning of the clause which we suggest for your consideration, as to there being but *one* legislative body. As it now exists, as I have just explained, in the by-laws, there is another legislative body. Further, it seems, that the only proper way to see to it that there shall be but one legislative body in the Society of the Daughters, is not to allow too much work to be put upon the National Board; therefore, we suggest that the National Board, instead of meeting once a month, reverts to the original provision of your constitution, viz.: that it shall meet four times a year. The original constitution reads, "at least four times a year." The revised constitution omits "at least," and gives to the Congress, or submits for its consideration, that four meetings of the Board of Management a year, suffice in which to transact the business prescribed by the Congress. Then, there is an Executive Committee provided for in the revised constitution, a committee which shall admit *every month* new members to this Society, in order that Chapters may not be kept from their due membership, and such committee will see to it that the routine and current expenses of the Society are properly defrayed. There is another clause in the revision, providing that the President General, who is President *ex-officio* of the Executive Committee, shall bring before it such other matters as seem to her wise not to defer until the Board meeting. It has been suggested to me by certain of our most honored members, that this is not a wise proposition, in that it vests the Executive Committee with too much undefined power. I am perfectly willing to change or take out anything which a majority of this Congress does not care to accept. The committee does not, for a moment, consider itself infallible—far from it. It has only given to this Society, the arduous work of a solid year (and its chairman supplements that by the arduous work of the year before), and seeing the light, as Heaven has given it grace to see it, the committee presents a proposed revision, simply for your consideration. It never occurred to me that it could be looked upon in any other light, until being informed by one or two, or a dozen persons since I have been here, that there exists a misunder-

standing. You told us to bring you a proposed revision. We do so, and it is the best, according to our light, that we could give you; perhaps, not meeting individual views of every separate member of the committee, because there are certain of us to whom especial clauses do not appeal. I say to you frankly, that there are one or two provisions in the proposed revision which I did not support at the committee meeting, and which I do not expect to support upon the floor of this Congress. There are other provisions which a majority of the members of the committee appointed by the late President General upheld, but they were good enough to waive, in many instances, their extreme views in deference to the chairman's opinions. The chairman, in turn, did what she could to facilitate the smooth working of the committee, by waiving several of her opinions. We present to you, therefore, what we believe is good working material, simply for you to take, to look at, to discuss, to engraft what is good upon your own constitution, and to cast out what is bad—and no one will help you more assiduously than the chairman of that committee. There are one or two other provisions in the constitution which I desire to speak of before I conclude this verbal report. So far as the meeting of the Congress, in alternate years, outside of this city, is concerned, that is one of the points upon which the chairman was not in accord with a majority of the committee. The Chair and Mrs. Mitchell voted against that provision—

Mrs. WALWORTH. I submit that a minority report is not in order.

Mrs. McLEAN (resuming). Very well, the chairman has nothing further to say upon that point. Another point is the cutting down of the dues from the Chapters to the National Society. That point is brought before you for consideration. Further, I would say, that the committee, as a whole, approves of retaining the 22d day of February as the approximate date of the convening of the Continental Congress, because this Congress has so often voiced its affirmative sentiment, but the committee, of course, is in the hands of Congress. It will change its dates as it sees fit. I will say, in conclusion, that the printed revision you hold is the formal report of the Revision Committee, and I would beg of you to follow that straight and

narrow path across the high seas which will lead us into the haven where we would be. We will never give up our National organization, but we will endeavor to see that the lines followed are such as will commend this organization to our noblest efforts. We will be worthy of our organization. We will see to it that the lines of government are, in return, worthy of this body. I say to you, then, those of you who may hold views, though I do not believe there can be any, but suppose there shall be one who holds views as to possible disintegration. I would beg of you, do not tear one star from that firmament where together they make so brilliant a constellation, as was never before shown to this world; and on the other hand, I would say to our own National Government, make the lines we follow as broad and unwavering as the stripes that are forever associated with the stars (pointing to the flag). Ladies, I have the honor to submit to you the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the Continental Congress, D. A. R., 1897, accepts the report (not the revision in entirety) of the Committee on Revision, composed of the hereinafter-named members of the Society, save and except for such sections and clauses as the majority of said Congress, 1897, shall, by a majority vote, decide to alter or eliminate." My resolution is before you ladies.

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second to this?

Mrs. WALWORTH. I suggest that the motion should come to us from some other person than the chairman of the committee.

A MEMBER. I rise to make a motion that the proposed revision be accepted and the committee discharged with thanks.

Cries of "No! No!"

CHAIRMAN. The Chair must call your attention now to a fact. These resolutions must be written and sent here to be read. This matter is too important. You must write your resolutions and send them here, so that there will be no mistake whatever in a single word. The resolution which was offered you by the chairman of the Revision Committee is before you for discussion.

Miss DORSEY. I would like to say, even before the question comes before the house, that the second point that the chairman

of the Revision Committee makes is very nearly seven years old. She makes the point that the Congress shall always be the legislative body, and that the Board shall be the executive body, which it has been since it was organized, so we could not discuss that point. Could that be withdrawn? That has been done ever since the first organization of the Society.

Mrs. RITCHIE. I want to ask a question for information. Our record or minutes of the Fifth Continental Congress say that the report of the Committee on Recommendations recommended, and it was adopted by the Congress, that the President General appoint a committee on the revision of the constitution, consisting of seven members. That was voted. The President General the next morning, Mrs. Foster, retiring President General, appointed a committee to be composed of the following ladies: Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, one; Mrs. V. K. Maddox, of California, two; Mrs. William S. Stryker, of New Jersey, three; Mrs. William Fitzhugh Edwards, of Michigan, four; Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, of Georgia, five; Miss Mary A. Green, of Rhode Island, six. Where is the seventh member?

A MEMBER. Mrs. Mitchell.

Mrs. RITCHIE. I am aware that Mrs. Mitchell has been acting as the seventh member of the committee, but the President General could not have appointed her because this committee was appointed only a few moments before her retiring from office, therefore she could not have appointed another member.

Miss GREEN, of Rhode Island. If the lady who has just spoken will look at the last page of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for May, "Errata," she will see that the name of Mrs. J. L. Mitchell was inadvertently omitted from the April number of the Magazine.

Mrs. RITCHIE. May I ask the lady from Rhode Island how that correction got to the Magazine?

Miss GREEN. I have no means of knowing. I take what stands in the Magazine as correct.

Mrs. MITCHELL. As chairman of the committee to edit the minutes of the last Congress I will say that it was in a note which Mrs. Foster read. In the list of the committee the name of Mrs. Mitchell was read to the Congress, but for some reason

it was omitted from the first printing. It was corrected later and that note has been preserved among the stenographic notes now in the possession of the Corresponding Secretary General.

Mrs. PECK. I am willing to substantiate Mrs. Mitchell's statement, as I knew of it personally at the time.

CHAIRMAN. The question is before you, ladies.

Mrs. TITTMANN. I rise to a question of privilege. I would like to ask the chairman to clearly define before we proceed to taking a vote what we are to understand under the word "accept." Yesterday many reports were accepted. As I understand you accept a report when you listen to it—

CHAIRMAN. You receive a report when you listen to it.

Mrs. TITTMANN. I would like to know before going on whether it means adopt, or approve, or simply accept, without committing us to any further action.

Mrs. WALWORTH. May I ask if the motion of the lady from Pennsylvania was seconded?

CHAIRMAN. Who is the lady from Pennsylvania? The motion before you is Mrs. McLean's motion; the resolution to which you are speaking is Mrs. McLean's.

Mrs. McLEAN reads her motion: "*Resolved*, That the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1897, accepts the report (not the revision in entirety) of the Committee on Revision, composed of the hereinafter-named members of the Society, save and except for such sections or clauses of the constitution as a majority of said Congress, 1897, shall by a majority vote decide to alter or eliminate." Madam Chairman, have I your permission to speak to this? I wish simply to say this, that in asking that you receive and accept the report of the Revision Committee I asked that you accept the report which I have just made. The resolution embodies in itself the fact that you may throw out any or every clause or section of that proposed revision if you do not care to retain it. Therefore, you are committed to nothing save the acceptance of the report which is placed before you.

Mrs. WALWORTH. Madam President and ladies of the Continental Congress, I have in my hand the constitution under which we now live—

Miss DESHA. Madam Chairman, I wish to make a parlia-

mentary inquiry. Didn't we receive the report when we listened to it?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair so ruled a moment ago when Mrs. Tittmann spoke. You receive a report when you listen to it.

Miss DESHA. Then we accept it for work done when we bring it before the house for discussion. We have to have something before the house to discuss. It does not commit us to anything.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I am very sorry to differ with my distinguished friend, who knows a good deal; but there is no doubt but that this report is before us, now ready for your action, in whatever it may be. I take it at this point, before any report is received, because, as I have told you, I hold in my hand the two constitutions, the one under which you now exist, and the one offered to you as a revision, and I submit to you a point which I hope you will think of very carefully, and consider very well as to whether this new constitution is the old constitution revised. (Cries of "No!") No, it is not. And if you begin with that constitution to revise, where will you get your objects for the Society; the first three articles? Then, when you come to ———, necessary by the national officers, what do you find? You find the Continental Congress, the officers, and the Society, existed before the Congress. I submit to you that we cannot take the Constitution of the United States as the basis of the constitution of this Society, and no human being can be more loyal to that Constitution of the United States than I, who for four generations have seen my own kindred stricken down before maturity for that Constitution, in one way and another. No one can reverence it more; and I submit to you that the reason our country is as it is, is because of our unfaltering devotion to that Constitution, as it was and as it is, unchanged and unchangeable. And I tell you it is the same with this little book, this little constitution under which we were created—(Cries of "out of order!")

CHAIRMAN. State your point of order.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I am speaking to the question of the report of the revision committee—"Out of order!")

Mrs. WALWORTH. I refuse to receive the report, then. This is not a revision, it is a new constitution.

A MEMBER. Your vote has not been asked.

Mrs. WALWORTH. Then I move to lay the whole question on the table.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded to lay the question on the table—

Mrs. McLEAN. The chairman of a committee has always the parliamentary right to finish a debate. When the Congress has sufficiently debated the acceptance of the report, which, ladies, was given you in an absolutely impartial way, when it has finished I will be very happy to make a last report, to finish the debate.

CHAIRMAN. The question to lay upon the table is not debatable. It has been seconded. All in favor of laying this upon the table will say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is lost. It will not be laid upon the table.

Mrs. PUTNEY. I think that if this committee has not been able to give us something worth having, then no committee that we can ever appoint will be able to do it, and I hope that hereafter no revision committee of the constitution will ever be appointed; and why? What should the constitution be? It should be a growth and not a creation. You may depend upon it that as a need presents itself to this Congress there will always be forthcoming an amendment to meet that need. You see how it was when we found the fight was between the colaterals and the lineals. You accepted it almost unanimously. Now, I say in courtesy to this committee that this report should be considered, and if there are suggestions in it that are worth accepting, then hereafter, in the future, we can accept those things as amendments, and for that reason, if there is good in it, I say that this Congress should get the benefit of it, and I do hope that no spirit of contention or animosity will be allowed to obstruct in any way the discussion of the full report of the chairman from New York.

Mrs. GREVE, of Cincinnati. I move that the report be accepted and we then proceed to discuss the revision.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the report be accepted and we then proceed to discuss the revision. You are not writing your motions.

Mrs. McLEAN. May I say one word upon the point just raised? It is not possible for this or any other Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution to consider amendments to its constitution, as that constitution now exists, unless such amendments have been previously presented to and approved by the Board; therefore, ladies, the necessity of a revision you must all realize. Is it possible that any one member of this Society, having its good vitally at heart, cannot bring to the floor of this Congress an amendment to the constitution four thousand members should have agreed upon, unless it has been approved by the Board of Management, of which seven constitutes a quorum? (Good point!) It is due every member of the Society to be able to present upon the floor of this Continental Congress an amendment, and to see whether it is carried or not.

Mrs. BOYNTON. Hasn't this Congress a right here, now, in this session, to make an amendment to the constitution, to order it?

Cries of "Yes" and "No."

Mrs. WALWORTH. Will you please allow me to explain that this Congress can make any amendments it chooses, and may instruct the Board of Management, as it has done before, to pass those amendments, but it cannot do otherwise. It exists under the direction of this Congress. The Congress can offer amendments and instruct the Board of Management to pass them, and they will become a law on the vote of the next Congress. There is no doubt about it. This is not a revised constitution, and you throw away your old constitution when you accept this revision.

Mrs. WOOTON. I desire a point of information. The information that I ask is this, what power do we find in the old constitution for a revision? The new constitution is not labeled "revision," but it is so reported on the stage by the chairman. The information I ask for is, that Congress gave power to do something that is not laid down in its constitution. It does what the old constitution did not provide for. The old constitution provided for amendments.

Miss GREEN, of Rhode Island. I rise to answer the lady's question. The last speaker, Madam Chairman, has asked for

information as to whether this Congress has power to order a revision under the provision of its constitution that amendments may be offered at the Board meetings, and approved by them. It is an unbroken rule of law that where a constitution provides that amendments may be offered in some other way, as our constitution provides, that the provision permitting amendments to be made in a certain prescribed way, does not exclude the appointing of a constitutional convention to revise and prepare amendments. The Committee on the Revision of the Constitution is entirely independent from this provision of the present constitution. It has nothing to do with the Board of Management. It will report directly to the Congress. The Congress had power to create such a committee and order it to report to itself.

Mrs. SQUIRES. As I understand it, there is before the house now a resolution to accept this report. It has been seconded. I therefore move the previous question.

CHAIRMAN. The vote for the previous question must be a two-thirds vote. All those in favor of the previous question will rise. Be seated. Those opposed will rise. It is carried. The question will be read by the clerk.

READER. "I make a motion that the report of this committee be accepted and we then proceed to discuss the revision. Harriet Fisher Greve."

Dr. MCGEE. What is the report of the committee? We have three things before us. We have pages two and three of the pamphlet, we have the whole pamphlet, and we have the report of the chairman of the committee.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks that the chairman was quite explicit.

Miss PIKE. On the outside here it does not say "Revision of the Constitution," it says "Report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws."

A MEMBER. I rise to a point of order.

Cries of "Out of order!"

CHAIRMAN. You are out of order. The previous question has been called.

READER. "I make a motion that the report of the committee be accepted and, we then proceed to discuss the revision."

A MEMBER. We are simply to vote on Mrs. McLean's oral report, to accept it and act on it after, am I right?

CHAIRMAN. The previous question has been called and will certainly be given to the house.

READER. Moved that the report of the committee be accepted, and we then proceed to discuss the revision.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of the motion will rise; those opposed will rise. The motion is carried.

Mrs. TITTMANN. I rise to a question of privilege. Will the chairman answer my question as to what this body is to understand by the word "accept" before we vote? Otherwise we do not vote intelligently.

CHAIRMAN. You have voted already upon the motion. (Applause.)

Mrs. WALWORTH. I move that the old constitution be substituted for the new, and that the clauses of the revision be revised as they are required.

CHAIRMAN. You have just voted to discuss the revision. It will be presented to you.

Mrs. LYONS. May I ask the chairman of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution, which she is about to present to us, if she presents the revision as an amendment? Of course I understood her to distinctly say "We do not present a new constitution, we revised the old." In presenting this revision to us is it presented to us as amendments to the old constitution or is it presented to us as a substitute for the old constitution?

Mrs. McLEAN. It is presented as that which has been spoken of several times, a revision ordered by this house. The chairman will give you the result of the work of the committee. You will then adopt, if the majority sees fit, the work that it has finished.

Mrs. LYONS. Do I understand the lady to say that we accept their revision for the constitution, or do we accept it as an amendment to the old constitution?

CHAIRMAN. The chairman of the Committee on Revision will read you the result of their work. You say that you want some work to act upon. The chairman will give you the result of their work.

Mrs. DRAPER. I move that we go into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of this matter.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that we go into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the revision. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The noes have it.

Mrs. HOGG. I rise to ask this question; in voting upon these sections of the revised constitution, if we accept one, two or three of those sections, are we left with those sections as our whole constitution? We cannot accept an amendment to the constitution under the constitution we are now governed by.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I do not think that you need to borrow trouble as long as we have the charter. That is our fundamental law. You can make no amendment here to-day that conflicts in any way, shape or manner with that charter. You can buzz-saw all you want to with the constitution, but you can't with Congress.

Mrs. HOGG. Will she read the sections? We can discuss the sections and then we can vote on the whole. We cannot vote on them constitutionally—on the sections.

Miss PIKE. I agree with what Mrs. Hogg has said in regard to this being a new constitution, and also with what Mrs. Lockwood has said in regard to its being a change in the organic law. My father says somewhere in his writings, "Nothing more tends to create confusion than frequent changes in the law, and he meant the fundamental law," because of course, as any sensible person does, he believed in amendment. He said in his opinion the constitution of the United States should never be allowed to be changed, that amendments could always be offered, but the original instrument should never be changed. And our Constitution we have worked under for six years with only one change, and that was concurred in almost unanimously. For four years we have worked under it without any change in the requirements for membership. We have given it forth to the world.

A MEMBER, from California. I rise to a point of order. She is not speaking to the question. We have voted to take up the constitution, section by section.

CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Miss PIKE. I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

CHAIRMAN. There is your vote. You know what you voted. There is an appeal from the decision of the Chair. An appeal is not debatable. The Chair reminds you that you voted to accept this report and discuss the revision. It has to be presented to you before you can discuss it. All those in favor of sustaining the decision of the Chair will say "aye;" contrary, "no." It seems to stand; the decision of the Chair is sustained.

Mrs. McLEAN. May I make one statement before I proceed? Instead of any fear from not having any constitution the trouble seems to be that we have too many constitutions. I would say that I have not the slightest doubt that if this body, should it see fit to throw out any one clause which does not maintain its own sense of eternal fitness, will interpolate another which it likes better, that you will not be left with a constitution of only two or three clauses. All that you need you will doubtless provide. Is it the will of the Chair that I proceed?

CHAIRMAN. Proceed at once.

Mrs. McLEAN. Is it the will of the house that these be taken up *ad seriatim*?

CHAIRMAN. A motion is in order that you consider this clause by clause, if you so prefer.

Mrs. KREBS. I move that it be taken up section by section and vote upon each section as it is discussed.

A MEMBER. We wish the old constitution read at the same time, clause by clause.

A MEMBER. Madam Chairman, it is impossible for us to hear a word.

CHAIRMAN. You are not much worse off than the Chair.

Mrs. NASH. I rise to a point of information. When these amendments come up do we treat them as amendments to our constitution to take the place of the sections which now exist there? I would be glad to be informed by the Chair. We must understand that before voting.

CHAIRMAN. They cannot take the place of the sections because they are not numbered so. The motion will be read.

Mrs. WALWORTH. The Regent of Rhode Island has told us that we now have the power to do as we please about this constitution. According to the proper definition of the word

“revision” we have before us not a new constitution, but our old. The proper definition of the word “revise” is simply to examine and amend or correct; therefore, I wish this body to understand distinctly that it is not the revision, it is the old constitution that is before them. Therefore, if we are to read this by sections so as to judge of it and vote upon it, I insist upon it that we shall have the sections of the old constitution read.

A MEMBER. I second that.

Mrs. McLEAN. The chairman of the committee is only too glad to do it. It is what she expected to do.

CHAIRMAN. We will hear the motion, ladies.

READER. Moved that we take up the discussion *ad seriatim* and vote upon each section clause by clause.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion, ladies. It has been seconded. The question is before you.

Dr. McGEE. I move to amend that motion by adding the words “as amendments to our present constitution.”

Seconded.

Mrs. McLEAN. You have just proven that we cannot have amendments. As chairman of the Committee on Revision it will give me the greatest pleasure to read article by article to the constitution—there is no old and no new constitution—but to read your constitution and then read the proposed revision and to show you article by article how they agree or disagree. Then you can take what you please of it.

Mrs. AVERY. I wish to ask for information. I want to know how to vote, to vote intelligently on this thing, and I want to ask simply one or two questions. First, is it proposed that we vote on this section by section, accepting or rejecting the sections as we go along? Is that right? Is that what we are to do? If we do not, have we the right of putting a section in its place and accepting that? Then when we have finished with this constitution, which may have in it a dozen amendments handed in from the house, having been handed in necessarily in a hurry, when we have finished and accepted it section by section, then does it mean that we must proceed to vote on the constitution as a whole? After we have voted on the constitution as a whole, does it mean that we have accepted

the revision, and that our old constitution is henceforth null and void ?

Mrs. McLEAN. There is but one.

CHAIRMAN. This is to expedite business. It is not necessary to state to you that by your vote you can do what you please.

Mrs. AVERY. I ask simply because I want to be sure of what I am voting for. I am very anxious to know what I am voting or.

Mrs. LYONS. I rise to a question of privilege. I asked some time ago a question which I repeat now. I asked if this revision was offered as a substitute or an amendment to the original constitution. If the revision is to amend the old constitution, the old constitution can only be amended by a section in the old constitution which distinctly provides for it. That article reads : " Amendments to this constitution may be offered at any meeting of the Board of Management, but shall not be acted upon until the next meeting. If approved by a majority of the Board a copy thereof shall be sent to the Regent and Secretary of every Chapter," &c. Now the question I would like to ask is, has this revision, substitute or amendment, whatever name it is called by, and I am very anxious to know what is the right name to use—that is the reason I ask the question. Whatever it be—

CHAIRMAN. A revision, Mrs. Lyons.

Mrs. LYONS. Well, if it is a revision of course my remarks are not to the point, but if it is an amendment my question is, was it approved by a majority of the Board of Management before it was sent out ? If it was not approved by a majority of the Board of Management then this Congress cannot accept it as an amendment to the constitution for this year. Of course we can accept it, this present Congress can, and we can have these amendments next year. I am not speaking against the revision in any way, because I think it is a very clever piece of work in many ways. I heartily approve of many of the sections. But if it is an amendment to the constitution then it must have been approved, and my question of privilege is, was the substitute, or amendment, or revision approved by a majority of the Board of Management ?

CHAIRMAN. It was not submitted to the Board.

Mrs. LYONS. Then my question was answered.

CHAIRMAN. There is an amendment before you.

Mrs. WALWORTH. In regard to our charter. The charter which we have accepted from the Congress of the United States, of course, was with our present constitution, and that constitution can only be amended as provided in that constitution itself, or we risk losing our Charter. Therefore, these amendments or revision, or whatever you may call it, should be accepted in the regular way, and we cannot accept it in any other way without losing our National Charter.

CHAIRMAN. The amendment is before you for a vote.

READER. Motion and amendment. The motion comes from Mrs. Krebs, and is "that we take up the discussion *ad seriatim* and vote upon each section clause by clause," amended by Dr. McGee by the addition of the words "as amendments to our present constitution."

CHAIRMAN. The amendment is before you for discussion. Miss Green is recognized by the Chair.

Miss GREEN. I wish to say, Madam Chairman and ladies, that a committee appointed to revise the constitution has power to incorporate specific amendments, and to put any amount of new matter into the constitution, to be acted upon, either adopted or rejected, as the Congress may elect. Therefore, I support Dr. McGee's amendment.

Mrs. BURHANS. If these amendments have not been submitted to the Board of Management, and approved by a majority of the Board of Management, I should like to ask the question how we can legally vote upon them at this Congress.

Mrs. LOVEJOY, of Wisconsin. I would like to call the lady's attention to the fact that this constitution says the amendments *may* be submitted to the Board of Management, not *must* be.

Mrs. MCLEAN. I regret very much, indeed, to continue to talk when you should be acting. Two years ago this Congress unanimously authorized a revision. Last year the Congress confirmed this. This is a revision just as nine out of ten States in the Union have their Constitution revised, and the people act upon such revision. It has just been finished in half a dozen States in the country. Each clause of the old and only con-

stitution will be read, and the proposed revision of each clause will be read. In some instances the numbers are changed simply to make a more harmonious and logical whole. We will proceed, then, to vote as to whether or not we accept the proposed revision of each clause or let the clause remain as it is in the real constitution, or whether you wish to put in an entirely new clause, which is your right. Can we proceed, Madam Chairman?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair has endeavored to get before this Congress the report of the committee which was appointed two years ago and again last year. Since it was your will that such a committee be appointed it is only courtesy that you should listen to the result of that committee's work, however you may deal with it. Since you voted for that committee it seems to the Chair that you can do little less than listen. You have voted to do it and you will do it.

Mrs. HOGG. I think the legal way to do would be to bring each section before the Congress and allow discussion. I don't think we can vote *ad seriatim*. We will leave ourselves with those sections voted upon and When we take the constitution section by section, article by article, one article in the old and another in the new, we cannot because that would be amending the constitution.

CHAIRMAN. The amendment is before you and the Chair would like a vote upon the amendment. Are you ready for the question, for the amendment?

Mrs. NASH. When I read the names of the brilliant and gifted women who composed this committee on revision, I realize that they not only deserve to be listened to, but they deserve our thanks, for the efficient and laborious way in which they have worked. There is much in this revised constitution which I approve and which I would like to see accepted. We can treat them as amendments. For instance, the election of our officers every alternate year, is an excellent thing. Too much time is wasted in this manner. But if we treat them as amendments, we cannot act upon them this year without doing away with article IX, of our constitution. But there is much that is admirable.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the amendment?

READER. Motion—That we take up the discussion *ad seriatim* and vote upon each section, clause by clause; amended by Dr. McGee, by adding the words “as amendments to the present constitution.”

Mrs. McLEAN. I would only like to say that if you adopt that you have no right to amend your present constitution, you must revise it.

Miss PIKE. We can instruct the National Board to bring these into the next Congress as amendments.

Mrs. KREBS. It seems to me you do a very discourteous thing to a committee that you yourselves appointed two years ago. As I understand it, you voted to have a committee appointed to revise the constitution. That Congress saw the need of revision, or a majority of the members would not have voted to have such a committee appointed. That came up again last year. We have appointed a committee and set them to work. I do not know how many of you realize how much work you laid out for that committee. I do not know that I have been introduced to one of them, but I am a woman that has worked in this kind of work for the last twenty years, and I know what it means to do the work they have done and brought before you to-day. It seems to me you should not stultify yourselves. You might take it up and either adopt or reject it.

Mrs. DRAPER. As a member of the Board of Management I would like to call her attention to the minutes, in which it is stated that the Board of Management formally approved of the representation of this proposed revision to the Congress. As a member of the Board at that time I understood, when we voted so, that we did it as an act of courtesy to the Revision Committee, so that whether this Congress decided it was a revision or was simply to be treated as amendments, in either way, the Board had done what it could to bring the whole matter before the Congress in a legal way, so as not to wait another year.

Miss DESHA. Mrs. Draper has stated what I wanted to state.

Mrs. McLEAN. The chairman of the committee understood that the Board authorized the transmission—

CHAIRMAN. The Board of Management voted unanimously,

I think, I may be mistaken, but I think it was an overwhelming vote, that all manner of amendments be presented to this Congress.

MRS. MCLEAN. I heard that, but I take it for granted—

Mrs. BOYNTON. I have consulted a lawyer of known ability in the District on this subject of revision and amendment, Hon. Ross Perry, known to all Washingtonians, at least. He said to me: "Your constitution makes no provision for revision, therefore, when you wish to revise the constitution you must revise it as you amend it, the words 'revision' and 'amendment' being interchangeable." That is Mr. Perry.

Mrs. GREEN, of New York. I am informed on legal authority that this Congress is sustained in the appointment of this Committee on the Revision of the Constitution. I am informed that revision is the same as amendment, and that Congress is sustained in what it has done. It is perfectly legal.

Mrs. LYONS. I would ask a question of privilege, also. May I ask if it was approved by a majority of the Board? Did I understand the Chair to say that it has been submitted to the Board?

CHAIRMAN. This has not been submitted to the Board of Management as other amendments have been. * * * * * That was done, and to avoid just exactly the trouble you are getting into now, to give you the privilege of doing everything that you wanted to, the Board voted to approve bringing before this Congress all matters of this kind, voted to bring it before your consideration, not thereby approving anything, but voted that it should be brought here for your consideration, and the Chair will also state, and many of you must remember, that this matter of amendments has been brought before you many times, and you have referred it back to the Board of Management, saying, "that you did not wish to be flooded with amendments." There are many of you who remember that. We will now proceed to vote upon the amendment to this motion.

A MEMBER. If there is a revision it must be accepted or rejected as a whole.

CHAIRMAN. You can neither accept nor reject until you hear what there is to consider.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move that the debate close.

CHAIRMAN. It is going to close right now. The question is before you on the amendment. Dr. McGee has the privilege of closing.

Dr. MCGEE. The importance of the question now before the house is so great that I can scarcely find words to speak of it. It is almost between law and no law. We have upon the floor of this house two able lawyers. We have heard from two able lawyers outside. Every one of those lawyers agree as to the legality of the amendment. You may vote down the main motion, the motion to take it up *ad seriatim*, but before that comes before the house it must carry legally; it must carry with the amendment. Do I make myself plain?

Cries of "No!"

Dr. MCGEE. You have before you one main motion, which says we vote on this matter *ad seriatim*. You have before you the amendment, which adds the words "as amendments to the present constitution." Now the vote which is first put is not the vote on the main motion to take this up *ad seriatim*. The question before the house now is, if the house votes to take it up *ad seriatim*, that it shall do it legally, as amendments to our constitution.

CHAIRMAN. The question is before you, the amendment to the motion.

READER. "Moved that we take up the question as amendments to the present constitution."

CHAIRMAN. Understand if you take up this, that you do it as amendments to the constitution. That is the amendment to the motion. You understand the amendment. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The noes have it. The motion is lost.

A MEMBER. I call for a division.

CHAIRMAN. Do you want any more light on the amendment? They do not understand the question. Will you try again, Dr. McGee? Do you think you can make yourself clear? You can at least make one more effort.

Dr. MCGEE. The only question before the house is as to whether we shall consider the matter legally or not, that is the only question. The amendment is that we consider it as amendments to our present constitution. That is the only way we can consider it legally.

Mrs. LOVEJOY. Can we consider these as amendments when they have never been through the legal form to make amendments, when they have simply been transmitted by the Board and not recommended by the Board.

Dr. MCGEE. The vote was taken by the Board to approve the presentation of this matter to Congress.

Mrs. LOVEJOY. As amendments?

Dr. MCGEE. Certainly; the same thing.

Mrs. MCLEAN. There is a difference between approving the presentation of the amendments and approving the amendments.

CHAIRMAN. That was the point the Board of Management made. The Board of Management did not approve or disapprove. It merely approved the presentation of everything to this Congress that you had decided you wanted brought here.

Mrs. MCLEAN. Will you instruct me and this house, as chairman of the National Board in the absence of the President General, has the National Board approved these amendments or merely approved their presentation to this Congress.

CHAIRMAN. Merely approved their presentation to this Congress.

Mrs. MCLEAN. It has merely approved their presentation here. In other words, has followed the will of the Congress, as set forth last year.

CHAIRMAN. That is the reason the Chair is trying to get it before you. The question is before you and a division is called for. All in favor of the amendment will rise. Be seated. All opposed to the amendment will rise.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Massachusetts. Do I understand that if we vote on Dr. McGee's amendment we send this to the Board of Management to be approved or disapproved by a two-thirds vote? (Cries of "No!") If we vote on it as a revision it is to be decided here in the Congress?

Mrs. MCLEAN. May I say one word, Madam Chairman? What is the object of having this vote on such an amendment when we have just been informed by the chairman of the National Board that that Board did not approve the amendment in one way or the other?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Ladies, you never, for one moment, gave

it into the power of that Board by approving or disapproving the amendment—that you were going to allow them to settle that for all time. What you meant by that was this, that it must go through a certain course, and have its thirty days' notice, therefore, it would be brought to the Board and they would approve of its going through the part to make it legal, If you do this you say that it must be approved or disapproved by the Board, you exactly put it into their hands, and you will be perfectly powerless to have gotten the amendment through that Board. It is merely to approve the action to get it through that body.

Mrs. LYONS. It has been some years ago, but I think it is very fresh in the minds of all of us, that a small but determined band of women made up their minds that no one should enter the Daughters of the American Revolution unless they had lineal blood in their veins, and submitted such an amendment to the Board of Management for approval. The Board of Management, by a vote of fifteen to five, refused to approve the amendment, so when we came to the Congress we were told that the Board of Management had refused to approve our amendment, that we could not accept it, but that we could ask the Board of Management to approve that amendment and accept it next year. That was done, and it is now embodied in the present constitution.

CHAIRMAN. You seem not to realize that you can do this by your own vote. You could settle this by your own vote if you were not so strangely averse to a vote.

A MEMBER from Massachusetts. We are waiting to hear the revision.

Mrs. GREVE, of Cincinnati. I move that the chairman of the Revision Committee be allowed to present it to this Congress.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. That is out of order. There is a motion here, which, if you will vote upon it, is very effective.

Mrs. KREBS. I think the trouble is this: The idea in the amendment of Dr. McGee is that we shall treat these revisions or amendments, as amendments. Now, the question in my mind would be, if you were to put it to me at this moment, could I vote conscientiously right there, because the chairman

of that committee has said they cannot be treated as amendments, somebody else says they can be. Now, if the chairman will say that amendments and revisions are one and the same thing we can adopt the motion.

Mrs. McLEAN. The body has but to read its existing constitution to know that it cannot adopt as amendments that which has not gone through the hands of the Board and been by them approved.

CHAIRMAN. You can do what you will with this amendment, but until you vote upon it decisively we cannot get to the main question. The amendment is before you and a rising vote has been asked. It will now be taken, and taken for the last time, whether you understand it or not. Read the amendment.

READER. "Moved to amend by adding the words 'as amendments to the present constitution.'"

CHAIRMAN. That this revision be treated "as amendments to the present constitution." You certainly understand that and know how you want to vote upon it. All in favor of treating this "as amendments to the present constitution" will rise. Be seated. All persons will please be seated. All who are opposed to treating this as amendments will rise. The noes have it. The amendment is lost. The question now reverts to the main question, which will be put before you.

READER "Moved that we take up the discussion *ad seriatim* and vote upon each section clause by clause."

CHAIRMAN. You understand the motion. It is now before you. All in favor of this motion of taking up the revision *ad seriatim* and voting upon it clause by clause will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it. The motion is carried. It is so ordered. The chairman will read the report of the Revision Committee as presented to you and to the Board of Management. The vote has been put and a sufficient number voted, presumably intelligently, to satisfy the Chair that it was what they wanted. Mrs. McLean, will you proceed?

Mrs. PECK. Madam Chairman, I am worn out. Why do we have so much noise? Mrs. Stevenson said to me, "Mrs. Peck, no chairman can keep the Congress quiet. Every State Regent I shall hold responsible for the conduct of her delegation."

I have done all I could to keep those around me quiet, and I think if every State Regent would enforce quiet or attempt to, in her section, we might keep the ladies still while we are considering these important matters.

CHAIRMAN. The reason you have it is because they will not keep quiet. If the State Regents will make themselves responsible you will relieve the Chair and the body very much, indeed. Mrs. McLean, will you proceed?

Mrs. McLEAN. I will read from your own constitution. Section I. The name of the society shall be the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In the proposed revision the section is identical.

CHAIRMAN. Whenever it becomes impossible for you to hear you will so state and the Chair will suspend all business. The chairman of the Revision Committee is requested to stop reading whenever you cannot hear.

Mrs. McLEAN. Article I, Name and Membership, both in the constitution and proposed revision, are identical.

Miss DESHA. In the old constitution we say, "The name of the Society shall be the Daughters of the American Revolution," under our new act, under what we are now acting according to a charter which was adopted this morning, "The name of this Society shall be the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Mrs. McLEAN. That is the name of the corporation which you have entered into to-day. In the revision—now let us get started perfectly clear—I will read first from the constitution, our accepted constitution for 1896. I will then read the clause from the proposed revision.

ARTICLE I.

Name and Membership.

SECTION I. The name of this Society shall be the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Proposed Revision.

ARTICLE I.

Name and Membership.

SECTION I. The name of this Society shall be the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

It interpolates "The National."

SEC. 2. All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the National Society, but for purposes of convenience they may be organized into local Chapters as hereinafter provided.

Proposed Revision.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Executive Committee, shall be members of the National Society ; but for purposes of convenience they may be organized into local Chapters as hereinafter provided.

A Member asks that it be read more slowly.

Mrs. McLEAN. In the proposed revision the only change whatever is, "admitted by the National Executive Committee." To make that clear I explained a moment since, that the revision provided for four meetings a year, but a monthly meeting of an Executive Committee to admit members. That committee does not exist now?

CHAIRMAN. It does not. The Executive Committee attends to business delegated to it by the Board of Management.

Mrs. McLEAN. If I might have the privilege of abiding by a suggestion of the Chair of reading the matter straight through of the proposed revision—

CHAIRMAN. It seems to the Chair, if you will permit this chairman to proceed—if you will hear what this committee has done, there might be things coming afterwards which would change your action now ; you cannot tell. It is very much better for you to listen patiently and courteously to what the chairman has to read to you now.

Miss DORSEY. Allowing those words "National Executive Committee" that binds us to the two others following in which the Executive Committee is created, and I do not see how we could go on.

CHAIRMAN. Did you understand what the Chair said? If you will listen first to what this committee has done—

Miss DORSEY. Madam Chairman, I apologize.

Mrs. McLEAN. Now I will read straight through the proposed revision. Article II. Objects of the Society.

Mrs. AVERY. May I ask that the Reader read for Mrs. McLean? This is simply routine work, and it will wear her out. It ought not to be done.

READER takes up the work.

Mrs. TUTTLE, of Virginia. I move that the body adjourn until evening, and take up this matter then.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. Before the motion is put to adjourn the Chair is compelled to ask the clerk to read some notices.

READER reads notices and makes announcements.

CHAIRMAN. The motion to adjourn is in order.

Adjournment taken until 7.30.

Evening Session, Wednesday, February 24, 1897.

Congress called to order at 7.40, Mrs. Brackett in the Chair.

Music: Soprano solo, by Mrs. Thomas Noyes.

READER makes some announcements.

Mrs. JEWETT. Madam President, I move that a nominating committee be appointed by the President General, consisting of one member from each State represented in this Congress, to prepare a ticket of officers for the National Board this coming year. All other members of this Congress are requested to make suggestions to this committee.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion, ladies, or did you hear it?

Cries of "No."

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Jewett will give it to the Reader. The motion will be read.

READER. "I move that a nominating committee be appointed by the President General, consisting of one member from each State represented in this Congress, to prepare a ticket of officers for the National Board this coming year. All other members of this Congress are requested to make suggestions to this committee."

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. This motion has been seconded and is before you for adoption.

Mrs. JEWETT. I believe it is my province to make the first speech to that motion. My only reason for making it is to give an opportunity for every member of this Congress to make a suggestion. We all, who have any experience, know that it is simply a suggestion. It is not an election, simply a selection.

Mrs. DICKINS. Madam Chairman, in order to do that, to carry out this motion, we must first rescind by-law 1, providing that the election of officers—it says, “nominations of officers shall be made from the floor.” I think it would be most excellent if a committee could be appointed to get together and consult, but not to present a slate, simply to consult and offer suggestions, but not to actually present a slate.

Mrs. JEWETT. Madam President, in reply to the member, I would say that nominations would be just as much in order after a nominating committee had nominated—

CHAIRMAN. Any further discussion upon this question? Are you ready for it?

A MEMBER. I do not quite understand what the motion is.

CHAIRMAN. We will have it read.

READER. “I move that a nominating committee be appointed by the President General, consisting of one member from each State represented in this Congress, to prepare a ticket of officers for the National Board this coming year. All other members of this Congress are requested to make suggestions to this committee.”

A MEMBER. Madam President, that is out of order.

Mrs. AVERY. Can that motion be offered? I thought we were to make nominations from the floor.

CHAIRMAN. The motion has been made and has been seconded. As soon as you are ready to vote.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. My impression is, that if a motion is out of order the Chair cannot present it.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair does not rule that it is out of order.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. It is unconstitutional.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Can we make this change in our by-laws without giving any notice?

CHAIRMAN. Those in favor of this motion will say “aye;” contrary, “no.” The noes have it. The motion is lost. The business before you is the consideration of this revision which was read to you this afternoon. You postponed action upon it until to-night. I am sorry that the chairman is not present. It is now after eight o'clock and we will proceed to do business.

Mrs. RITCHIE. I rise to a question of privilege and courtesy.

I made a statement before the Congress this afternoon that the name of the seventh member of the so-called Committee on Revision had not been given in any record. I afterwards received, as the Congress heard, Mrs. Mitchell's assurance that she was on that committee. I accepted it from her, for, notwithstanding the very positive statement made by the learned legal luminary from Rhode Island that it would be found in the May number of the Magazine, I was unable to find it, but, recognizing my own deficiency, I gave her the Magazine with the request that she find it for me. She did not do so, and then thought it was in the April number. I supplied her with the April number. It was not in that. She then said that she had seen it somewhere, and I think it is just that indefinite "somewhere" that I think the authority for the appointment of the seventh member came from. However, it is only in justice to myself that I make these remarks, for I never make a positive statement unless I have positive grounds to go upon.

Miss GREEN. I would like to state that I did not have the numbers of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE here. I had it in my room at the hotel, and, although I stated it was in the May number, I find it is in the July number. I hold in my hands the number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for July, page 116, "Errata. April number. The name of Mrs. John L. Mitchell was omitted from the Committee on Revision of the Constitution and should be added."

Mrs. RITCHIE. You will observe in the July number, after the committee had been at work several months.

CHAIRMAN. The revision is before you for consideration, what is your will?

Mrs. BOYNTON. I move that we go into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the revision.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that we go into a Committee of the Whole for the discussion of this report. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." The motion is carried. It is so ordered. Nominations are in order for your chairman.

Mrs. DICKINS. I nominate Mrs. Boynton for the chair.

Mrs. NASH. I nominate Mrs. Avery, of Ohio.

A MEMBER. I second Mrs. Avery's nomination.

Mrs. AVERY. I should be very happy to serve the Congress in any way that I can, but in this case I positively cannot: I believe I have never before refused to do anything that was asked of me by the Congress, but I am no parliamentarian—

CHAIRMAN. Let us find that out, Mrs. Avery.

Mrs. BOYNTON. I withdraw in favor of Mrs. Avery.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Avery is before you for election. All in favor of Mrs. Avery will say "aye;" contrary, "no." Motion is carried, it is so ordered. Mrs. Avery will please take the chair.

(Mrs. Avery takes the chair).

CHAIRMAN. Ladies of the Continental Congress, you have honored me by calling me to this position. I am totally unqualified, but I will do the best I can, and I expect your help, and I hope I shall not have your criticism. That I am open to it, I know, but I beg your forbearance. We will now proceed to the business of the evening, that for which we have resolved ourselves into a Committee of the Whole, which is the consideration of the revision of the constitution.

Mrs. DICKINS. I would like now that we are to consider the revision, to enter a most earnest protest against its adoption, for the reason that, to me, it takes the power out of the hands of seventy-five women and puts it into that of five. It debars a majority of the State Regents from any voice in the proceedings of the Society from Congress to Congress. In article V, which provides for National officers of the Society, it provides for twelve active officers. So far so good. Then it puts the power of admitting members and doing the ordinary work of the Board into the hands of an Executive Committee of nine, composed of those active officers, five to constitute a quorum and, therefore, these five do the work. Then, it provides for four meetings of the National Board of Management during the year, the National Board of Management to be composed of the twelve active officers and the State Regents. At any meeting in order that the National Board may do business, it requires a quorum of twenty-five. With twelve National officers you require the presence of thirteen State Regents. That is supposed to be arranged for in article VI, on dues, of which you are

supposed to retain a certain amount of the money now sent to your National Treasury. For it is not sent to Washington; it is not sent to the Board of Management; it is sent to your own National Treasury. You are to retain in the States a certain amount of that with which to send your State Regents to the National Board of Management four times a year, in order that they may assist in its deliberations. Now, as you know, your present dues to the National Treasury are \$1 a head. Connecticut might, by retaining the whole dollar, which it is not proposed to do, send her State Regent four times a year and pay her board and her way, but what is Washington State to do with three Chapters? What is Texas to do; what is California to do; what are the majority of the States to do? They cannot do it even if they retain the whole of the amount. It prevents the State Regents having any voice. It puts all the power, between the Congresses, into the hands of the Executive Committee, of which five is a quorum, and I must sincerely and utterly object to that. I object to revision also, because I do not think many women have had the chance to read it and study it and digest it. They do not see that it does away with the power of members to form Chapters. All applications to form must come through the State Regent as long as there is a State Regent. Now, I object to that. It is against the freedom of the individual. I would have a court of appeal to everything, to the Board and from the Board to the Congress. (Applause.) Then, I believe if we are ever to do any work in the States we must have a National Treasury from which to get an amount large enough to do it. Again, I say Connecticut, Virginia, Pennsylvania, having so many members, might be able, by retaining the whole dollar, to do something in their local work, but the other States, where there are few members, and yet where they may have places of just as great historical value to take care of, unless they have a National Treasury to go to, where there is some amount collected together, they never can do anything. The money is collected here and you can come here and vote it away, as I understand you did do this morning to the Continental Hall. You could come here and you could get it. I am a Chapter member and I am interested in local work, and in National work, therefore, I object to the

destruction of the National Treasury. I, therefore, move that we lay the revision upon the table, for we have had no chance to properly consider it.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is out of order.

Mrs. DICKINS. It is a motion to defer a consideration.

CHAIRMAN. The only motions which can be considered in Committee of the Whole are motions to amend, motions to adopt, and to rise and report to the Congress.

Mrs. NASH. We can recommend a motion. That is in order.

Mrs. DICKINS. We can recommend that the Committee of the Whole report to the body.

CHAIRMAN. That the Committee of the Whole recommend to the Congress that they table the revision?

Seconded.

Mrs. EDWARDS. May I ask Mrs. Dickins where she got her authority for saying that the money from the Chapters is to be used for defraying State Regent's expenses?

Mrs. DICKINS. I have no authority upon that, but when I have stated this to a number of members, I have been informed that by retaining more money they would have the money to pay expenses of the Regents. It is not so stated in the revision.

Mrs. EDWARDS. There would be enough State Regents here for at least one meeting after Congress.

Mrs. DICKINS. I think we now have entirely changed our programme and work, because the members of this Congress wished to go home on Friday; could not stay until Saturday—

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. I would like to ask where in the revision it states that the Chapters must apply to a State Regent for the charter. On the twelfth page it states, in fifth section of article nine, that each Chapter shall be entitled to receive one, as it does now.

Mrs. DICKINS. I meant the formation of a Chapter, if I did not say so.

Mrs. RITCHIE. Is there not a motion before the house to recommend laying this on the table?

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion before the house. The motion before the house is simply a recommendation that we recom-

mend to the Continental Congress that they table the proposed revision of the constitution.

Mrs. RITCHIE. So I understood. Well, now, are we going to take action upon that or are we going to discuss? Which are we going to do first?

Mrs. JOY. Did we not move to go into a Committee of the Whole to consider this proposed revision? Does that not mean that we take it up clause by clause, article by article?

CHAIRMAN. We cannot lay the motion upon the table. I am doubtful whether we can recommend that. I think we can do but two things. The Chair will decide that there can be but two things done. We can amend, we can adopt, under the motion of this afternoon. If any lady wishes to appeal from the decision of the Chair, I hope she will do so, because the Chair is not a parliamentarian, but I will make that ruling. As no appeal is taken I will state that, if I understand the matter correctly, if I caught it correctly this afternoon, we must proceed to the consideration of this revision section by section.

Mrs. RITCHIE. May I ask if the Congress understands that in considering this revision report section by section, they cannot adopt some clauses and reject other clauses without leaving themselves without any constitution at all? Because it has been distinctly stated that these are not amendments, and if we adopt some, what becomes of the rest of the constitution, and "where are we at?"

Miss DESHA. We have been trying for three years to get an expression from the members of this Society as to what they want. We are obliged to amend our constitution in certain respects, and when we come here from all over the country and want to get at what the desires of the members are, why do we waste our time putting all kinds of motions, laying on the table, postponing, and all sorts of difficulties like that? As a revision why cannot we put it in the form of amendments when we report to the house? What I want to know is what the Society desires, and why should we fritter away these precious hours doing nothing but filibustering.

Miss GREEN. I wish to heartily endorse everything that the last speaker has said. We have been over and over this ground

this afternoon, and if opportunity has not been given for consideration of the constitution, and the due regard shown . . .

. . . there will be when she gets home that which will be cheerful to contemplate. I therefore move that we proceed to consider this revision section by section, that the Reading Clerk read the same, and that we consider, recommend, if you choose, amendments; and after what has been said about the danger of making changes, all I have to say is, that I think the members of this Congress are endowed with sufficient good sense to know what they ought to adopt and what they ought to reject—what will be sensible and not nonsensical.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. That is the motion under which we are in the Committee of the Whole. We will proceed to take up the constitution section by section. I now call upon the Reader.

Mrs. DICKINS. Can we reject a section?

CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mrs. DICKINS. You say we can only amend or adopt.

Mrs. LYONS. May I remind the house, we cannot take up the revision as amendments unless we go back to the Congress and reconsider the motion adopted this afternoon.

CHAIRMAN. The Reader will please read the first section of the constitution.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I must say one word, because the whole vital point of this hinges just upon the way we start with this thing. I simply want to explain—now, it was very unfortunate that we voted down that resolution of Dr. McGee's, this afternoon, because then we could have taken up this with perfect authority and gone on with it, that is, to take the old constitution and fix the amendments. Now, I tell you why we cannot do anything else. In regard to this revision there is a little mistake in one way. When the vote was taken here two years ago for the revision of the constitution, I assure you, there was not one word said in this Congress. I am inclined to think that my gifted friend from New York is mistaken about it being unanimous, but at any rate—it might have been unanimous, but I am of the impression it was not. The next year there was no debate, no talking. I do not say there was any design in this—I think we were rather careless—but, of

course, there was the general understanding that revision means amendment. The words are perfectly interchangeable, and, therefore, it was expected that the old constitution would be the basis upon which this was brought up, and that we would have side by side, printed, and in every conceivable way, the old constitution, and then such changes—for instance, in Article I, such and such words omitted, such and such added. This is a revision, and such a revision we are entirely capable of making, but I assure you, ladies, if you take this new constitution you lose your charter. [Applause.]

. You are the only women in the country who stand here side by side with the Government to teach patriotism, to educate the children, to educate yourselves in this love of country, which your own constitution teaches you. Now that constitution is just as simple as it can be, and the distribution of the powers of government are exactly in unison with every principle; and what you have heard to-night is true about the change in the distribution of the power in this proposed constitution. That cannot be eliminated clause by clause; it breathes through it from the beginning to the end. It is and in one sense despotic. Take this thing as amendments to your own constitution and you have it in your power to do or undo what you think is here, but pray do it right and do it carefully, for everything is involved. [Prolonged applause.]

Miss CHENOWETH. I want to speak to the point of forfeiting the charter. If we adopt the revised edition and change the place of our meetings, as they speak here of doing, Congress will not grant a charter to any Society that they have not supervision over, and if they do not meet in the District or in some Territory, Congress will not grant a charter under those circumstances, and the President of the United States will sign no bill granting such a charter.

Miss DESHA. I would like to read what this book says about the Committee of the Whole. "When an assembly has to consider a subject which it does not wish to refer to a committee, and yet where the subject matter is not well digested and put into proper form for definite action, or when, for any other reason, it is desirable for the assembly to consider a sub-

ject with all the freedom of an ordinary committee, it is the practice to refer the matter to the Committee of the Whole." Now, we have referred it to the Committee of the Whole for discussion. We need not commit ourselves to anything. When we go back into the regular form we are not going to lose our charter; we are not going to do any of those things, but we want to know what you want, and we cannot get it unless we get to the subject matter and hear an expression of opinion.

Mrs. McLEAN. I move that the Committee of the Whole report once more to the house, and that we proceed to the regular order of business, as ordered this afternoon, the consideration and action *ad seriatim* upon clauses and sections of the revision.

Seconded.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I only wish to say that quite a number of ladies in this house have asked "What is a Committee of the Whole?" [Laughter]. And very naturally they have asked it. I know many men who would ask this, and I would say to you, Madam Chairman, I only do not want these ladies to vote on this without understanding. A motion has been made to report back to the house. I want these ladies to understand thoroughly that the remarks which they have just heard from Miss Desha in regard to this will not apply when they go back into the Congress. In the Committee of the Whole they may talk as freely as they wish about these amendments and express their desires, and that is the reason we are in a Committee of the Whole, not to vote that this committee rise and report to the house.

Mrs. McLEAN. I have no objection. I only wished to get this before the Congress as well as before the Committee of the Whole. I fail to see any great difference in the confidence that reposes in the committee and in the Congress, and I do sincerely trust that no more of the valuable time of these women, who have traveled many miles from home, will be wasted in listening to unnecessary technical statements which hardly carry with them the weight they ought to when coming from such a remarkable parliamentarian—a woman to whom I always pay the utmost respect. I hope that this Committee of the Whole will rise and report to

the house that it wishes to proceed with the regular business of the Congress. Will you put the motion, Madam Chairman?

Mrs. WALWORTH. It has been the habit of this Congress to consider the reports of officers in a Committee of the Whole, and we are perfectly in order, and it is the proper thing for us to do in this case.

CHAIRMAN. It is not debatable, ladies. The resolution is that the committee do now rise and report to the Congress.

Mrs. NASH. The only way in which the debate can be closed or limited, is to limit each speaker to five minutes.

Mrs. McLEAN. Why debate if no conclusion is reached? I will send the resolution up, but in speaking to my resolution, why debate in a Committee of the Whole if we are not going to act?

Mrs. NASH. To get the expression of the Congress.

CHAIRMAN. The motion to rise is not debatable any more than a motion to adjourn. Are you ready to decide that question? All in favor of the motion that the committee do now rise and report to the Congress will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The noes have it. A division is called for. All that are in favor of the motion that the committee do now rise—I will repeat it once more. The motion is that this committee do now rise and report to the Congress, in which case—after that—the regular business of the evening will be proceeded with.

Mrs. McLEAN. May I ask you to instruct the house that the regular order of business, the debate upon revision, can go on immediately that the committee reports back to the house?

CHAIRMAN. That will be—

Dr. MCGEE. The debate is allowed and has been allowed.

CHAIRMAN. All that are in favor of the motion that the committee do now rise and report to the house will rise. A division was called for. All that are opposed to the motion will rise. The motion is lost. We will remain in the Committee of the Whole for the present. The order of the afternoon is called for.

Mrs. McLEAN. The order of the afternoon was to consider the revision.

CHAIRMAN. We have resolved ourselves into a Committee

of the Whole for the purpose of considering the revision, section by section. We will now proceed to that.

Mrs. McLEAN. Was the motion of the house this afternoon that the Congress should continue to act and consider the provisions of the revision *ad seriatim*?

No!

Mrs. McLEAN. Then upon what authority have we gone back on the—

Mrs. JEWETT. I claim that this Congress has a right to resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole if it so chooses.

Mrs. McLEAN. There is no doubt about the right, if the house chooses to do it, but that was suggested to it this afternoon, and it declined to do so. I am perfectly willing to report immediately as chairman, either for interminable debate or for action to the Congress, but in whichever way it is to be done, may I ask that we proceed at once. I would ask instruction of the Chair as to whether I am to present the first clause or not. This is then to be debated upon?

A MEMBER. Debated first and acted on afterwards.

Mrs. McLEAN. Section 1. The name of the Society shall be (The National Society of) the Daughters of the American Revolution. Any debate?

Mrs. DICKINS. The Chair should call for the debate.

Mrs. COWLES. I move that the debate be limited to three minutes for each member.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that the debate be limited to three minutes for each member. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion is carried.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I move that the old constitution be amended according to the revision so as to read "The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution." I mean by that that we recommend. I move that this committee recommend to this Congress to adopt such an amendment.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that we recommend that this first section have the words inserted before "Daughters of the American Revolution." "The National

Society of." Will you please state that, Mrs. Walworth? I did not quite get it.

Mrs. WALWORTH. The motion is simply that there shall be inserted before the words "Daughters of the American Revolution" the words "The National Society of."

Mrs. RITCHIE. I wish to call attention to the fact that that was acted upon, I think, at the last Congress—certainly before we got out our charter. We are known as the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, you have heard the motion. It has been seconded—I cannot call the lady's name.

Mrs. JEWETT seconds the motion.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question on that?

"Question! Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All that are in favor of the amendment as put by Mrs. Walworth that this recommendation be adopted for recommendation to the Congress will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The Committee of the Whole will so recommend. The chairman will read the second section.

Mrs. McLEAN. "All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Executive Committee, shall be members of the National Society; but for purposes of convenience they may be organized into local Chapters as hereinafter provided."

A MEMBER. I move that section 2 be amended to read, "All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management shall be members of the National Society, but for purposes of convenience they may be organized into local Chapters as hereinafter provided."

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that section 2 be amended to read "All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the National Society, but for purposes of convenience they may be organized into local Chapters as hereinafter provided."

"Question! Question!"

Mrs. McLEAN. I would suggest that it is used there, possibly it relates to a later clause.

Mrs. BALLINGER. If there is any relevancy to this and any other clause let us have it at once.

Mrs. McLEAN. The relevance is [this, that in article VII there is a provision made for a National Executive Committee, section 1, "There shall be a National Executive Committee of nine, composed of the President, the First and Second Vice-Presidents, the Secretaries General, the Charter Secretary, Registrar General, Treasurer General, and Historian General. This committee shall meet once a month, and five shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The President may call special meetings of this committee at any time."

Mrs. DICKINS. May I call the attention of the Congress to the fact that that gives five persons the right to do the work of 18,500 people?

Mrs. EDWARDS. The number is seven which admits the applicant to the National Society. At present a quorum of the Board of Management, which admits applicants into the National Society, is seven.

Miss DORSEY. My chief objection to article VII is that it wipes out, at one stroke, seventeen of our officers, seventeen Vice-Presidents General and the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, and I do not think we want to lessen the number of officers on the Board.

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. At present application papers go before the Board, verified by two Registrars General, who have proven the papers, and the Recording Secretary General casts the ballot. Could not that just as well be done in a committee of nine, and a quorum of five, as it is in a committee of ten, fifteen or twenty-five? The two Registrars General do the work and the Secretary casts the ballot.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I belong to an organization composed largely of men, with a membership of about 1,500. The Executive Committee of that body is about ten or twelve men. Now, then, I think if you will ask of any of the corporations in Washington City they will tell you the smaller the committee the more work and the better work you will have done, therefore, I think, Madam President, that this suggestion is really a good one. It seems a little arbitrary when you first look at it; it seems like putting a great deal of power into the

hands of a few to keep others out, but there is no power to keep a woman out of such an organization as ours unless her character can be impeached, when these Registrars General pass that paper on to this Executive Committee, unless they know something derogatory to her. I rather favor a small committee myself; think they will do our work much more rapidly.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I think it would be very much wiser for us to leave that clause exactly as it stands in the old constitution. This matter of an Executive Committee is the very one upon which hinges the question in regard to the distribution of powers of action; and, therefore, it would be very much wiser to leave that to consideration by itself. I would therefore move that we recommend to the Congress that the second section of this article shall stand as it is.

CHAIRMAN. That resolution is the one that we are talking to.

Miss CHENOWETH. It is to leave that clause as it is.

CHAIRMAN. That is the motion.

Mrs. FOOTE. I second the motion of Mrs. Walworth.

CHAIRMAN. A motion is already before the house. We are talking to the second section, to an amendment to the second section by Miss Chenoweth.

Mrs. RITCHIE. I wish to make an explanation. I think possibly the ladies of the Congress will not understand the statement which has just been made by the State Regent of Massachusetts. The secretary does cast the vote after the Board of Management has, by its vote, instructed her to do so.

Mrs. McLEAN. I simply wish to state on this subject, that the reason this Executive Committee is given the privilege of admitting members, which it afterwards reports to every Board meeting of the Society, is simply this: this revision holds a very important change in reverting to the original habit of the Society, viz., to hold but four meetings of the Board a year. If the Board is to be small, an executive body to transact the business legislated by this Congress, four meetings a year are sufficient for that executive work; but it seems not right to applicants to keep them out of the Society for three months at a time. The Revision Committee simply suggests that an Executive Committee, such as already is in existence to all intents

and purposes, shall act upon application papers, and admit them in order to prevent unnecessary delay. That is the only possible motive for asking the Executive Committee to act.

Mrs. DICKINS. The Executive Committee, as I understand it, is to meet once a month. We are getting particular, I see, about our admission of members, as the revision requires two signatures, and that one, at least, shall be a resident of the State in which the applicant lives. Therefore, I would like to have as many women as possible pass upon every paper. I know the name of every member is read before the Recording Secretary General is instructed to cast the vote, and I most seriously object to having members admitted by the National Executive Committee, when the Board meets once a month and can do it. [Applause.]

Mrs. PECK. Mrs. McLean has truly stated that the Chapters do act upon the application papers, but it is not final action, and to me it seems They have a right to be told that their action has been verified by the Board of Management.

Miss DESHA. It is a great deal simpler to take all legislative power away from the Board of Management and put it where it properly belongs, in the Congress. Let the Board of Management do the routine work.

Mrs. EDWARDS. not being able to be present every month, and yet being a member of the Board, I was unable to present the questions arising in our different Chapters, which had to be settled at the Board meetings, therefore, I asked that we have the meetings as in the original constitution only four times a year, the first meeting occurring immediately after the Congress, when all the State Regents are present, at least thirteen State Regents could arrange with each other so that the thirteen State Regents, with the twelve National officers, would make the quorum of twenty-five, which was necessary. That was our reason for inserting the new clause as to the meetings of the Board.

Mrs. DICKINS. What are we to do about the other three meetings of the Board during the year? And we are going to have trouble to have a meeting right after the Congress. I think the official programme the other day was changed because some of the members could not stay until Saturday.

Miss DORSEY. This clause in the constitution saying that the Board shall meet at least once a *month*—that does not restrict the meetings. It only means, as I understand it, that the Board shall meet at least once in *four months*—the clause in article VI, section 1, which states that the National Board shall meet at least once every four months, does not restrict them from meeting once every month. The clause is made to prevent the summer recess from prolonging itself over four months, by the absence of the full Board. I do not think there would be any sense in restricting the clause.

Mrs. WALWORTH. Is my recommendation in order?

CHAIRMAN. We are talking now to the amendment to the second section.

Mrs. WALWORTH. My recommendation was on the second section.

Miss CHENOWETH. My motion has precedence, Madam Chairman.

READER. "Article I, section 1, insert 'The National Society of' before the words 'Daughters of the American Revolution,' " E. H. Walworth.

Miss CHENOWETH. Madam Chairman, I withdraw my motion in favor of Mrs. Walworth's.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair may be mistaken in this, but I think when a motion is before the ladies that it only can be withdrawn by the consent of the body. Do the ladies consent to the withdrawal of that motion? (Withdrawn.) Mrs. Walworth's motion is before you.

READER. "Article I, section 2, recommend that that section stand as in the present constitution."

"Question! Question!"

CHAIRMAN. The question has been called. All those in favor of the committee recommending Mrs. Walworth's amendment will indicate it by saying "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. The question will now be on the section as amended. All who are in favor of section 2 of article I of the constitution as amended, being recommended by this committee will indicate it by saying "aye;" opposed, "no." I will call for this again, as the Chair is not quite sure. All who are in favor of the section as amended,

will please indicate it by saying "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. We will proceed to the next article, first section.

Mrs. McLEAN. Article II is identical with article II of the old constitution.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Madam Chairman, I rise to a question of information.

CHAIRMAN. A question is asked for information; Mrs. McCartney.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. How about the consideration of a National Executive Committee. Have we followed that entirely?

CHAIRMAN. You have just recommended for adoption section 2 of the constitution, the present constitution, in place of the proposed revision.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Will that National Committee have to be considered later?

CHAIRMAN. You have finished section 2 and are now on article II of the constitution.

Mrs. McLEAN. Article II is identical with the revision of article II of your constitution. As there are extracts from Washington's address it might be as—

Miss DORSEY. I move that we proceed to article III.

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion before the house to proceed with article III. I presume there is no objection.

READER. I am instructed by the Chair to read article III, on Eligibility and Admission, section 1: "Any woman of the age of eighteen years or upwards is eligible for membership if descended from a man or woman who, with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of independence, from a recognized patriot, a soldier or sailor or civil officer in one of the several colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States. *Provided*, That the applicant be acceptable to the Society."

CHAIRMAN. Do you wish to do anything with this, ladies?

Mrs. JUDKINS. I move that as that article is identical with the same in the old constitution, that we adopt that.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that this be adopted.

Mrs. PECK. I rise to a point of information. Where an article is identical, why do we require a motion or recommend it? It seems to me absurd.

A MEMBER. I move that we proceed to section 2, article III.

Miss DESHA. In the constitution it says, "Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of eighteen years," in the other, "or upwards"

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Judkins's motion is before the house, that section 1 of article III, as given in the proposed revision, be adopted.

Mrs. LYONS, of Kentucky. Can we adopt anything in the Committee of the Whole?

CHAIRMAN. It is understood that they are all recommendations to the Congress.

Mrs. WALWORTH. May I ask that that shall not be changed in wording; that the article shall remain as it now stands in the present constitution?

CHAIRMAN. Do you offer that as an amendment? Will you please send it up? Mrs. Walworth moves that section 1, article III, stand as in the original constitution.

Miss GREEN. It seems to me that from a lawyer's point of view our constitution is somewhat ludicrous, as no one could join the Society unless she were exactly eighteen years of age, and, therefore, in order to make it sensible from a lawyer's standpoint, we should have the words "or upwards," and I think you will find it so in the application papers, and certainly the words should be in the constitution. It is not worth taking time over, ladies, really, because it really ought to be there to make the thing sensible and reasonable.

CHAIRMAN. The ladies are requested to refrain from whispering.

Mrs. JOY. I want to ask a question. Did I understand the Chair to say that we could not adopt, in answer to a question from the other side of the house, that while we are in a Committee of the Whole we cannot adopt?

CHAIRMAN. We can adopt, we can recommend; that, of course, is not binding on the Congress. We can adopt as a Committee of the Whole, we can rise and report.

Mrs. DICKINS. We are making recommendations which shall be the report to the Congress. We are adopting recommendations to report them to the Congress.

CHAIRMAN. The question before you is on the amendment as given by Mrs. Walworth, that section 1 of article III remain as in the present constitution.

“ Question ! ”

CHAIRMAN. The question is called. All who are in favor of that amendment will say “aye;” opposed, “no.” The amendment is lost. The question is now on the original motion by Mrs. Judkins.

Mrs. JUDKINS. Perhaps, I inadvertently left out a word, but it has since been supplied. These two sections are almost the same, and I move that we adopt this section of the new constitution as it stands.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. The question is on the original motion as given by Mrs. Judkins, that we adopt section 1 as it stands in the proposed revision to the constitution. All in favor of that will say “aye;” opposed, “no.” The recommendation is adopted. Section 2 of article III will now be read.

READER. “Every applicant for membership must be endorsed by two members of the National Society, at least one of whom shall be a resident of the State in which the applicant lives, and her application shall then be submitted to the Registrar General, who shall report on the question of eligibility to the National Executive Committee, when the question of admission shall be voted upon by the committee, by ballot. If a majority of said committee approves such application, the applicant shall be enrolled as a member of the National Society. When the Registrar General notifies such member-at-large of her election, she shall also notify the State Regent of the election of the member, with the names of her endorsers. But, in localities where Chapters are organized, applications for membership may be sent, through the Chapter Registrar, to the Registrar General for final action by the National Executive Committee, after the Chapter or its Board of Management has accepted the applicant, and such application shall bear the additional

endorsement of the Regent, Secretary and Registrar of the Chapter."

Mrs. McLEAN. I simply would say that, as chairman of the Revision Committee, I took no part, one way or the other, in this discussion, as there was a preponderance of State Regents upon the committee, who presented their views, which are here embodied.

Miss PIKE. I have already spoken in regard to two additional requirements, and I only wish now to call to the attention of the Congress that we have existed for six years under this constitution, with a few amendments, and that our requirements for admission, with one exception, are the same that they were in 1891, and that we have given forth to the world that if an applicant fills these requirements, to be passed upon by the National Board, and if acceptable, will be registered as a member of the Society. Now, it hardly seems in good faith after accepting eighteen thousand, or very nearly eighteen thousand members, to say to others who are future applicants that they shall fulfill additional requirements. [Applause.]

Mrs. PECK. Madam Chairman, may I give a practical illustration in my own State? Five times within the last year ladies have written to me applying for papers. I was not personally acquainted with them and could not sign the papers; they were signed by outsiders. They could not have been admitted if they had been compelled to be endorsed by a resident of the State. Many ladies living in Western States have friends living in Eastern States, who are Daughters, consequently they apply to their friends for endorsement.

A MEMBER. I object to that very decidedly. The change is useless, and puts additional work upon the Registrar. If the Executive Committee admits applicants, what has the State Regent to do with it? We want to avoid any semblance to State organization. [Applause.] We must keep it National by all means. If a report is required to be made by a State Regent, she would soon object to the admission of members without her consent. In this case, the National charm of our Chapter is gone. In the South and Southwest it is almost impossible to keep politics out as it is.

Mrs. NASH. Madam Chairman, I move that that section remain as it is in our constitution.

Loudly seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that this section remain as it is in the original constitution. Now, ladies, it is before you.

Miss GREENE. As a State Regent, who was on the Revision Committee, I would like to explain a little of the provision of this section, and our reasons for putting it in there. If these do not appeal to you, of course you are at liberty to reject them, but I would like to explain why they are there. In the first place, looking at the latter part of section 2 and comparing it with article VII, section 2, of the constitution as it stands now, you will find that the changed part of this new section is this old article VII, section 2, with regard to the acceptance of applicants to the Chapter. Then with regard to requiring the endorsement of two members instead of one. The State Regent of Wisconsin has given cases where she says the ladies could not have been endorsed by the State Regent, but if they lived in Wisconsin why could not the State Regent of Wisconsin have been one of the two endorsers?

Mrs. PECK. Because she was not personally acquainted with them, and in our State it is considered that an endorser should be personally acquainted with an applicant.

Miss GREENE. No State can be more particular than we are about the acceptance of applicants. The question has arisen with us, too, about what is to be done, and it was very awkward, indeed, for the Chapter Regents and for the State Regents, because of women of unexceptional pedigree, but who are not women who ought to become members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution—(Calls of "Time! Time!")—and our decision was finally this, in order to be as sure as possible of the desirability of the applicant—"Time! Time!")

Mrs. WALKER. The application papers are signed by the Regent, the Secretary and the Registrar. I would like to suggest that before the word "Secretary" it should be more thoroughly defined by saying which Secretary.

Mrs. DICKINS. I would like to say that I think this is a way

of getting around the thing that I don't like. If an applicant has not a good character—it is easy to say such a thing, but if you can prove it the National Board will never admit her, and unless you can prove it you have no right to cast any insinuations or get around it in any way.

Mrs. JOHNSON, of Wisconsin. I simply wish to say that in all parliamentary bodies there is but one secretary that has an official authority; that secretary is the recording secretary. The corresponding secretary has no power except as an assistant of the recording secretary. The recording secretary is the officer of the body.

Mrs. MORRIS. Do I understand that this rule is for the Chapter as well as for the National Society?

CHAIRMAN. We are talking of the National Society.

Mrs. MORRIS. The subject of Chapter work was brought up.

Mrs. WHITE. I have nieces, of whom one went to Connecticut, one went to Colorado, one to Minnesota, and one went to Philadelphia. They did not know anybody in the State and I could not go there to introduce them. I verified their papers and put them in and they are members of the National Society now.

Mrs. EARLE. I move that we limit the debate on each section.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded to limit the debate on each section. Ladies, there is a motion before you, a motion that is allowable, to limit the debate upon each section.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. This is a very long section.

Mrs. EARLE. I ask for a definite time; I am indifferent as to the time.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that we limit the time on each section. Ladies, are you ready for the question?

“Question!”

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of that will say “aye;” opposed, “no.” Now, ladies, what shall be the limit?

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. On the longer sections we ought to have more time.

CHAIRMAN. The ladies have voted to limit the time.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. My suggestion is that when they are so long we need more time. We can dispose of some of these others very rapidly. Then what will we do with the time left over? [Laughter.]

A MEMBER. I move that the time be limited to five minutes.

Miss PIKE. I move that the time on each section be limited to fifteen minutes or less.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second that motion.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that the time limit for each section be fifteen minutes or less. All in favor of that will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. Miss Dorsey has the floor.

Miss DORSEY. In support of Mrs. Nash's motion I would call the attention of the ladies to the fact that in article III, section 2, the Revision Committee has failed entirely to demand the fee as one of the essentials to membership. Now, is that the meaning, or does it mean that members can be admitted as in the old constitution? In the old constitution it says it in both places, so there is no chance for a mistake. There is no mention whatever of the fee in this section.

Mrs. NASH. The reason I wish to protest against the adoption of that is that it has been very ably explained that it would forever and effectually shut out the admission of Chapters in those States and Territories where no organization already exists. It would be impossible for them ever to get into the Society. Then in the matter of balloting, that would be impracticable. Imagine balloting for five or six hundred women at one sitting. Life is too short—

Mrs. KREBS. I have instructions from my people at home, my State, to vote in favor of having two members of the Society sign the applications recommending applicants for membership. We are a good ways off, and we have perhaps a slow manner of procedure in getting our membership together, but our three Chapters in San Francisco held a meeting of the Regents and officers and went over this proposition of revising the constitution and marked it and sent it to me, such things as they approved and wished me and the other members from my State to vote upon. The one thing in this section that they wish to

be carried is that there shall be two to recommend an applicant for membership. I can readily see that that might not be desirable, but as a protection to Chapter membership we feel that it would be advisable; and in answer to some remarks made that it would be difficult to get enough members to sign two, it seems to me that if there is no membership at all, if I have a friend in whom I have confidence—

CHAIRMAN. The time limit is up.

MRS. LYONS. I move a substitute for the motion of Mrs. Nash, I move that the words "Executive Committee," which occur twice in article III, section 2, be changed to "National Board of Management," and that section 2, as so amended, be adopted on recommendation.

CHAIRMAN. Section 1 has been acted upon. Article III, section 1, has been acted upon. We are now on section 2.

Dr. MCGEE. I wish to state to this committee that there is a great deal to be read between the lines in any constitution. There is a great deal in the understanding of every constitution. I want to call your attention to this important fact—suppose an applicant lives outside of the United States entirely, how can she ever enter the Society under this provision? We have Regents in three places outside of the United States—no, more than that—five or six. They never could form their Chapters, and besides, Madam President, we have two or three States or territories where no member lives. We exclude those States and territories from our Society entirely. There is a great deal between lines.

MRS. WALWORTH. I desire to second Mrs. Shields' motion.

Mrs. DICKINS. I wish to say, Madam Chairman, in reply to the lady who spoke about the Chapters, it has always been a rule in the Society that no member can be forced upon a Chapter, but she has a right to be a National member if her ancestors and her character are good. If a Chapter does not want a member, we only want the signature of one resident. They have always made their own rules for the admission of members, and I do not see anything in the constitution to conflict with their doing so now.

Miss GREEN. We wish some way to protect ourselves against undesirable applicants.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Do you not think that this question is of the utmost importance, and that Chapters ought to have the privilege of recommending to the National Society the members who enter it? The National Society might be in the habit of taking members that the Chapters did not wish. There must be some very good reason when an applicant is rejected from a Chapter, and I think the National Society ought to consider this in admitting members-at-large.

Mrs. DRAPER. Speaking against the motion of Mrs. Nash, I realize the fact that I have only been a member of the Board for two years; but I have been Treasurer General for two years, and therefore I was very happy when I read the revision for the first time and saw that last clause, "and the applicant, after payment of the initiation fee, shall be enrolled as a member of the National Society" was omitted. I have received at least three hundred letters from people who did not understand the old constitution, and in the proposed revision the money is only spoken of once, and that in the proper place, and in a very clear manner, where I do not think it would be possible for any one to misunderstand it. In our old constitution, much as I love it, it is very misleading; therefore, for that reason it seems to me that it is much better to leave out that part of the old constitution. Then if when we were just a small Society, we required only one member to endorse an applicant, why would it be not possible now to have two members to endorse every applicant for membership?

Mrs. NEWCOMB, of Connecticut. In the latter part of section 2 of the article we are discussing (interrupted).

Mrs. EARLE. I would like to ask the time spent on this section?

Mrs. NEWCOMB, of Connecticut (continuing). This clause occurs, "But in localities where Chapters are organized applications for membership may be sent through the Chapter Registrar to the Registrar General." I wish to amend that or to introduce a new clause, whichever is the proper thing to do. Applications for membership and any additional papers that refer to revolutionary ancestors, *must* be sent through the Chapter Regis-

trar. It is the only protection that the Chapters have against having names forced upon them that are not surely verified. We must have these things passed through the Chapter Registrars, who have every facility for knowing who is eligible and who is not, who can refer to probate records, to county records and to charter records and see from whom the applicant claims to descend. We must have some protection in this. I wish to have this introduced if it is possible.

CHAIRMAN. The Reader will read the motion now before the house.

READER. "I move that the Committee of the Whole, on rising, recommend that article III, section 2, remain in *statu quo* as in the constitution."

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. In localities where Chapters are organized the application should be sent through the Chapter Registrar. That is in the old constitution and it is a part and body of this same—

Mrs. NEWCOMB. "Applications *may* be sent." I changed it to "applications *must* be sent."

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I endorse that most heartily.

CHAIRMAN. Do you offer this as an amendment, Mrs. Newcomb?

Mrs. NEWCOMB. Yes.

Mrs. DICKINS. I think there was an amendment to Mrs. Lyons' motion first.

Mrs. LYONS. I offered it as a substitute. The Reader will read it.

READER. "I move that the words 'Executive Committee,' which occur twice in section 2, article III, be changed into National Board of Management, and that section 2, as so amended, be adopted on recommendation." This is offered as a substitute motion.

CHAIRMAN. The Reader will read Mrs. Nash's motion and then the substitute.

READER. "I move that the Committee of the Whole, on rising, recommend that article III, section 2, remain in *statu quo* as in the constitution." Substitute; "I move that the words 'Executive Committee,' which occur twice in section 2, article III, be changed into 'National Board of Manage-

ment,' and that section 2, as so amended, be adopted on recommendation."

"Question! Question!"

CHAIRMAN. The time for the consideration of this is past. The discussion is ended. We will now act upon the motion. First the substitute is before you. We will have it read once more.

READER. "I move that the words 'Executive Committee,' which occur twice in section 2, article III, be changed into 'National Board of Management,' and that section 2, as so amended, be adopted on recommendation."

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of that will say "aye;" opposed, "no." (Lost.) Now on the motion of Mrs. Nash.

READER. "I move that the Committee of the Whole, on rising, recommend that article III, section 2, remain in *statu quo* as in the constitution."

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of that will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The Chair is in doubt. All in favor of that will rise. All opposed will rise. Mrs. Nash's motion is carried. We will now take the next section.

Mrs. JUDKINS. I rise for information. Which constitution is this Committee of the Whole considering, the old constitution or the new constitution?

Mrs. BRACKETT. We have but one constitution.

A MEMBER. The members in this section say they do not understand the vote.

CHAIRMAN. The vote has been taken. We will pass to the next section.

READER. "Each member of the Society shall be entitled to a certificate of membership, duly attested by the President, Recording Secretary General, Registrar General, and the seal of the National Society."

CHAIRMAN. A motion is now in order, ladies.

□ Mrs. BASCOMB, of Missouri. I move that this stand as given in the revision.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that this stand as recommended in the revision. Ladies, it is before you. All in favor of this—the Reader will read it once more.

READER. "Each member of the Society shall be entitled to a certificate of membership, duly attested by the President, Recording Secretary General, Registrar General, and the seal of the National Society."

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of that will say "aye;" opposed, "no." Carried. Read the next section.

READER. "All members of this Society who are daughters of revolutionary heroes may be honorary members, and shall be exempt from all fees and dues incidental to active membership."

Mrs. BUCHANAN. I move that this be accepted as an amendment to the constitution.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that this be accepted as an amendment to the constitution. Are you ready for the question.

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. The next section.

READER. "All persons whose applications were approved on or before October 11, 1891, are charter members of the National Society."

CHAIRMAN. A motion is in order.

Mrs. NEWCOMB. Are they not already charter members?

CHAIRMAN. A motion is in order on that.

Mrs. JOHNSON. I move that this be adopted as it stands.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved by Mrs. Johnson that this be adopted as it stands. Is there a second to that?

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that this be adopted as it stands.

Mrs. BUCHANAN. I move that in section 5 "are" be substituted for "were."

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. We will proceed then. It is moved and seconded that in section 5 "are" be substituted for "were."

Mrs. BUCHANAN. I move that this clause as given in the re-

vised constitution be substituted for the one in our present constitution.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, are you ready for the question? All in favor of this motion that section 5 of article III be substituted for the same section in the constitution will indicate it by saying "aye;" opposed, "no." Carried. Article IV next.

READER. Article IV, section 1. All legislative power in this National Society is vested in the Continental Congress. [Applause.]

Mrs. DICKINS. May we not know what that means?

Mrs. WALWORTH. May I ask the committee to recommend a change in the numbering of these articles? It seems a simple thing, and yet it is quite a vital thing. You have just considered in the last article the matter of eligibility. Now, I assure you that in legal matters the regular way in forming a constitution, and you will find it in your books of parliamentary law, is to consider first the name of the Society, then the objects of the Society, then the eligibility, or whatever you may call it, and next that of officers. It is absolutely in the beginning that we commence with the executive department. You will find in your own constitution that number 4 is given to the national officers, and therefore I would move that number 4 be in consideration of the national officers, that it shall be considered now, at this time.

CHAIRMAN. Is that seconded?

A MEMBER. I second it.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that article IV be the officers of the National Society, and be considered next. It is now before you for discussion.

Mrs. McLEAN. I wish to make a statement to that point. We simply modeled it after the Constitution of the United States.

Mrs. JOY. How can we have officers before we have a body?

Mrs. WALWORTH. The Constitution of the United States was made by a sovereign body, a number of colonies, and many of them had already adopted their constitution, the larger part of them. They were therefore sovereign bodies coming together, having already each of them an executive

department. It is entirely different from the basis upon which we have organized. It does not apply in any way. The proper way is to consider your officers first.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question on that, ladies?

“Question!”

CHAIRMAN. The question is on the consideration of Mrs. Walworth's motion, which is that article IV be the officers of the National Society, and that that subject be considered next. Is that correct, Mrs. Walworth?

Mrs. WALWORTH. I will ask for the reading of that section, that we may know what we are considering.

READER. Article V at present is the one called “Officers of I. “The Officers of the National Society shall be a President, five Vice-Presidents, to be designated and voted for as first, second, third, fourth and fifth Vice-Presidents, a Recording and Corresponding Secretary General, an officer in charge of Chapter records and charters, whose title shall be Charter Secretary, a Registrar General, a Treasurer General, and a Historian General (who shall perform the duties of Librarian). These officers shall hold office for two years and until their successors shall be elected. No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two consecutive terms, and the officer appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve out the unexpired term of her predecessor. These officers shall be nominated from the floor and elected by ballot, a majority of the votes cast constituting an election (as per article IV, section 6).” Now the motion is to move it up to article IV.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question?

“Question!”

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of that will say “aye;” opposed, “no.” All in favor of that will rise—

A MEMBER. We do not understand the question.

CHAIRMAN. The question is that article IV be officers of the National Society, and that the officers of the National Society be considered next. All in favor of that will rise—of considering the officers of the National Society next—all opposed will rise. The ayes have it. We will proceed to the consideration of officers of the National Society, section 1.

READER. “Officers of the National Society. Section 1.

1. The officers of the National Society shall be a President, five Vice-Presidents, to be designated and voted for as first, second, third, fourth and fifth Vice-Presidents, a Recording and Corresponding Secretary General, an officer in charge of Chapter records and charters, whose title shall be Charter Secretary, a Registrar General, a Treasurer General and a Historian General (who shall perform the duties of the Librarian). These officers shall hold office for two years and until their successors shall be elected. No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two consecutive terms, and the officer appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve out the unexpired term of her predecessor. These officers shall be nominated from the floor and elected by ballot, a majority of the votes cast constituting an election (as per article IV, section 6).”

CHAIRMAN. The section is before you, ladies,

Mrs. DICKINS. I move the substitution of section 1, article IV, of the constitution for section 1 read in the revision. I think the States obtain a working representation upon the Board through the Vice-Presidents whom they elect, therefore I would have as many as they choose to elect, consequently I object to eight and prefer the twenty.

CHAIRMAN. Is that motion seconded.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. Will you put it in writing?

READER. (Reading article IV, Section 1, of the constitution). “The officers of the National Society shall be a President, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, eight Vice-Presidents General, one Recording and one Corresponding Secretary General, two Registrars General, one Treasurer General, one Historian General, one Surgeon General, one Chaplain General, and such other officers as shall be found necessary. These officers shall be elected by ballot by a vote of the majority of the members present at the annual meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society, and shall hold office for one year, and until their successors shall be elected. No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two years consecutively.” Mrs. Dickins’ motion is to substitute this for the article just read from the revision.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is before you, ladies.

Mrs. McLEAN. I would like to make a statement or two. You will see immediately that the subject under discussion is the decreasing of the number of Vice-Presidents. In the organization of this Society eight were provided for, which were afterwards increased to twenty, . . . more than half of them, twelve. Two years ago it was finally so we now elect a President General and twenty Vice-Presidents General. We proceed to elect the highest officers first, then a Vice-President General in Charge of Organization. It has been held by many that that office was no longer necessary, as almost every State in the Union perhaps has now a State Regent. I do not enter into the discussion one way or the other. You know better yourselves whether you want a Vice-President General in Charge of Organization. A Surgeon General is included in the list. You heard the recommendation of your own Surgeon General yesterday. It was omitted from the proposed revision because of numerous letters, asking that it be omitted. There is, furthermore, a very important clause, the sentence in that clause relating to the term of office. It did seem to the Revision Committee that it might be when we met together here, we should meet for the discussion of the promotion of the patriotic purposes of the Society, and practically for that alone. On the other hand, of course, there is a great deal to be said about election every year. If you elect only every other year, you have practically one year free for other things. I do not recommend either. It was the best judgment of the committee to propose it to you, but do not lightly pass over the fact, for it changes the number of your officers and it changes their term of office.

Mrs. WOOTON. I wish to call attention to the fact that in the revised constitution there is a provision made for a Recording and Corresponding Secretary General, which reads as though the office were to be filled by one person. Then "An officer in charge of Chapter records and charters, whose title shall be Charter Secretary, a Registrar General," &c. Now, if I know anything in the world I know the position and duties of a Registrar. I was Registrar for three years of one of the larg-

est, if not the largest Chapter in the United States, the New York City Chapter. I verified personally every paper that came into my hands. There was not a battle in which an ancestor was claimed to have taken part that I did not verify if I possibly could. That work took up all of my time, every bit of it. I had no time for anything else, and therefore I speak for two Registrars General for the National Society, not seeing very well, under the circumstances, how one Registrar General is going to perform the work. I speak of what I do know.

Mrs. WALKER. I wish to say that the Registrar of the largest Chapter of the United States, the Chicago Chapter, 499 members, has also fulfilled her duties, as the lady that has just spoken, and after going over this revised constitution with that Chapter very carefully, we were instructed as to the sentiment of that Chapter, which was that we should vote for eighteen Vice-Presidents General.

Miss PIKE. This clause in the revised constitution, that no officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two consecutive terms, might be construed that after an officer has served for two consecutive terms she shall never be eligible for reelection.

Mrs. ATWATER, of New York. Is it possible for us in ten more minutes to have settled this question one way or the other? Is it in order for us to move an extension of time on this section?

CHAIRMAN. There are still six minutes. Is it possible in six minutes—

Mrs. ATWATER. Do I understand you to say it is in order?

CHAIRMAN. It is in order.

Mrs. ATWATER. Then I move an extension of time for fifteen minutes more.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that there be an extension of time on this—fifteen minutes more.

Mrs. PECK. The lady in the rear of the house probably does not know that it is now twenty minutes past ten o'clock. Whatever we leave of this constitution to-night goes over until Saturday. It cannot be the order of the day to-morrow.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question on the time. It

has been moved and seconded that the time be extended fifteen minutes. All in favor of that will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion is lost.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. In reference to the work of the Registrar General, I simply want to make a suggestion. Would it not be just as well, Madam President, for the Chapters to be required to produce accurate work regarding the eligibility of their members, and that would relieve the Registrar General of very much work. For instance, every Chapter that I know, before they send an application to Washington, as thoroughly as possible, investigates the revolutionary claim of their ancestors. Why not allow us to send just a duplicate here for the record, and hold us responsible! It would lighten the work very much.

Mrs. TIBBALS, of Connecticut. It has been our experience, particularly in one Chapter, that every paper—and it is a Chapter of seventy-five members, not yet one year old—that every paper has been verified by our Chapter Registrar, and with the notarial seal, also verified by our State Registrar, and when it gets to Washington the Registrar General has comparatively little to do. I would also move that the same number of Registrars General be retained as in our constitution, and not according to the revised constitution.

CHAIRMAN. We have a motion before the house. Are you ready for the question?

A MEMBER. What is the question?

CHAIRMAN. The question will be stated. Are you ready for the question?

READER. The motion is Mrs. Dickins' motion, that "Section I, article IV, remain as it is in the constitution."

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" opposed, "no." Do you understand the question? All in favor of that will rise, that it remain as it is in the present constitution; all opposed, rise. The motion prevails.

Mrs. JEWETT. I move that we adjourn.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that we do now

adjourn. That is not debatable. The privilege is asked to read some notices and then it will be put.

A MEMBER. Can the Committee of the Whole adjourn?

CHAIRMAN. The question is on the adjournment.

Mrs. NASH. It is out of order for us to adjourn as a Committee of the Whole. It is necessary for us to rise and report to the Congress.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I move that we rise and report progress to the Congress.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that this committee do now rise and report to the Congress and ask permission to adjourn. All in favor of that will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion is that we do now rise and report progress to the Congress. Ladies, do you understand that? All in favor of that will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion prevails. The committee will now rise and report progress to the Congress.

(Mrs. Brackett takes the chair).

Mrs. AVERY. I wish to thank you, ladies, for your courtesy to me. I came up here because I never refuse to do anything the Daughters of the American Revolution ask of me.

Mrs. NASH. I move a rising vote of thanks to Mrs. Avery for the graceful manner in which she presided.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this will rise. That is sufficient. We will now hear the report of the chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

Mrs. AVERY. The chairman of the Committee of the Whole will ask the Reader to give to the Congress the recommendations of the Committee of the Whole—report progress.

READER. Well, as I have kept the notes here, Madam Chairman, section 1 was adopted as recommended by the revision; section 2 was lost, should be kept as in the old constitution, on motion of Mrs. Walworth; section 1 of article II was skipped entirely because exactly as in the original constitution, also section 3, passing to article III; on motion of Mrs. Judkins it was adopted.

Section 3 of article III, on motion of Mrs. Bascomb, accepted as recommended. Section 4, on motion of Mrs. Bucha-

nan, carried as it stands here. Section 5, on motion of Mrs. Johnson, carried as it stands in the revision. We then, on motion of Mrs. Walworth, proceeded to consider article V as article VI, relative to officers of the National Society, and acted only upon the first section, as follows: On motion of Mrs. Dickins, it was voted to retain the original—that section 1 of article VI remain as in the original constitution. That is as far, Madam Chairman, as we have gotten.

Dr. McGEE. I move to adopt the report of progress of the Committee of the Whole to this point.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that we adopt the report of progress of the Committee of the Whole up to this point. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it. You will hear some notices.

READER reads notices.

CHAIRMAN. There was a motion to adjourn, ladies.

Adjournment taken to Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

Morning Session, Thursday, February 25, 1897.

Congress called to order at 10.20, Mrs. Stevenson in the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Congress will please come to order. This morning's session will be opened with prayer by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Bullock.

(Prayer).

O, Thou God of our salvation! let us not be ashamed to put our trust in thee, and acknowledge thee as the only true and loving God. We thank thee for thy manifold blessings to us. For thou hast given us the heritage of those who fear thy name. Keep us we pray thee in continual godliness and through thy protection may we be free from all adversities. O, God we pray for thine especial blessing upon one of our members upon whom thou hast lain thine afflicting hand. In the plentitude of thy compassion remember and comfort her and be her strength, her song, and her salvation. Lord, we pray thee instruct us in our work, and may we walk in the light of thy truth. For without thee nothing is strong, nothing is holy. Hear us in Heaven, thy dwelling place, and when

thou hearest forgive, through Him who hath taught us to say: Our Father who art in heaven. Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come, thy will be done, in earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory, forever—Amen.

Music: Piano solo, by Professor Meyer.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Reader will read the minutes of yesterday.

A MEMBER. I move that the minutes be accepted.
Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that the minutes be accepted.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I wish to make a correction, Mrs. President. The motion to give the entire reserve fund to the Continental Hall was not lost, only not acted upon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the minutes of yesterday. If there is no objection, and the Chair hears none, the minutes of yesterday will stand approved.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I objected, Mrs. President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That correction has been ordered to be made.

Mrs. JEWETT. I rise to a question of personal privilege. I move a parliamentarian be employed to assist the presiding officer for all sessions of present and *future* Congresses.

Mrs. BECKER, of Illinois. I second that motion.

Seconded also by many other members.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This resolution is open to discussion. The Chair hopes that the debate will not be long. We must go on to other business. The motion will be read again.

READER. Question of privilege by Mrs. Jewett, of Illinois. "I move a parliamentarian be employed to assist the presiding officer for all sessions of present and future Congresses."

Mrs. BRACKETT. With due respect to Mrs. Jewett, I would move to lay this motion on the table, in view of what is before us to-day. It will have an opportunity of coming up before we close the session.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion, ladies. All who are in favor of the motion will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. The motion is laid on the table for the present. If there are any ladies in the body of the house who, by accident, or in any other way, by mistake, are there where they do not properly belong, it will be necessary before the roll is called to begin our balloting, for those ladies to retire and find seats in the gallery. Those in the gallery who are in the first three rows will please make room for the alternates. It is necessary, ladies. We are sorry to disturb you, if we have to disturb any one. The First Vice-President tells the Chair that the seats in the gallery are better than any; that they hear better there. Are there any ladies in the body of the house who should not be here? If there are, will you be kind enough to move now? Before the roll is called, ladies, it will be necessary for tellers to be appointed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It will be necessary to have tellers appointed. It is barely possible that the State Regents could suggest half a dozen ladies who may do this work. The Chair suggests Mrs. Fitzwilliam, of Illinois. Will she serve?

Mrs. FITZWILLIAM. If I can serve you in any way I shall be happy to do so.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Fitzwilliam is first. Are there any ladies to be selected from the Daughters on the floor?

A MEMBER from Connecticut. I would suggest that Mrs. Tittmann, of the District, be made a teller.

Mrs. TITTMANN. I wish to protest against any member of the Congress being made a teller. If a member of the Congress is made a teller that member has no opportunity to make nominations or to pass resolutions, or to take any part in the proceedings. Madam President, I therefore move, as a substitute motion, that tellers be appointed from the alternates.

Seconded.

A MEMBER. If what Mrs. Tittmann says is correct I protest as well.

A MEMBER. We mean the alternates who are now in the gallery, who are not now on the floor.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that

the tellers be selected from the alternates in the gallery. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed will say "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. The tellers will be selected from the alternates in the gallery.

MISS CHENOWETH. I nominate Mrs. Gardiner as one of the tellers.

A MEMBER. Mrs. Gardiner is on the press and cannot do it.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. William Green Rowell, of Georgia.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Rowell, of Georgia, is nominated.

A MEMBER. I nominate Miss Hosmer.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We must get through with one lady at a time. Where is Mrs. Rowell, of Georgia? She does not seem to be here.

A MEMBER. I nominate Miss Hosmer.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Edward W. Hatch, of North Conway, New Hampshire.

MRS. AVERY. I nominate Mrs. Charles H. Smith, of Ohio.

MRS. MCWILLIAMS. I nominate Mrs. Frank E. Rice, of Minnesota.

MRS. HOGG. I nominate Miss McKnight, of Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is Miss McKnight in the gallery?

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Sampson, of Virginia.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Brush, of Connecticut.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Hazen, of New York City.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Rhodes, of Illinois.

MISS PIKE. I nominate Mrs. Hoge, of Washington City.

A MEMBER. I would like to state, Madam Chairman, that there are two Mrs. Hatch's. We nominate the one from the District, Mrs. Sarah H. Hatch.

MRS. WALKER withdraws Mrs. Fitzwilliam's name.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair appoints Mrs. Senator Thurston, as teller of the house. Now we will have the names of these ladies called to see if they have all accepted and are all here.

READER. Mrs. Thurston, as chairman; Mrs. Thorndyke, Mrs. Hoge, Mrs. Hazen, Mrs. Brush, Mrs. Rowell, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Rice, Miss McKnight.

Mrs. HATCH, of the District. That was the explanation I made.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, of Nashville, Tennessee.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I nominate Mrs. Mingay, of Saratoga.

Mrs. WOOTON. May I ask if these tellers are to be selected only from the alternates?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, only from the alternates.

Mrs. WOOTON. Mrs. John C. Hazen is not an alternate.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then her name will have to be withdrawn.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Sophia C. Hall, of Delaware.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Coleman, of Indianapolis.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, business will be suspended until we have quiet, until the ladies take their seats.

Mrs. EARLE. It is impossible to hear in this part of the house, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The ladies in the back part of the house who are consulting together will disperse and take their seats. We are waiting until there is quiet in the back of the house. The ladies who are walking in the back of the house will take their seats. We will have the other names of the alternates who have been suggested, and the ladies will come to the platform.

READER. Madam Chairman, of the names suggested four have accepted, as follows: Mrs. Tenney, Mrs. Hall, Miss Jones, Mrs. Coleman. That makes twelve, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. TITTMANN. Will this motion be in order? That when the ballots are cast, for whatever office, each State Regent should be instructed to collect and verify the number from the delegation in her State, to the end that there may not be any of the criticism that we have heard for the last twelve months, that more votes were cast than were legal. Each State Regent would be able to collect, count, and verify the number, and would then be responsible.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you put that in the form of a motion? If you do it will have to be written and sent to the platform.

Mrs. LYONS, of Virginia. Madam President, I have a motion

written out, which I hope—I ask the courtesy of the house while I read the motion. Of course sitting here I do not *make* the motion. “*Resolved*, That each of the delegations from the several States be requested to choose a chairman thereof. *Resolved*, That in the election of officers the chairmen of the several delegations shall be authorized to poll the delegates from their respective States and announce the results when their States are called. That the roll of States shall be called by the Secretary, commencing with the letter A, and the votes as announced by the chairmen shall be tabulated by tellers to be appointed as the Congress may prescribe, and the results, when ascertained, shall be declared by the Chair.” Offered by Mrs. Purcell, of Virginia, and seconded by the Virginia delegation.

Mrs. TITTMANN. What has become of my motion, Madam President?

Mrs. RITCHIE. As a State Regent I must protest against any additional responsibility being placed upon us. We are not responsible for the votes of our delegations, and we cannot undertake to collect and certify them. Besides that, every voter on the floor of this house has the unquestioned right to deposit her own vote in the ballot-box.

A MEMBER from Illinois. Will Mrs. Fitzwilliam be requested to give the Illinois delegation her alternate?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would like to make an explanation. The house will remember that the Chair requested Mrs. Fitzwilliam to be one of the tellers. She did that some time ago. The Chair then appointed Mrs. Fitzwilliam chairman of the tellers. You will remember, ladies, that Mrs. Walker, the Regent of the Chicago Chapter, arose and asked that Mrs. Fitzwilliam be relieved from that. The Chair asked if that was at Mrs. Fitzwilliam's request. Mrs. Walker stated that she preferred to give her vote rather than be a teller. The Chair understood Mrs. Fitzwilliam that Mrs. Walker had done it without her knowledge, without her permission, therefore, the Chair directed Mrs. Fitzwilliam to act.

Mrs. WALKER. I beg your pardon, Madam President. I had no word with her until I saw her go up and lose her place as one of the delegation.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair misunderstood Mrs. Walker.

A MEMBER from Illinois. Are we not entitled to an alternate?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks you are. Is it the will of the Illinois delegation?

The Chair will request that Mrs. Nevins, the alternate from Bloomington, come down from the gallery.

A MEMBER. Mrs. Nevins is not in the house.

CHAIRMAN. Then the Chair sees nothing but that Mrs. Fitzwilliam will have to return.

A MEMBER. Can we take an alternate from the Chicago Chapter?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the chairman of the Illinois delegation will name some delegate to take the place of Mrs. Fitzwilliam it can be done.

Mrs. JEWETT. I nominate Miss Hosmer, of the Illinois delegation.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Hosmer is nominated.

A MEMBER. I wish to speak to the motion just read by the member from Virginia, Mrs. Lyons, the motion signed by Mrs. Purcell. In explanation I would say that I think it would be most decidedly discourteous to attempt to interfere in any way with the individual ballots of the members. Our only idea was to curtail matters, and we thought there was no one in whose hands this could so well be put as the State Regents. Therefore, I hope that the Congress will at least consider this. If we cannot adopt it to-day we will at least see the benefit of it. This is not a unit rule. The majority is what we wish. It is perfectly constitutional. I only arose to make this explanation and ask the consideration of the Congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question now is on the resolution offered by Mrs. Tittmann. We will have the resolution of Mrs. Tittmann read for information.

READER. "That each State Regent collect, verify and hand in the ballots from her delegation, and be held responsible for the number which she certifies as correct."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion, ladies. Are there any remarks upon it?

Miss GREEN. I am the State Regent of Rhode Island. My delegation is scattered all over the house. It would be a physical impossibility for me to collect my votes—they are all over the house.

Mrs. ALEXANDER, of Newport. As a Chapter Regent I would like to protest against that.

A MEMBER. I would suggest that each member deposit her own ballot.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question before you is upon the resolution offered by Mrs. Tittmann. Do you wish to hear the resolution again? It will be read for information. Ladies, you cannot vote intelligently unless you listen.

READER. "That each State Regent collect, verify and hand in the ballots from her delegation, and be held responsible for the number which she certifies as correct."

Mrs. McLEAN. This is certainly open for debate. I would suggest, as an amendment, that every member of this Congress deposit her ballot with her own hands in the ballot box.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will Mrs. McLean hand that in writing to the Chair?

A MEMBER. What will delegations do that have no State Regents?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Some one is always delegated, you know.

Mrs. TITTMANN. Was there not a substitute offered by Mrs. Lyons?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will get to that later.

Mrs. JEWETT. I nominate Mrs. Pettibone—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will hear the amendment to Mrs. Tittmann's resolution. The Chair has made a good many remarks regarding the noise. She fears she will have to call upon the ladies by name if quiet is not restored at once.

READER. "That every member of this Congress deposit her ballot with her own hand."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The vote is upon the amendment to the resolution offered by Mrs. Tittmann. All in favor of the amendment will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. The amendment is carried. The resolution as amended will be read.

READER. "That every member of this Congress deposit her ballot with her own hand."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That has been carried, ladies.

Mrs. LYONS. May the Virginia delegation withdraw their motion on condition that Mrs. Tittmann allows us to add to her original motion the words (interrupted).

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That motion has been disposed of. It has already been amended and disposed of. We will have the corrected list of tellers.

READER. Reads corrected list of tellers as follows: Chairman, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Bloomington, Illinois; Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. Brush, Mrs. Hoge, Mrs. Charles H. Smith, Mrs. Rice, Miss McKnight, Mrs. Gross, Mrs. Tenney, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Pettibone, Mrs. Robinson.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Nominations are now in order. The first will be for President General of your organization.

Miss MILLER. May I have the honor to nominate Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, one who has served us so faithfully in the past, and who, we hope will continue to be our President General for the coming year.

Mrs. PUTNEY, of Virginia. I consider it one of the highest honors that has ever been allowed me as a Virginian, to second Miss Miller's nomination of Mrs. Stevenson as our next President General. There are such a number of splendid names which are to be presented at this Congress that but for the rule of whist, "when in doubt lead trumps," we should all be in doubt as to choice, but we have elected Mrs. Stevenson three different years and each year she has been better than the last. I have never seen so much energy embodied in so little space in all my life. The Society now is no longer a child, but we have grown into the glorious, magnificent proportions of womanhood, and no longer is it necessary that our Presiding officer be the wife of a National officer. Let us now elect Mrs. Stevenson, not on the ground of any position, but on the ground of the magnificent work she has done for the Society. Let us see to it that Letitia Green Stevenson is again elected our President General, and what is more, we will make her accept.

Mrs. McLEAN. The New York City Chapter delegation

moves that the Secretary General be empowered to cast the unanimous ballot of this Congress for Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson.

Seconded.

(Mrs. Brackett takes the chair.)

CHAIRMAN. Order ! The President General wishes to speak.

Mrs. STEVENSON. The President General feels that you have accorded her the greatest honor that any woman on earth has ever had, but that she must retire, reluctantly but willingly, from this great, magnificent office.

Mrs. McLEAN. There is a motion before you for a unanimous ballot.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson.

Cries of " Yes ! " and " No ! "

CHAIRMAN. There is an objection to this and you know that it cannot be done ; the Secretary cannot cast the ballot if there is an objection.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is one objection I could not possibly accept.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Can we not ask this lady to withdraw her objection.

CHAIRMAN. You can ask her.

Mrs. BALLINGER. We do. There must be some mistake in regard to the ruling of parliamentary law, in the mind of this member, who votes *no*, as there can be no personal objection to the reëlection of Mrs. Stevenson as President General. She has served us with ability and fidelity. I move that the member be requested to withdraw her veto, and the vote be declared unanimous.

Miss WASHINGTON. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Miss Eugenia Washington is recognized.

Miss WASHINGTON. I second Mrs. Ballinger's motion.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Ballinger moves that the lady be asked to withdraw her objection, and Miss Washington seconds it. All in favor of it will say " aye ; " contrary, " no." The lady is asked, will she do it ?

Mrs. AVERY. Ladies ; Daughters of the Continental Congress— (interrupted).

Miss FORSYTH. As Regent from the State of New York, from one of whose members the objection came, I desire to make the explanation that the lady had an idea that we were going to do an unparliamentary and unconstitutional thing. That was the sole reason for her objection. She will now withdraw her objection.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Avery is recognized.

Mrs. AVERY. I just wanted to suggest that we appeal to the lady for harmony, and that we all work together and stand together, when we all of us have but one thing at heart, the interest of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but I should not have come down if I had known that the objection would be withdrawn.

CHAIRMAN. The objection being withdrawn, the motion is before you. If there is no objection—

Cries of "No! No!"

CHAIRMAN. The motion before you is that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of this Congress for Mrs. Stevenson. All in favor of this will rise. The motion is carried. Mrs. Letitia Stevenson is your next President General (introducing Mrs. Stevenson). [Prolonged applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, I am afraid that you are going to bring domestic discord into my home. (Cries of "Oh, no!") The last instructions that I received from the Vice-President of the United States, my honored husband, were that under no circumstances could I again undertake the very great labors that are imposed upon your President General. I think the understanding is that your President General does nothing but (Cries of "Oh, no!") it is a great mistake. If you will undertake to appoint one committee, to select and get together the right women for one committee, say the Auditing Committee, or any of the other committees, you go home with a tired heart and a tired head, feeling that you wish you had never heard of a committee. And the understanding was this morning that under no circumstances could I again accept this great honor. However, I feel that I cannot decline such a magnificent ovation.

The next nomination is for First Vice-President General.

Mrs. BULLOCK. It gives me pleasure to nominate Mrs. Rose

F. Brackett, one who has worked with untiring energy in behalf of our Society. I feel that another term would be a deserved compliment to an efficient worker.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Brackett is nominated again as First Vice President General.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Mary E. M. Hill, of Connecticut, as Vice-President General.

Miss WASHINGTON. I second Mrs. Brackett's nomination to succeed herself. She has staid here through rain and sunshine and attended to the work; she has done it faithfully, and I ask that her name be put on that board as First Vice-President General.

A MEMBER from Tennessee. I nominate Mrs. Mitchell as First Vice-President General.

Mrs. WALKER. I have the honor to add to this distinguished list the name of a lady, and that name is not only known in the West, but it is known to every member of this Congress—Mrs. John N. Jewett.

Mrs. Jewett's name withdrawn.

Mrs. NOBLE, of Connecticut. I move that the Recording Secretary be empowered to cast the ballot for Mrs. Rose F. Brackett as First Vice-President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She cannot cast the vote, as there are other candidates.

Mrs. MITCHELL. I thank the lady most sincerely who has put my name in nomination, but I must beg her to withdraw it. I am obliged, when my duties in this Society give me time, to devote myself to other interests; and, Madam President, if nominations are in order, I would like to bring before you the name of a lady who has won our affection by the charm of her womanly qualities, who has won our respect by the wisdom she has brought to our deliberations, who is quite learned in parliamentary rules, beyond most women in large organizations, Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee.

Mrs. NASH. Madam President and Ladies of the Sixth Continental Congress: I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee for the office of First Vice-President General. She is so well and so favorably

known to most of the " Daughters of the American Revolution " that she needs no introduction and certainly no endorsement. To those who do not know her personally, she is well known through her able articles in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. As compiler of the Directory she has conclusively shown that she *can* " direct " us all. Her magnificent work as Librarian General during the past year speaks " volumes " for her patience, industry and capability. As founder and architect of the card catalogue she has not built a " house of cards," but has erected a lasting monument to her name. I need not dwell upon her special fitness for this office, but am confident that her ability, her fairness and impartial justice and keen knowledge of parliamentary law point to her preëminently as the woman for the place.

Miss CHENOWETH. I nominate Miss Eugenia Washington as First Vice-President General.

Miss WASHINGTON. Madam President, I decline absolutely, and withdraw in favor of my own nominee, Mrs. Rose F. Brackett.

Mrs. TITTMANN. Mrs. President, the great number of ladies nominated for this important office of First Vice-President General, the officer elected to preside at the meetings in the absence of the President General, proves conclusively that there is more than sufficient timber in the Society to furnish presiding officers at any time; therefore, Madam President, if this motion is in order, I move to abolish the office of First Vice-President General.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That motion is not in order. You are voting now for an officer who still holds office.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Mrs. President, I wish to call attention to the fact that the office of First Vice-President General is not provided for in the constitution and never has been. It was created, if you remember, of Mrs. Cabell (Cries of "No ! No !") It makes no difference whom it was created for, it is unconstitutional, therefore you ought not to continue it.

Mrs. BOYNTON. Madam President, I wish to say just a few words in regard to the first candidate named, Mrs. Rose F.

Brackett. I have been on the Board through one year. I have watched all the proceedings carefully. I have followed Mrs. Brackett's rulings. I believe fully that she is not only competent to fill the place better than any of the rest of us, but I believe that the interests of the Society, as I have watched them through the past year, honestly as I could, faithfully as I could, will be preserved in the hands of Mrs. Brackett as well, if not better than in the hands of any other member of the Board, myself included. I have watched her work throughout the year. No one knows at what a sacrifice of strength and comfort and peace she has done the arduous work that belongs to that office. And in regard to abolishing it, when we did not have any First Vice-President General, I have been told by those on the Board at the time, that it was confusion worse confounded because the Vice-Presidents, as a rule, did not keep in touch with the fine parliamentary points. She is devoted to the Society, she has plenty of time to give to it. She is willing to sacrifice her strength, and I think we owe it to her if she is willing to serve for another year.

MISS PIKE. I wish to nominate Mrs. Daniel Manning, of New York.

MRS. DICKINS. I believe that a motion was made that the Recording Secretary should cast the ballot for Mrs. Brackett, I heard no objection. Did the Chair hear objection.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair did not hear the motion.

MRS. DICKINS. If there were objections and it is necessary to make a motion, I move that the nominations be closed, and that those supporting Mrs. Brackett have a chance to write her name upon their ballots.

Seconded.

MRS. BUCHANAN. I merely rise to a point of information. I would like to know who the tellers are. I am somewhat in doubt and would thank you to instruct me. In the constitution it says, in regard to the meeting, "At this meeting the report of the Board of Management shall be considered; all the officers of the National Society shall be elected by ballot, and such business transacted as the good of the Society may require." Can that be evaded by the Congress?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Anything the Congress wishes to do by unanimous consent can be done.

Mrs. TITTMANN. Is my motion before the house, to abolish the office of the First Vice-President General?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, it was out of order.

Mrs. NASH. Can the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot when there are other nominations?

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I claim the floor, Madam President. Will you please to do us the courtesy to explain why Mrs. Tittmann's motion is not before the house?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is not in order.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. When will it be in order, Madam President? We are here to conduct this Congress in the best manner possible, and I do think that it is important that we should be instructed when motions are in or out of order. Mrs. Tittmann, it seemed to me, raised this question very properly, and there has been a feeling that that office should be abolished. I understand that there are first, second, third, fourth and fifth Vice-Presidents General, and it seems to me (Cries of "No! No!") I would then suggest, if this is proper, that we make first, second, third and fourth, so that each member that is on that Board can have an opportunity to develop herself and learn and become fitted for this office at any other time, should it be necessary. There is nothing I wish to say against Mrs. Brackett.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is suggested by the parliamentarian that if objection was raised it should have been raised before the nomination was made.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I didn't know that. Is there no remedy?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No remedy now.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. If it is voted for then it becomes recognized as an office?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Just as much as any other.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. For the present it must be continued?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks so.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I, at the risk of seeming discourteous, which I would not wish to do, call the attention of the Chair to the precedent established by the Congress last year, that the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters

was nominated and elected directly after the President General? That was recorded in the minutes and is so, and I think the reason that we began to nominate for First Vice-President General was because it was stated; was it not an error of statement—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What an error of statement?

Mrs. DRAPER. That the First Vice-President General should be mentioned before the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters. I think it was decided last year that the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters should be nominated and elected directly after the President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The election will have to go, ladies, in the manner in which it is put down in the constitution.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I move that the nominations be closed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Reader will read the motion before the house.

READER. I am instructed to read Mrs. Dickins' motion. "I move that the nominations for First Vice-President be closed."

Mrs. BUCHANAN. Before that vote is taken may we have the names of those who have been nominated?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The names of the ladies who have been nominated will be given.

Mrs. HOGG. We cannot see well from here, and we were told that both Mrs. Brackett and Mrs. Brockett were nominated. Is Mrs. Brockett nominated?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No.

Mrs. HOGG. I am glad to be informed.

Mrs. BUCHANAN. We are out of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion before the house now is that the nominations for this office of First Vice-President General be now closed. All in favor of this will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. The nominations will be closed. We will now have the names read.

READER. Mrs. Rose Brackett, Mrs. Hill, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Daniel Manning.

Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Manning withdraw their names.

A MEMBER. We do not understand that Mrs. Manning has withdrawn her name.

Mrs. McLEAN. There are more ballots needed in my delegation.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, the Chairman of the Tellers, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, would like to suggest a plan by which you can reach the ballot box.

(Mrs. Fitzwilliam instructs the Congress.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Hold your ballots until the roll is called, then the tellers will be sent around to collect them.

Mrs. NOBLE. Some of the ladies have already given up their ballots.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. To whom?

Mrs. NOBLE. I do not know.

Miss PIKE. I move that they be destroyed—any ballots given to the tellers before the roll is called—and that new ballots be furnished.

Mrs. BOYNTON. The ballots for the First Vice-President General have given out. If you need any additional ballots we will give you those prepared for the President General and you can write the word "First" before.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Boynton, are you ready for the roll call? We will now have the roll call by States.

Mrs. LYONS, of Kentucky. I rise to a question of privilege. We should add the words "First Vice" before the words "President General" on our ballots. Mrs. Boynton said only "First."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We come now to the call of the States, ladies, and you will deposit your vote for First Vice-President General at your call.

Mrs. FITZWILLIAM. This plan will not do on account of the delegates being scattered all over the house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Board of Management will cast their votes first.

Mrs. NOBLE. I move that we adjourn as soon as we finish voting for First Vice-President General.

Afternoon Session, Thursday, February 25, 1897.

Congress called to order at 3:05, Mrs. Brackett in the Chair.

CHAIRMAN. Please come to order. Are you ready to hear the vote for the First Vice-President General?

Mrs. FITZWILLIAM. I have the following report to make : Mrs. Rose F. Brackett (applause) received 304 votes, Dr. McGee 107, blank votes 6. Total number of votes cast 417. Majority for Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, 297.

Mrs. MARSTON. I wish to offer the following resolution—that we reconsider the vote allowing every member to deposit her own vote.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. Please send the motion to the platform to be read. Please listen to the motion.

READER. “*Resolved*, That we reconsider the vote, allowing every member to deposit her own vote.”

A MEMBER. May we have the motion re-read louder.

CHAIRMAN. There has been a second to this motion. All in favor of this motion will say “aye;” contrary, “no.” The ayes have it. The motion is carried. It is reconsidered.

Mrs. SQUIRES. I offer the following resolution: *Resolved*, That each chairman or State Regent collect the ballot from her own state and deposit it in the ballot box.

Mrs. TITTMANN. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that each chairman or State Regent collect the ballot from her own State and deposit it in the ballot box.

Mrs. DICKINS. It would be impossible for her to do—

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this motion will say “aye;” contrary, “no.” It is carried.

Mrs. WALKER. I have a motion I would like to read. I move that printed slips, with the name of each delegation, be so placed that their location can be easily found.

CHAIRMAN. When does that apply?

Mrs. WALKER. When does it apply?

CHAIRMAN. Now, do you mean?

Mrs. WALKER—

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second to this motion?

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. Please send that motion to the platform. Listen to the motion, ladies.

READER. "I move that printed slips, with the name of each delegation, be so placed that their location can be easily found."

CHAIRMAN. There is a second. You have heard the motion, are you ready for the question? All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is lost. The next in order will be nominations for Vice-President General in charge of Organization of Chapters.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Philip Hichborn.

Mrs. Hichborn declines.

Mrs. WILDMAN. I nominate Mrs. F. W. Dickins.

Seconded by Mrs. Foote and Miss Washington.

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. Madam Chairman, I wish to place in nomination the name of a woman who has won the love and respect of every woman of the country by her faithful service throughout the year. I think her thorough business methods qualify her for the position. I wish to nominate Mrs. Bell M. Draper.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. Are there any other nominations?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move that the nominations be closed.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. All in favor of that will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The nominations are closed. The names to be placed there are Mrs. Draper and Mrs. Dickins. Nominations are closed. The ballots will be distributed and will be collected by the tellers.

A MEMBER. We don't understand what nomination it was.

CHAIRMAN. It is for the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, the office which has been filled by Mrs. Hichborn during the past year.

A MEMBER. There was another nominee, but we didn't hear.

CHAIRMAN. The nominees are Mrs. Dickins and Mrs. Draper.

Mrs. BUCHANAN. I move that the resolution to close the nominations be reconsidered.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that we consider the vote to close the nominations for this office. All in favor of reconsidering will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is lost.

Mrs. TITTMANN. The names of Mrs. Dickins and Mrs. Draper are posted as candidates for Vice-President General.

CHAIRMAN. They will be corrected.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, it is said that some of the voters want a few more tickets for their delegates who are coming after a while. That cannot be done. Of course you understand it.

A MEMBER. I wish to state, Madam Chairman, that there is dissatisfaction, and likely to be more dissatisfaction on account of closing the nominations.

A MEMBER. I am satisfied, ladies, that there is a great deal of dissatisfaction and that you will hear, before it is ended, of a great deal more dissatisfaction if there is so much haste in closing the nominations.

CHAIRMAN. The motion to reconsider was put before you and lost. We are proceeding according to your own vote.

A MEMBER. I think if the ladies would all be quiet and listen there would be no necessity for this dissatisfaction.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair has but one desire and that is to carry out your wishes.

A MEMBER. Will the Chair kindly give a little more time for the nominations?

CHAIRMAN. Certainly. The motion to close the nominations was made and—

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Well, is it possible that in this great Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution we can nominate only two women, and those women connected with the Board, for these offices this year? Can't we have some one from the outside, not to have so much of the same kind every year.

CHAIRMAN. If you do not like them you need not put them there. The motion to close the nomination was put and you voted that way.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Yes, but you put that motion so quick, we could not get our wits.

CHAIRMAN. A rising vote is called for. Those in favor of closing the nominations will rise. Please be seated. Those who are opposed to closing the nominations will rise. The nominations are open.

Mrs. MARTIN, of Virginia. The lady that I name needs no recommendation. She has served acceptably for a year in the Society. Her record is the very best. I recommend Mrs. Albert D. Brockett as a nominee for this office.

CHAIRMAN. Are there other nominations? Mrs. McCartney, haven't you a nomination?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I would be very glad to see if Mrs. Hichborn would serve if she were nominated.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Hichborn, who has served on the Board for two years, declines to serve.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Well, she is good timber.

CHAIRMAN. She is, indeed.

Mrs. HICHBORN. I must decline, but I should like to see Mrs. Brockett's name on the bulletin.

Miss PIKE. I nominate Mrs. John L. Mitchell for Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I second that motion.

CHAIRMAN. This nomination is seconded. Are there other nominations?

Mrs. HICHBORN. I do not think that Mrs. Mitchell would serve.

CHAIRMAN. Do you feel authorized to say that she will not serve?

Mrs. HICHBORN. Yes.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Hichborn says that she feels authorized to say that Mrs. Mitchell will not serve.

Miss VIRGINIA MILLER. I nominate Mrs. Roberdeau Buchanan.

A MEMBER. I move that the nominations be closed.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair desires your attention now at this most critical moment. A motion is made and seconded to close the nominations. Are you ready for the question?

“Question !”

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this will say “aye;” contrary, “no.” The nominations are closed.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Now, that the nominations are closed, I should like to ask before we proceed to the nominating of other officers, whether a motion coming before a legislative body to close, and voted upon, then reconsidered and voted upon again, can continue to come before that legislative body during that session. A motion lost, reconsidered, and accepted or lost, I thought closed it for that session of that legislative body, and I only ask for information, Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. You refer to the motion for closing the nominations?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Any motion.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair felt that she was accused of closing the nominations too quickly, and felt that you certainly wanted them opened. I hope that you are satisfied with this action.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I am not dissatisfied with your action.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will not be so hasty in putting any motion hereafter.

Mrs. BALLINGER. You are not speaking to the point. I want to know whether such a motion can continue to come before this body. Will you allow it to be read from Robert's Rules of Order?

CHAIRMAN. If you will find the reference and send it up here the Reader will read it.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam Chairman, I cannot find it in Robert's Rules of Order, and if any one who is familiar with it—

CHAIRMAN. Are the ballots distributed? The chairman of the tellers wishes to speak to you.

Mrs. FITZWILLIAM. After our experience this morning I would like to ask the ladies to be careful not to fold their ballots. They have to be re-opened by the tellers when you do. Please present them with the back up; the official stamp must be placed on the back. Then will each lady be careful to deposit her own ticket in the ballot box. Kindly remember the suggestion not to fold your ballot.

CHAIRMAN. If those who have no ballots will let us know the tellers will see that you have them.

Miss PIKE. Mrs. President, I ask for information. If we present our ballot open won't the tellers be able to read them?

CHAIRMAN. Will the chairman of the tellers answer this, and any other questions asked upon this subject?

Mrs. FITZWILLIAM. I hardly think the tellers will take the time to read them.

CHAIRMAN. And if they do they are obliged to read them anyway before they give the result. Has every voter on this floor a ballot?

Cries of "No! No!"

CHAIRMAN. Those who have not will rise and the tellers will immediately supply them. Remain standing until you get your ballot. Now, is there any one entitled to a vote who has not a ballot? The ballots will be collected when you are ready.

Mrs. MCWILLIAMS. We were instructed not to fold our ballots. Can we fold them now?

CHAIRMAN. No.

A MEMBER. I move that during the collection of these ballots no member leave her seat.

Mrs. JOY. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. Attention, ladies, a motion is before you, that during the collection of these ballots no member will leave her seat. All in favor of that will say "aye; contrary, "no." The ladies are requested to take their seats and remain in them until after the ballots are collected.

Mrs. BALLINGER. We cannot take our seats while they are disputed.

CHAIRMAN. If you have not seats enough there, there are some vacant ones right here.

Mrs. NEWCOMB, D. C. May I ask if it is positive that Mrs. Mitchell will not accept?

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Hichborn said that she felt authorized to say so.

Mrs. DRAPER. I have just this minute come into the house and see my name on the bulletin board. While I am very much indebted to the ladies who did me the honor to suggest

my name for such a position, I wish to say that it would be utterly impossible for me to serve. It requires a great deal of hard work. I have worked hard for two years and would request that my name be withdrawn. I would be glad if the ladies who were going to vote for me would cast their vote for Mrs. Brockett.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Draper's name will be withdrawn.

A MEMBER. Can we scratch out Mrs. Draper's name and put some other on the ticket after we have written it?

CHAIRMAN. Put on any one of the remaining names.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Does Mrs. Mitchell's name now stand?

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Hichborn stated that she did not think Mrs. Mitchell would serve. The Chair asked Mrs. Hichborn if she felt authorized to say this. She has said she did.

Mrs. HICHBORN. She assured me she would not serve.

Mrs. PECK. I asked Mrs. Mitchell this morning If I should nominate her for Vice-President General and she said no.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Peck is Mrs. Mitchell's guest and intimate friend; Mrs. Hichborn is also her intimate friend. It is presumed that they know what they are saying and feel authorized to make this statement.

Miss PIKE. Mrs. Manning did not authorize any one to withdraw her name.

Mrs. PECK. But Mrs. Hichborn can speak decidedly. She so told me.

CHAIRMAN. The names before you are Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Brockett and Mrs. Buchanan.

Mrs. BUCHANAN. With very cordial thanks to the ladies, I now request to withdraw my name in favor of Mrs. Brockett.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Buchanan withdraws her name. The names before you are Mrs. Dickins and Mrs. Brockett. When you are ready to have your ballots collected just hold them up and the tellers will see them. I think that is a very simple way. The tellers will please collect the ballots.

Mrs. FOOTE. The inquiry is made, and is a very general one, can one resign in favor of another? Is that to influence the ballot?

CHAIRMAN. Well, we won't go into that.

Mrs. BROCKETT. Well, if that is to influence the ballot, Mrs. Albert D. Brockett withdraws her name.

Mrs. FOOTE. We simply want information. The question is very generally asked.

Mrs. BUCHANAN. I meant my withdrawal merely in the nature of a second to a nomination.

CHAIRMAN. The thing has been done. Any one has a right to withdraw and to say whatever she chooses in favor of her friend. There is nothing wrong about it and we won't consider it so. Ladies, you understand that there is no voting by proxy on this floor. If the voters are not here they lose their vote. You cannot put in a vote for any one who is absent. Do you understand that? Give your votes separately to the tellers, not in bunches. I hope you will nominate those who you know will serve, and only those. You see how much work it makes to have the names written and then taken off, and it also creates confusion. Be sure you can answer that those whom you nominate will serve.

Mrs. TITTMANN. It is impossible to hear what is said upon the stage. I could not hear anything that you said.

CHAIRMAN. If you will nominate only those you are sure will serve, it will save a great deal of trouble. Did you hear that?

Mrs. TITTMANN. Certainly, Madam President, I can hear when the house is quiet.

CHAIRMAN. Have all the ballots been collected? Any one whose ballot has not been collected will please rise. The question is asked how many Vice-Presidents General you are expected to elect, besides the First Vice-President General and the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Cries of "Twenty! Twenty! Nineteen!"

CHAIRMAN. Last year you elected nineteen beside the First Vice-President General. Is it your wish to do that to-day?

Mrs. WALKER. I move that we nominate nineteen Vice-Presidents General to elect.

Miss PIKE. I second that.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Our constitution calls for eight. Others, if necessary, can be either chosen or elected by the Board.

Now, our object is to lessen that Board, and not have such a large Board of Management. (Cries of "No! No!") Why can't we act under the constitution and have eight Vice-Presidents General, as we did before, and then (cries of "No! No!") if the Board considers it necessary why, of course, they can elect more, but I am very sure that this Congress—

CHAIRMAN. Do you not recall the action of the Congress, that it had the power and did now proceed to elect these Vice-Presidents, two years ago, and also last year?

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I do, but it was not an article of the constitution, it was for that year only.

CHAIRMAN. It is for you to decide how many you will elect.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. The constitution says eight.

CHAIRMAN. A motion is before you to elect nineteen Vice-Presidents General.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Yes, but I want to speak to it, to ask the Congress if they understand that our constitution says elect eight.

Mrs. TITTMANN. I move to amend Miss Pike's motion by substituting the word "twenty" for "nineteen."

CHAIRMAN. It was Mrs. Walker's resolution.

Mrs. WALKER. The constitution says it is not to *exceed* twenty.

CHAIRMAN. Is there anything further? Mrs. Tittmann amends Mrs. Walker's motion. Did you accept the amendment, Mrs. Walker?

Mrs. WALKER. I have not heard it.

CHAIRMAN. That we elect twenty Vice-Presidents General instead of nineteen.

Mrs. WALKER. Yes.

CHAIRMAN. The amendment is before you then, the motion as amended, that you now proceed to elect twenty Vice-Presidents General. You can scarcely . . . out what you have done to-day. You can do what you will with the motion. Are you ready for the question?

"Question! Question!"

CHAIRMAN. Has anyone anything further to say upon this question?

"Question is called!"

A MEMBER. If the constitution says nineteen, or twenty, does not the first Vice-President make the twentieth?

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question.

“Question! Question!”

CHAIRMAN. The motion before you is to elect twenty-five Vice-Presidents General. Now—

“Question! Question!”

CHAIRMAN. That has nothing to do with what you have already done. Is that plain?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. It was asked once before here to-day if that First Vice-President General was not included.

CHAIRMAN. The best way to settle it is by your vote.

Mrs. TITTMANN. We have twenty-one, or twenty Vice-Presidents General. During the last year we have had nineteen Vice-Presidents General, and one First Vice President General, an office created last year at the Congress. That is not one, as I understand it, of the twenty Vice-Presidents General, but an office by itself.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question?

“Question! Question!”

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of electing twenty Vice-Presidents General now will say “aye;” contrary, “no.” The motion is lost. You proceed to elect what number?

Miss PIKE. I move that we proceed to elect nineteen.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. The motion before you is seconded, that you proceed to elect nineteen Vice-Presidents General. Is there any debate on this question?

“Question! Question!”

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of electing nineteen Vice-Presidents General now will say “aye;” contrary, “no.” The motion is carried. You will elect nineteen Vice-Presidents General. Are the ballots all in? Nominations are now in order.

Mrs. BUCHANAN. I have no ballot.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Buchanan has no ballot. Did you not hear that asked, Mrs. Buchanan, over and over again?

Mrs. LINDSAY. I nominate Mrs. Daniel Manning, of New York.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Daniel Manning, of New York, is nominated.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Mary E. M. Hill, of Connecticut, as Vice-President General.

Miss WASHINGTON. I nominate Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote.

Seconded, secondly, by Mrs. Chauncey M. Stoddard, Regent Saranac Chapter, Plattsburgh, New York, in the name of the Chapter and of her native place, where Mrs. Foote was also born.

CHAIRMAN. Business will be suspended. If the ladies do not remain in their seats they will not be recognized. The Chair cannot recognize those who come down to the front and exclude those who cannot get down to the front.

A MEMBER. Pennsylvania wishes to be recognized.

CHAIRMAN. Will you please take your seats, ladies?

Mrs. HARRISON, of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania presents the name of Mrs. Thomas Roberts.

Mrs. KREBS. I nominate Mrs. Lindsay.

Mrs. BOYNTON. I nominate Miss Mary Chenoweth.

Miss WASHINGTON. I second Miss Chenoweth's nomination.

A MEMBER. —————

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state to you that there is no limit. You can nominate just as many as you please; you can only elect twenty. The Chair must beg that you will not all speak at once. It is impossible to recognize all. If you were only here one moment you would appreciate this. It is utterly impossible to recognize you. You will send these names up in writing. They will every one be read to you, and you may have every one put upon that bulletin board if you desire. You will please remember that in making these nominations you are supposed to nominate those for whom you can answer that they will accept and will serve. Why should you fill up this bulletin board with names of those who will not serve and will not attend the Board meetings?

Miss WASHINGTON. It is absolutely necessary to have eight Vice-Presidents General who live here to do the work.

CHAIRMAN. You will write these names and send them to the platform. No other name will be presented to this house.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I nominate Mrs. Burrows.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I second the nomination of Mrs. Senator Burrows.

CHAIRMAN. Of the enormous number of names sent up, can each one of you answer that the ladies whom you nominate will serve?

Mrs. DICKINS. May I state to the Congress, as I see that there is some feeling, that in the list in the constitution, when it is printed, the first name on it is the name of the person receiving the most votes; the second, the person receiving the second highest number of votes, so that although your name may be at the bottom on the bulletin you may be first when the list is printed, as you take your place according to the number of votes you receive.

CHAIRMAN. These names will be placed exactly as they come.

Mrs. PECK. Wisconsin seconds the nomination of Mrs. John N. Jewett.

Mrs. SHEPARD. We insist upon having Mrs. Jewett's name there. If we can see it, it will be satisfactory. Although it went up first we do not see it among the nineteen.

READER. I am now instructed by the Chair to read this list. I could not possibly keep any order about them, and now as I read these names, some of them are not written very legibly and I may make mistakes, and I ask you to correct me. I have the name of Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry.

Mrs. BULLOCK. That is right.

READER. Mrs. Keim, of Connecticut.

Mrs. BUCHANAN. I regret to state that Mrs. Keim is not eligible.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Keim has served two years and is not eligible to this office.

READER. Mrs. Maddox, of California. Mrs. Boynton next.

Mrs. BOYNTON. Mrs. Boynton withdraws her name.

READER. Mrs. Thomas Roberts, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Senator Thurston, of Nebraska.

A MEMBER. Nebraska wishes to second that nomination.

Mrs. DICKINS. That first name, Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote's name, appears with a line through it, and people do not see

that Mrs. Foote is running. It should be fixed so that nobody can make a mistake.

READER. Mrs. Edward H. Wright, of New Jersey. Mrs. Hatcher, of Indiana.

CHAIRMAN. A motion is before you, ladies. "I move that every lady who speaks out of order shall be fined \$1.00 for the Continental Hall." Mrs. Briggs. [Applause.] There needs to be no second.

Mrs. PECK. I rise to a point of information. Mrs. Maddox has passed out of office. She is the State Regent of California.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair earnestly requested that you make these nominations from people whom you knew would serve. You say that Mrs. Maddox is State Regent of California. If anyone knows anything about it—

Mrs. KREBS. Mrs. Maddox is State Regent of California and will be reëlected this year.

READER. Mrs. Burrows, of Michigan.

CHAIRMAN. Has Mrs. Burrows served more than one year?

READER. Mrs. Buchanan, of District of Columbia; Mrs. Draper, of District of Columbia. Mrs. Manning regrets that she will be obliged to decline the nomination and asks that her name be withdrawn.

Mrs. FOOTE. I nominate Mrs. A. G. Wilkinson.

CHAIRMAN. The names will not be presented unless they are written and sent up here.

READER. Miss Benning, of Georgia.

Mrs. DRAPER. Will you please allow me to withdraw my name? I did not hear it read.

Cries of "No! no!"

Miss FORSYTH. Mrs. Manning has consented to withdraw her withdrawal.

READER. Miss McKaig.

Mrs. WALKER. Did I not understand that we all had the privilege of nominating one individual and electing nineteen. We have sent up Mrs. Jewett's name a number of times, and think it ought to appear somewhere—in the middle, or at the bottom, or the top.

Mrs. SHEPARD. We don't want the nominations closed.

CHAIRMAN. The nominations need not be closed until every name is written upon that board.

Mrs. WALKER. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Miss BENNING. I thank whoever sent Miss Benning's name up there to put in nomination, but they did it without authority, and while she feels the honor and would like to accept it, she is pledged to support Mrs. Dickson, of her own State, and therefore withdraws.

A MEMBER. Miss Benning has not refused to serve if she is elected.

CHAIRMAN. Do you wish your name withdrawn?

Miss BENNING. I beg that it be withdrawn.

A MEMBER. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Dickson, of Georgia. I understand that the impression has gone abroad among the delegates that Mrs. Dickson will not be a candidate for Vice-President General. I am authorized to state that this is a mistake. In behalf of Georgia, I wish to thank Mrs. Dickson for her services, and would be very pleased to have her made Vice-President General again on account of her usefulness.

Mrs. KEIM. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Dickson, of Georgia.

Mrs. BUCHANAN. I wish also to second the nomination of Mrs. Dickson.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, the result of the vote for Vice-President General in Charge of Organization is ready. Are you ready to hear it?

Cries of "Yes! Yes!"

CHAIRMAN. The tellers will announce it.

CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS. Total vote cast 323.

Necessary to elect 162.

Mrs. Albert D. Brockett, 178.

Mrs. F. W. Dickins, 141.

Mrs. Bell M. Draper, 3.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Draper withdrew her name. What will you do with this vote? You have an incorrect ballot. You have but two candidates before you, Mrs. Dickins and Mrs. Brockett. Mrs. Draper has received a large number of votes.

Mrs. Draper withdrew her name, and it was so announced before you commenced voting.

CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS. Mrs. Draper received but three votes, Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Are you satisfied to let this vote go?

CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS. Then Mrs. A. G. Brockett stands at the head of the list, 178 votes.

Mrs. PECK. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. John N. Jewett, of Chicago, a woman of splendid ability and who takes deep interest in the Society and who would give the affairs of the Society proper consideration.

Mrs. JOY. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Russell A. Alger, wife of the Secretary of War-elect.

Mrs. HINKLE. May I second the nomination of Mrs. Avery, of Ohio?

Mrs. McLEAN. I also want the pleasure of seconding the nomination of Mrs. Levi P. Morton, of New York. She has served one year. It will be a great pleasure to the State, and doubtless to your organization, to see her re-elected. She is living in Albany and will probably be able to give more attention to the Daughters than ever before. Her name will be upon the board as Mrs. L. P. Morton. It is Mrs. Levi P. Morton.

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Russell A. Alger, of Michigan.

CHAIRMAN. It has been seconded a great many times.

A MEMBER from Illinois. The question is asked, "Is Mrs. Alger a Daughter?"

CHAIRMAN. The question is asked if Mrs. Alger is a Daughter. Can this be answered? Does the lady nominating her know?

Mrs. JOY. She is a member of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit.

MEMBER from Illinois. I thank the lady.

Mrs. HOLCOMB. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Dickins for Vice-President General. She has been on the Board for several years and has served us most faithfully. In the Congress she has spoken on many points very clearly. If she can thus lead us here, I hope we shall have her elected as one of the Vice Presidents General.

Mrs. RITCHIE. Do I understand that Mrs. Justice Field has withdrawn her name?

CHAIRMAN. She is not eligible, having served two years.

Mrs. RITCHIE. Then may I substitute for her a nomination?

CHAIRMAN. Write it and send it up.

A MEMBER from Massachusetts. I nominate Mme. von Rydingsvärd, State Regent of Massachusetts.

Miss PIKE. I sent up the name of Mrs. F. S. Nash, one we all know and respect and love.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Nash is, we regret, not eligible, having served two years.

Mrs. NASH. I am not eligible.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I want to say one word for Mrs. Dickins. I hope you will not forget you must have eight working Vice-Presidents General here to help this work along. You have not enough in the city yet, and you couldn't get a better worker than Mrs. Dickins. I hope you will remember that when you write your ballots.

READER. The name of Mrs. Elroy Avery has been sent up.

A MEMBER, from Virginia. I wish to place in nomination the name of Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, not because she has been on the Board, but because she is the granddaughter of——

CHAIRMAN. We could not hear it.

Mrs. NOBLE. There seems to be an impression that Mrs. Avery cannot be a candidate for Vice-President General.

CHAIRMAN. It has been corrected. Mrs. Avery is eligible.

Mrs. LYONS, of Kentucky. I second the nomination of Mrs. Lindsay.

Mrs. BUCHANAN. I am obliged to call attention to the name of Mrs. Griscom. She has been a Vice-President General two years.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Griscom's name must be taken off. The Chair has asked you, ladies, to send the names of ladies who are eligible, who will accept and who will serve. Every name hereafter will be presented to you to know if they will serve, if they are eligible, if they will accept.

READER. Mrs. Slocomb.

CHAIRMAN. Do you know that Mrs. Slocomb will accept

and will serve? Mrs. Hull nominated by Iowa—also by Mrs. Nash, District of Columbia.

Miss DORSEY. I want to thank the ladies with all my heart for nominating me, but being in very deep mourning is my reason for not serving. I beg that my name be withdrawn.

Mrs. DRAPER. Is it allowable to second two names?

CHAIRMAN. You can do anything you please, Mrs. Draper.

Mrs. DRAPER. In view of the fact that we have just accepted the gracious invitation of Tennessee to attend the centenary celebration of the State would it not be only fair that we cast our vote for one, at least, of the two names presented for Vice-President General from Tennessee, Miss Mary B. Temple and Mrs. Joseph Washington? I also wish to second Mme. von Rydingsvärd's nomination.

READER. Mrs. Gordon, of the District of Columbia.

CHAIRMAN. Will Mrs. Gordon accept, Mrs. Gordon, of the District? Mrs. Boynton will Mrs. Gordon accept.

Mrs. BOYNTON. Mrs. Gordon said she would accept.

A MEMBER nominates Miss Desha.

CHAIRMAN. Will Miss Desha accept?

Miss DESHA withdraws her name.

Mrs. GRIDLEY, of Iowa. I rise to inquire what the duties of a Vice-President General are. I think there are very few ladies in this hall who know.

CHAIRMAN. The question has been asked as to what are the duties of a Vice-President General. The Chair asks that this information will come from some other source than the Chair.

Mrs. WALWORTH. In reply to that I wish to say that the information should come from some member of the Board at the present time. These Vice-Presidents General are elected not to represent States, but to do the work of this Society, in this District. I wish to second one name in this list, that of Mrs. F. W. Dickins. She is one of the grandest women we have in this Society. She has labored from the very earliest days of the Society, with unswerving loyalty, and it would be, indeed, a loss to lose her services from the Board. She was Treasurer for two years; she knows every line of work in the whole Society, and I wish that every one here would cast a vote for Mrs. F. W. Dickins.

Mrs. JOHNSON. I would like to say that Mrs. Avery is on there twice. It may make some confusion. She is on once as Mrs. Avery and once as Mrs. Elroy Avery.

CHAIRMAN. Has Mrs. McKee served more than one year?

Mrs. NASH. She served last year for the first time.

Mrs. AVERY. I would like to second the nomination of Mrs. Hill, of Connecticut.

Mrs. NEWCOMB, District of Columbia. The District of Columbia would inquire what Mrs. Gordon?

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Boynton, will you speak to Mrs. Gordon's nomination?

Mrs. BOYNTON. Wife of Prof. Joseph Gordon, at Kendal Green. She has been a member from the first, and she will attend Board meetings if elected.

Mrs. COWLES, of Massachusetts. I move that the nominations be closed.

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second?

A MEMBER. I second it.

Mrs. TITTMANN. I rise to a question of privilege. The lady behind me has been endeavoring for ten minutes to answer one of your questions—

CHAIRMAN. The Chair regrets exceedingly that some lady has been trying for ten minutes to be heard. The Chair would regret very much to call any name, but will soon be obliged to do it. Mrs. Tittmann has the floor.

Mrs. TITTMANN. Unless there is order no voice can stand the strain.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair appreciates that. Do not try to speak, Mrs. Tittmann, until there is order.

Mrs. RITCHIE. I wish to withdraw my name.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Tittmann has the floor.

Mrs. TITTMANN. As the lady behind me could not make herself heard nor gain recognition, I promised to endeavor to do so in her behalf. She was our District Regent who named Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, of Alexandria, Virginia, for Vice-President General. The question was asked whether the ladies whose names were in nomination would be here and be able to attend the Board meetings, and serve. I am author-

ized to state that Mrs. Howard will be on hand, Alexandria being no farther off from the Board meetings than many points in Washington City.

Mrs. NEWCOMB. I desire to second, with a great deal of pleasure, the nomination of Mrs. Slocomb.

CHAIRMAN. Will Mrs. Slocomb accept.

Mrs. NEWCOMB. I think she will.

Miss TEMPLE. Appreciating most heartily the compliment of being even nominated as Vice-President General of this grand organization, I wish to withdraw my name in favor of Mrs. Joseph Washington, of Tennessee. No better representation of our State can be than had through Mrs. Washington. Thanking you that you have expressed a desire to elect me, I hope that the vote will be cast for Mrs. Joseph Washington.

Mrs. BALLINGER. There is a motion before the house Mrs. Chairman.

“ Question ! Question ! ”

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion before the house to close the nominations.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It has been seconded. Do you wish to debate it? All in favor of closing the nominations will say “ aye ; ” contrary, “ no. ” The nominations will be closed. There are a number of names to be read. The Chair only wishes to know if——If you will not interrupt the Chair any further you will hear the rest of the list.

Mrs. HOGG. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Thomas Roberts. As a State we endorse her.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the Reader to proceed with these nominations?

Cries of “ Yes ! Yes ! ”

CHAIRMAN. She will proceed without interruption.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I withdraw my name.

READER. Mrs. General Greely. Will she serve?

A MEMBER. Yes; I think she will.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will not take the responsibility of withdrawing a single name, but you have been asked to nominate only those who you know will serve. Do you wish Mrs. Greely's name to go on there, and will she accept?

A MEMBER. I cannot answer that she will accept, but I have no reason to believe that she will decline.

A MEMBER. Mrs. Thompson withdraws her withdrawal.

READER. Mrs. Goodfellow. Will she serve? Mrs. Edward Goodfellow.

A MEMBER. Yes.

READER. Mrs. Goodloe.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair would like to have the person nominating Mrs. Goodloe answer if she will serve.

READER. Mrs. E. G. Putnam, of Elizabeth, New Jersey. Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana. Will she serve? Mrs. Greenhalge, of Massachusetts. Mrs. Arthur E. Clark, of New Hampshire.

Mrs. McLEAN. I nominated Mrs. Levi P. Morton.

CHAIRMAN. Will she serve?

Mrs. McLEAN. Doubtless.

READER. Miss Anna Maxwell Jones. Mrs. Shepard, of Chicago. Will she serve?

A MEMBER. I desire to say that Mrs. Fairbanks is an earnest worker in the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter of Indianapolis. She will transfer all her interest and working force and ability to this Society, and you will never regret it if you vote for her. She is the wife of a United States Senator.

READER. Mrs. Thurston, wife of Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, nominated by Mrs. Nash. Mrs. Marvin C. Stone, of the District of Columbia. Will she serve?

A MEMBER. She will.

READER. There are a few names still pending, Mrs. Shepard, of Chicago; Miss Anna Maxwell Jones, and Mrs. E. G. Putnam, of New Jersey.

Mrs. PECK. The Continental Hall Committee for 1897 is not yet appointed? I think I am correct—

A MEMBER. Miss Jones will serve.

CHAIRMAN. Have you sent up any nomination that you did not see there before the nominations were closed?

Mrs. BUCHANAN. Mrs. Tittmann's name. Mrs. Tittmann will serve.

Mrs. TITTMANN. Oh, no! I will not serve. Do I understand that it is my name?

Mrs. NASH. Is the name of Mrs. Crabbe there? I do not see it. Yes; it is.

CHAIRMAN. Now, is this list to your satisfaction?

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. I would like to ask a question for the benefit of the whole Congress. In voting for nineteen Vice-Presidents General do we follow the rule which was followed last year, that eight of them must be from the District.

CHAIRMAN. We hope so.

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. I ask simply to help the ladies in a choice.

CHAIRMAN. And from this list you will only write nineteen on your ballot.

Miss FORSYTH. I think the ladies should understand that a number of the names that are upon that list are recorded from the State where they belong, but are really persons who will be living here—most of them, nearly all are.

READER. Ladies, a request has come to the platform that the result of the election on First Vice-President General should be announced. It has already been announced, but it will be announced again for the benefit of those who were not present. Mrs. Rose F. Brackett was elected.

CHAIRMAN. Are there any further corrections to this list?

A MEMBER. Is Mrs. Goodloe's name on that list? Will it be put up?

CHAIRMAN. It will. I think they are making an extra list over there.

A MEMBER. Can a State Regent be a Vice-President General?

CHAIRMAN. Not at the same time. Ladies, what is the question that you wish answered?

A MEMBER. Can a Chapter Regent be a Vice-President General at the same time that she is a Chapter Regent?

CHAIRMAN. The question is asked whether a Chapter Regent can be a Vice-President General at the same time she is a Chapter Regent?

“Yes!”

CHAIRMAN. She can *not*. The nominations have been closed for some time by your vote.

Mrs. LYONS, of Kentucky. Mrs. Lindsay lives in Washington, but is from Kentucky.

A MEMBER. Mrs. Maddox, of California, is represented on that list.

CHAIRMAN. It must be erased because she is a State Regent.

Mrs. NOBLE. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. M. F. Thompson, of New Jersey. She is a niece of the late Chas. M. Brown, whom we all knew and loved.

A MEMBER. I move that the ballots be collected and that we adjourn until to-morrow morning.

CHAIRMAN. The ballots will be collected when you have finished the writing of the nineteen names on each one. When that is done the tellers will collect your ballots. The order of business for this evening is a continuation of the nominations and election of officers at 7.30.

Mrs. PECK. You made a special order for the discussion of the Magazine to-night, therefore, the election of officers cannot be continued unless there is a unanimous vote to decide to continue that election.

A MEMBER. I move that we continue the election.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion to continue your election. Is there any objection to this? All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." Motion lost.

Mrs. PECK. Then, Madam President, there is another dilemma. We make the order of the day for Friday the reading of the State Regents Reports.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, will you remain and find out what the business is for this evening and to-morrow. The special order for this evening was the discussion of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I presume, ladies, there is not one here who has not made up her mind what she wants to do, and there is no reason why you could not settle every bit of it in one hour and go on with the election of officers.

Mrs. FITZWILLIAM. I would suggest, Madam Chairman, that we postpone this until to-morrow morning. It would give us more time to count the ballots.

CHAIRMAN. There has been an objection to setting aside the regular order of business, and business for to-night will be the

discussion of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Does that meet with your approbation?

Cries of "Yes! Yes! No!"

Mrs. PECK. I didn't object. I simply called attention to a fact. On Monday evening I made a motion or suggestion that the reports of the State Regents be placed on Friday. I am perfectly willing to have my own go over, even to have it placed on file and copied. I presume others will be willing. The order of the day on Friday is the reading of State Regents reports.

CHAIRMAN. The order of business for to-morrow, Friday, is the reading of State Regents reports, unless those reports can be postponed and printed in the Magazine.

Mrs. PECK. I move that the reports of the State Regents, so far as they are willing to have them so disposed of, be placed on file and printed.

Seconded.

Miss CHENOWETH. People are leaving the hall, Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. We cannot prevent their leaving the hall.

READER. "*Resolved*, That the State Regents waive the reading of their reports at the time appointed on the programme in order to give more time for the consideration of business."

MRS. CHURCHMAN.

Seconded.

Mrs. HOGG. Has a motion been made to that effect?

Mrs. PECK. There is only this difference. I wished my motion to be a conditional one. There may be a State Regent who feels it her duty to read her report.

Mrs. HOGG. I second the motion if it has been made.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question? Read the motion for information.

READER. "*Resolved*, That the State Regents waive the reading of their reports at the time appointed on the programme, in order to give more time for consideration of business."

Mrs. PECK. My motion was more, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. CHURCHMAN. Mrs. Peck's motion says "be placed on file and printed." As my motion was written, in order to expedite matters, we sent that up. Will you please add it?

CHAIRMAN. "Placed on file and printed." Are you ready for the question. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Draper.

Mrs. DRAPER. I move that we make the election of officers the special order of the day for to-morrow morning.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the special order of the day for to-morrow be the continuation and election of officers. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no."

Mrs. LYONS, of Kentucky. Madam Chairman, this would require a two-thirds vote.

CHAIRMAN. The vote will be taken. All in favor of making the special order of the day for to-morrow the election of National Officers will rise. Please take your seats. Those opposed will rise. The motion is carried. The order of the day for to-morrow will be the election of National Officers. The question is asked, what is the order of business for to-night? Do you not understand that to-night is the discussion of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE?

Cries of "Yes! Yes!"

Mrs. FOWLER. I would like to know if there is any time for the consideration of the rest of the revision of the constitution. There are a great many whose work depends largely upon it, and who are obliged to go home to-morrow or Saturday morning. Was there not a time to be assigned for the consideration of this?

CHAIRMAN. To-night is assigned to the discussion of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and to-morrow to the election of National Officers. The order for to-night has been made the discussion of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Mrs. FOWLER. The ladies say it was assigned for this evening. A great many so understood it.

CHAIRMAN. A motion to adjourn has been made. All in favor of adjourning to 7.30 will say "aye;" contrary, "no." Carried.

Evening Session, Thursday, February 25, 1897.

Congress called to order at 7.45, Mrs. Brackett in the Chair.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair takes great pleasure in presenting Madam Decca.

Madam Decca sang "A Tribute to Lafayette," and responded to an encore with "Dixie."

CHAIRMAN. The business for this evening is the discussion on the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Mrs. WALWORTH. Madam President, is a motion in order? I wish to make a motion that the amendments to the constitution and the revision be taken up immediately at the close of the elections to-morrow, whatever time that shall be.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the report of the Revision Committee and amendments to the constitution be taken up immediately after elections to-morrow for discussion. Are you ready for the question?

"Question! Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried. The amendments and the report of the Committee on Revision will be taken up to-morrow immediately after election. The business before you this evening is the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. A motion is in order to bring the business before the house.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Mrs. President, I did not expect to make a motion. I did not wish to make this motion, but I do it for the purpose of bringing the business before the house; therefore, I move to abolish the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second to this motion?

Cries of "No! No!"

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second to this motion?

"No! No!"

Mrs. BALLINGER. Mrs. President, I don't know why—I should think the house would allow that motion to be withdrawn.

CHAIRMAN. There is no objection to withdrawing this motion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I have asked it for the purpose of bringing it again.

Mrs. WOOTON, of New York. I would like, ladies, to say a few words in favor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

CHAIRMAN. Can you not make it in the form of a motion, and we will have it in the regular way?

Mrs. WOOTON. Well, it can be called a motion. I move to retain the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second?

Seconded loudly.

CHAIRMAN. The question is before you.

Mrs. WOOTON. May I speak now to my motion? This AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE is probably of more value to us than anything else, and if we give it up we may be more than sorry that we have done so. With a Society of 18,000 women it seems to me as though we ought to have an official organ. This Magazine keeps us in touch with the doings of the National Board, the deaths of those belonging to our Society; it tells us what different Chapters are doing. It seems to me that we get a great deal for one dollar a year, and I think it ought to be kept up. I do not know how much it does cost the Society, but it ought to support itself most undoubtedly. Now, ladies of the Congress, a little conservatism will not hurt us. Let us begin conservatism by retaining the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Mrs. WALKER. I heartily endorse the sentiment of the lady who has just taken her seat. The size of this Society is surely a sufficient guaranty to keep that AMERICAN MONTHLY before us in a most interesting manner. We surely can save enough throughout the year to pay one dollar for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and it brings to us all the information we wish. I heartily approve of the sentiments of the lady who has just spoken.

Miss IVES, of Connecticut. I would like to bear a personal word of testimony to the value of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Nothing has given me so deep an interest in the Society, and in the midst of a very busy life I never omit one page of it, and the first thing I turn to is the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Management.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. In spite of intense interest in the Daughters I have been delinquent and never subscribed for the Maga-

zine, but my breath was almost taken away at the idea of its being suspended, and I should like at once to subscribe.

Mrs. CROZET. If we do not find the Magazine good enough we had better give a little more and it will be better. Instead of \$3,000 give \$10,000 to it.

A MEMBER, from New Jersey. I wish to say on behalf of the entire New Jersey delegation that we all thoroughly appreciate the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and feel that we could not do without it. We would rather have it increased in size than otherwise. We enjoy the minutes of the Board, and we feel that we would rather have the proceedings of the Board as they are than have them presented in leaflet form and sent to us. They will reach more people and be of more interest.

CHAIRMAN. Any further discussion on this subject?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Figures should never lie; therefore, when I get the report of the Magazine Committee here, or the financial report of the Magazine, I know that the Magazine is not needed in this Society, because with a membership, say something over 18,000, it says the subscriptions to the Magazine were (I quote only in rough numbers) perhaps 2,400, that the Magazine costs us \$6,000 a year for 2,400 members who pay \$1.00 apiece for the support of the Magazine. Now, then, what do you do with the 15,600 women who never touch it nor subscribe one penny to it? We are forced to take out of our treasury this \$4,000, or over \$3,000, and expend it for the purpose of sending that Magazine out to 2,400 members out of a Society of 18,000. I ask you, what sort of business management that is? If that organ supported itself I would say heartily, send it out. I make no criticism upon the matter of the Magazine. Now, then, you know that this Congress, by a vote two days ago, authorized the Board of Management to take out of the Magazine the proceedings of the Board, to send them out in leaflet form. Therefore your prime factor in regard to this Magazine has been taken away. Now you advocate going on printing it and sending it out for the historical matter it will contain, and possibly some notice of the different Chapters in the country, which is not of vital importance to us. I have talked with so many ladies who thought, as I do, that upon a purely business basis that Magazine should be

abolished until this Society would support it, that I am surprised at the opinion expressed here to-night, and conclude, of course, that every person is against myself as a subscriber to the Magazine. I wish that some of my supporters were here. They are a little late coming in, but I have plenty of them.

Mrs. BURHANS. I would like to say a word in response to some of the suggestions made by the last speaker. I want to start with the statement that our Society, individually and collectively, want and need the Magazine, and it does seem to me that the fact of the small circulation—the comparatively small circulation of the Magazine, as compared with the large number of women who compose our Society, is no argument whatever for giving up the Magazine. It seems to me, as I said before, that it is a very strong argument why we should rally around the Magazine, and every Daughter, every one of us, do our utmost to increase the circulation of the Magazine, which I know very well such a large proportion of our Daughters want and need. I am staying at the headquarters of our Society, where I always stay, because I want to come in contact with the Daughters from all over the land, and I have spoken over and over again—I think I have talked with dozens of women at the Riggs House about our Magazine, and I have yet to meet a woman who wants to give it up. We must remember that out of the large number of members we have in our Society, we have—(will some one please tell me how many have entered our Society during the past year?) six thousand members during the past year—and I believe that a very small proportion of this large additional membership have even heard of the Magazine. As many as a dozen Daughters at the Riggs House had never heard of the Magazine at all, until they came to this Congress. I want to make another point in regard to sending out these leaflets. I always cut the official leaves the first thing I do. I want you to understand why we have voted to-day that that motion which was made and carried, is under reconsideration to-night, and I hope we will reconsider. I hope that no one of us want the proceedings of our Board meetings published; we want the minutes and minutes, as we all know and understand, are records of the official actions of those meetings, and not of the deliberations, of every word said

and done. We want our Magazine. Let every Daughter do her best and utmost to increase the circulation of our Magazine, which I know is wanted by thousands of women in our Society.

Mrs. WOOTON. I rise to a point of information. These minutes which were to be printed on leaflets and distributed, I understand, were to be distributed immediately after the meeting of the Board?

CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mrs. WOOTON. Now, minutes are not official until they are presented to the next Board and received.

CHAIRMAN. The mover of this motion requested that they be called the proceedings of the Board of Management.

Mrs. WOOTON. But if they are to be accepted and corrected by the next Board of Management, how will we know anything about their accuracy?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move to lay it on the table.

A MEMBER. I thought that the Society was to preserve historical records, to study the history of the country, bring out hidden literature in our homes. I happen to know that one article in that Magazine brought from all over the land to the author regarding branches of families which he had spoken of; it took it into houses where they were not connected with the Daughters of the American Revolution, and led to the consideration of becoming members of this organization. We certainly ought to be able, 18,000 strong, to support this Magazine * * * and many women who are ready with their pen, and many women have cases of private and very valuable documents, and they can be put in this Magazine in such shape that we all can see them. There are very few historical magazines in America. We know that Mrs. Lamb's magazine has ceased to exist. There is nothing in the nature of our Magazine published. Can we make this Magazine pay for itself if the expense is \$3,000? That question has been asked.

Miss JOHNSTON. I would like to say a word to the Magazine. It is not for the people who can have every other magazine that it is so important. It is for the outlying districts, or people of moderate means, to whom it comes as a messenger, bringing

news from all over the country, from every Chapter ; not only that, but reviving an historical interest, apprising them of old letters; But spend more money on it and you will have a magazine which will be worthy of the Society. If you want to build up the Magazine, it is bad business—it is very poor business not to patronize it. Perhaps if you did you would get returns, but let us keep our Magazine.

Mrs. BOYNTON. I think that the lady from Virginia has proven by what she has said that we can keep the Magazine, that we ought to keep it, that we ought to make it historically better. I happen to know that in some of the Western States the Registrars of the Chapters depend upon the genealogical paragraphs. Certainly these historical articles ought to make the Magazine of great value to all members of the Society. There is no attack on the Magazine when you say the minutes ought to go to the Chapters separate from it. I have said all that I can about sending out the uncut proceedings to the members. I have thought of this thing ever since the Magazine was given to the Society. I believe if we would try it for one year it would increase the intelligence of the voters, that they would come here and not have such a struggle as to whom they should put upon the Board. And I do believe that it could be made a success without these proceedings. Then in regard to the pamphlet form—as for the Chapters not hearing them, it would be a very easy matter for every Chapter Regent to have a called meeting of her Chapter for the purpose of reading these minutes, and if the members of the Chapter did not care enough about the proceedings of the Board to come to a called meeting to hear them read, I do not think they have any right to vote for the officers in this Society. Now, why is it whenever we speak of sending out the full proceedings of the Board it is immediately thought to be an attack upon the Magazine? It had never entered my head. And as to the expense of it, this Society of 17,000, probably 20,000 by next year, if it increases as it has increased, . . . it does seem as though instead of making an outcry against the expense, you would want to put your money into that which is going to do you the most good, and certainly if each member of the Society has cause to approve the officers that you are called here to elect, and if in addition to that it

gives you historical articles and gives you registrar articles—it does seem as if you ought to maintain it. If there is any better way to put it, why then find it out, but try this first, try it for one year.

Mrs. WHITE. I want to say for the Magazine that I think we do need it and do want it, and if every one of the 2,400 would get two more Daughters to take it, it would be more than self-supporting. Besides that, I want the minutes. I do not think we want the Magazine if we don't get the minutes. I don't care for the proceedings.

Mrs. JEWETT. I want that Magazine. I want it for the historical part; I want it for the minutes. It is the only way I have of finding out about these ladies who are sitting in the boxes. If there is anything disagreeable in the minutes I don't want it put in. Now, the lady on my left spoke of some means of letting the members know with regard to the minutes. In Chicago we pay a very high price for the hall we occupy every meeting we have. If the Chapter Regent must have a special meeting for the purpose of reading those minutes we must pay a large sum for the privilege. It would be far cheaper for us to pay a higher price for these pamphlets and have them sent to us individually, and I am confident that the Chapter Regent could never get her entire Chapter of 499 women present to hear the minutes read, which would take up a whole afternoon. Such a thing could never occur in our busy city. I want the Magazine. Now, I have a suggestion: Suppose every State and Chapter Regent do all she can to increase the circulation of the Magazine; suppose then, that the Secretary of the Chapter be made the agent, the special agent of that Magazine—but keep the minutes in the Magazine.

Mrs. BASSETT. I am very much afraid, Madam Chairman, that Pennsylvania's position on this question will be misunderstood if she remains silent. This part of Pennsylvania is thoroughly in love with the Magazine. We cannot do without it. As an official organ it has proved its usefulness. We want the minutes; we must have them. As a historical Magazine it has proved its usefulness. Testimony has come from various parts of this house as to its usefulness along that line; also in the line of genealogy. The fourth point which is

under consideration is the financial. I believe that the burden of proof is upon this Congress. We must prove that it has been a failure. If it has, the fault is ours because we have not supported it. I would suggest that each one take under consideration this subject, where does the trouble lie? It lies with the Chapters, the individual members of the Chapters. We need to encourage the Magazine, not to detract from its merits. Let us duly appreciate its merits. Think of its virtues; think of its helpfulness, and then reason whether we can do without the Magazine.

Miss CHENOWETH. I wish to speak in favor of the Magazine. I do not think the Daughters ought to take any step backward. It is a dignified organ, and I think we ought to maintain it.

Mrs. LYONS. I would like to make an apology to Mrs. Jewett. I did not hear her and did not see her, or I should never have offered her the discourtesy of interrupting her or you. I would like to ask a question of whoever moved that the proceedings of the Society should be sent out to the Daughters three days after the Board meetings. Now if they are sent out three days after the meeting, uncorrected and unverified, when the Board meets and verifies those proceedings, is the second edition of corrected and approved minutes also to be sent out? We are supposed to be furnished for record unverified statements, and I would like to know what her idea was, if she will kindly tell us.

Mrs. BOYNTON. I am very happy to do so. My motion never contained the words "three days after;" it said "immediately after."

CHAIRMAN. "Immediately after."

Mrs. GREVE, of Cincinnati. It seems to me that an organization that is national in its character should have an organ. It is the only mode that we can have of communicating with the distant Chapters and States. We get the history that especially pertains to our Society published. We might write ever so ably, but no organ would publish it for us, therefore it would only reach the ears, or the eyes of very few. It is helpful genealogically in many ways, and if it has failed financially the Daughters of the American Revolution are alone to blame. They should come forward and subscribe for it. There is

plenty of means in our Society. As a body we are not poor women, and we certainly could afford one dollar a year apiece to support our own organ.

Miss TEMPLE. I am more than pleased to hear these comments favorable to our Magazine this evening. Last year I had the pleasure of speaking a word in praise and appreciation of it. I happen to have had experience with the magazine, or the official organ of another large body of women, the organ of the Federation of Women's Clubs, and when I know the difficulties under which we have labored and struggled, I must say to you, for your own satisfaction, that you do not realize, you do not appreciate how fine and how good a Magazine you have, and how successfully it has been carried on. In the first place it seems to me that these comments and criticisms that have come out resolve themselves into two points, the price of \$1.00 and the minutes. The price of \$1.00 is a point in favor of our Magazine. That makes it available to every member of this great and wonderful organization of women, and every woman in this organization should have that Magazine. On the question of the minutes, the fact that they are not so large and so extensive is easily explained. We are too busy in this generation to read every detail that passes in a body of women whom we choose here and entrust with the management of this organization. We have our individual work to do. We have appointed some one else to do this work for us. We simply want to know the result of this work. We want it in the concise and short form in which we receive it.

Dr. MCGEE. Several references have been made this evening to the fact that the Daughters do not take the Magazine. It is distressingly true that 2,500 subscribers, both in and out of the Daughters, is a very small proportion to our membership. Nearly three years ago, when the Magazine Committee was first ordered, I had the honor of being appointed chairman of it. I have been upon it each successive year since then as chairman. The first year the committee sent a circular written in as stirring words as they knew how to put together to every Chapter of the National Society and to the State Regents, appealing to them to subscribe, and there were other details which were presented to the Society in that circular. The sec-

ond year we reduced the price to one dollar, in the hope that that would cause the Daughters to subscribe. The third year, the year just past, in July, some sample pages were sent to every member of our Society, so that it could no longer be said that the Daughters did not know that we had a Magazine. Now, when a member is elected, a folder is sent to her, giving some statement in regard to the Magazine, so that if she does not know there is a Magazine it is her fault. We hoped that those sample pages would have a great effect in increasing the subscription list, and they did have considerable effect. One reference was made in the report of the Editor, to which I wish to speak one moment. That was that the "Spirit of Seventy-Six" and the "American Historical Register" had long been trying to obtain recognition as our official organ in the place of our Magazine. It is true that the Magazine Committee received a proposition from the "American Historical Register," but it was received first before the Congress, for the committee had reported because it did not think Congress wanted it.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. In regard to that, it is the first time really that there has been any concession that they did make a proposition. That it came officially I did not know until now. That it came unofficially to several members I have known many times.

Dr. HARRISON. Madam President, the trouble, I think, with our Magazine, that it has not more subscribers, is because it is not a live one—not up to date.

Miss BRAZIER, of Massachusetts. I desire to cordially endorse everything that has been said here in favor of retaining our AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. A copy of the March number I now hold in my hand. I like it from cover to cover, particularly the part relating to Chapter work. Every Chapter Regent likes to know what other Chapters are doing. It seems to me what you need is circulation. The only way to accomplish this is to keep up our energy toward that end.

MISS HARDING, of Pittsburg. The AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE has great possibilities. I do not like the Magazine from cover to cover. I believe in printing the minutes of the

Executive Board. I think that, with the Chapter work, is the most interesting part of the Magazine, for in that way we interest people ; but I do not believe in genealogical and ancestral anecdotes, and until they are omitted the Magazine will not be a success.

MRS. LOCKWOOD. I would like to say, in reply to Dr. Harrison, it is rather impossible, ladies, that a historical magazine should be up to date, and more especially when the line was drawn that we should not have anything later than 1860. There have been some excellent articles sent to the Magazine that had to be declined because they referred to a date below that. I have never dared put anything in that was any fresher than 1860. That is my reply to Dr. Harrison.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will say to the ladies, that you are much more readily recognized when you do not come down to the platform.

Mrs. MCWILLIAMS. I have tried half a dozen times, Madam Chairman. We have been discussing this subject now one hour. I move the previous question.

Mrs. BALLINGER. My motion to table was before the house before that, Mrs. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. That motion was not entertained.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I should like if you would give me two opportunities instead of one. My friends have not come in yet.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, the previous question has been moved. Is there a second?

Cries of " No ! No ! "

CHAIRMAN. The previous question has been moved. Is there a second?

A MEMBER. Will you state the previous question?

CHAIRMAN. That the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE be retained.

A MEMBER. May I offer an amendment to it?

CHAIRMAN. The main question was asked for. You know what it is, the previous question. Are you ready for the vote on the previous question?

A MEMBER. May it be read, Madam Chairman?

CHAIRMAN. " Move to retain the AMERICAN MONTHLY

MAGAZINE Mrs. Wooton, of New York." If there is no second the previous question will not be put.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is seconded. It takes a two-thirds vote. Those in favor of the previous question will rise and remain standing until you are counted. The persons now standing in the back of the house will be seated first. The previous question is to stop debate. You know what that is for. Those in favor of the previous question will rise. Be seated, not that you are counted, but that we have a pretty good idea. Those opposed to the previous question will rise. The Reader will now present the main question.

READER. That the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE be retained.

CHAIRMAN. The main question is before you for your vote. All in favor of this motion, that the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE be retained, will say "aye;" contrary, "no." We will retain the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Any other questions that you wish to discuss are now in order.

Mrs. WHITE. I want to know (interrupted.)

CHAIRMAN. The Chair hopes that you will formulate a motion and send it to the Chair. Write your motion, please, and send it up.

Mrs. BOYNTON. When I offered my motion to have the uncut proceedings sent to the Society I thought I was proposing a very good thing. The Society evidently does not agree with me. I will therefore withdraw my motion.

CHAIRMAN. This motion was put and carried as the will of this house, and cannot now be withdrawn unless there is unanimous consent to it.

Mrs. DRAPER. A motion to reconsider was recorded yesterday, the motion to reconsider Mrs. Boynton's motion, and I think that the Chair stated that that motion to reconsider would be considered this evening, and has not yet been put before you. Is that right?

CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. By unanimous consent Mrs. Boynton can withdraw her motion, and there has been no objection so far.

A MEMBER. I move that the request to withdraw her motion be permitted.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It was recorded that a question for reconsideration would be before you this evening. The Chair entirely forgot that. It is now before you, to reconsider Mrs. Boynton's motion.

A MEMBER. May we hear her motion?

READER (stating motion from memory). *Resolved*, That the proceedings of the board shall be published in inexpensive pamphlet form, to be read at each Chapter meeting, copies to be given to the President General——

CHAIRMAN. The resolution which was to be reconsidered must be given exactly. There must not be a word added nor taken out.

Mrs. BOYNTON. As it was made verbally and then written, I cannot give it exactly, but I know the word "leaflet" was used. It was that the minutes—and I meant the proceedings—should be sent to every Chapter and State Regent, to be read at a meeting of the Chapter, to be in inexpensive leaflet form, and it was to be done immediately after the Board meetings. I did not say in three days. I said immediately, meaning by that as soon as the three days' session was closed. The stenographer should put it into her typewritten form and give it to the printer.

Mrs. FOOTE. I call for the motion from the stenographic minutes.

CHAIRMAN. The stenographic minutes are not here.

Mrs. DRAPER. Inasmuch as this motion, although it was made a special order for this evening, is not here, I move to lay it on the table.

Mrs. NASH. It is a special order of the day and cannot be laid upon the table.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I would like that clause to be read from Robert's Rules of Order.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Can't Mrs. Boynton withdraw her motion?

Mrs. DRAPER. I move to indefinitely postpone the motion.
Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is now before you. There is a second to the

motion to indefinitely postpone Mrs. Boynton's motion, which I believe you all understand. If you do not, we will explain it to you further. Are you ready for the question?

"Question! Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is ordered. Mrs. White's motion is now before you.

READER. "I move that the minutes be printed in the Magazine."

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion. It has been seconded. It is now before you for discussion.

Mrs. JOY. I move to add the word "full" before "minutes."

Mrs. LYONS. I move that all motions, whether lost or carried, be recorded in the minutes, and that the names of the persons voting for the motions be also added.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. White, do you accept the amendment?

Mrs. WHITE. If she means the proceedings, I do *not*.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Joy, of Michigan, moves to amend by putting the word "full" before "minutes," Mrs. White accepts the amendment.

Mrs. WHITE. We all should have the privilege of knowing what you say here in Washington when we are not here.

Mrs. TITTMANN. I would like to offer an amendment to Mrs. Joy's amendment. Mine is an amendment in the second degree. I wish to have it explained, to have it understood, if we vote to publish the full minutes of the Board, that the term "minutes" be defined as simply a record of the work done, the motions offered, whether carried or lost, but not a record of debate.

Mrs. BURHANS. I rise to ask instruction and information. Are minutes minutes? What difference does it make whether we say "minutes" or "full minutes," and do we not work under Robert's Rules of Order and cannot we refer to that and find out what minutes are?

CHAIRMAN. There is a very great difference. Mrs. Tittmann's amendment to the amendment is before you. Mrs. Tittmann will please write that amendment and send it to the platform to be read.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I rise to make an amendment, but I do not understand whether there is another amendment to the amendment.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. White accepted Mrs. Joy's amendment, and Mrs. Tittmann's amendment is before you.

Mrs. WALWORTH. May I add an amendment—that a standard of historical accuracy be established in the historical articles in the AMERICAN MONTHLY. I would like to explain that amendment if you will permit me. I would say that as the originator of this Magazine—that I edited it for two years, devoting my time almost exclusively to it, and having not only the editing, but the business management also, it was considered, of course, an experiment, and we tried to incorporate a good deal in it, which has been retained, but I will say that I considered that Magazine, up to the very hour that I left it, but as a child, embryo I might say, of what it was to be, and I had at the very time that I withdrew from it—for certain reasons that seemed to me imperative—the plan to incorporate with it the Magazine of American History, which had fallen into other hands after the death of Mrs. Lamb, and it could have been obtained for a very small sum, but the Congress at that time was not in a mood to do anything of that kind. That lady was perfectly correct who said we should be up to date, for this reason, that the methods of treating history, the methods of writing history, the methods of teaching history have changed entirely within a comparatively few years, and in these methods we must be up to date. The accuracy required of every solitary historical statement is extreme at the present time, and we will be under criticism, and just criticism, if we do not constantly reach up into a higher standard in this matter of historical work. I would therefore like very much to see the historical part of the Magazine made a distinct department, and have some method by which every historical article will be verified promptly. I admit that in the Magazine which I myself edited there were errors, because I had not the time or the opportunity to read every single article. I can tell you of one instance—an article which I did not discover until afterwards—in which it was stated that in the War of 1812 the ships steamed up the Potomac, so you will see how necessary it is to be very careful as to what

kind of articles get in. For this reason I would make the amendment that a standard be established.

CHAIRMAN. Please send it up in writing to be read from the platform. Will one of the pages please bring that amendment to the platform? Is there a page on duty?

Mrs. BURHANS. I want to get something before the house and I do not know how—

CHAIRMAN. Will you wait until we get this out of the way?

Mrs. BURHANS. Will you recognize me at the proper moment? It is very important that—

CHAIRMAN. For information, ladies, this will be read from the beginning, Mrs. White's motion. Mrs. White accepted Mrs. Joy's amendment, consequently it is incorporated in Mrs. White's motion. Read that first.

READER. "I move that the full minutes be printed in the Magazine."

CHAIRMAN. Now Mrs. Tittmann's amendment.

READER. That the word "minutes" be defined as a record of work done, including all motions offered, whether carried or lost, but not including debate. The amendment to the amendment, coming from Mrs. Walworth, is that a standard of historical accuracy be established in the historical articles published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY.

CHAIRMAN. We will first vote on the amendment to the amendment, that is, that a standard of historical accuracy be established. That has been seconded.

Mrs. FOOTE. It is not an amendment to an amendment properly.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. It is not an amendment, it is a very good suggestion.

CHAIRMAN. Will you vote upon the amendment to the amendment?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I take the same ground, Madam Chairman, that Mrs. Foote does. It is not an amendment; it is a very good suggestion. The Chair should decide whether it is an amendment or not—whether it is germane to the motion. It is a suggestion, but how you are going to lay down a law to make everybody perfect is something that I don't understand yet.

CHAIRMAN. Are you speaking to Mrs. Walworth's amendment?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Yes. I believe that an editor in reading an article, if she found that there was any point that was not historically correct, would want to make it so, if possible, but mistakes will get in, and when we know that there never has been a book, I was going to say, or a notice published in the world that somebody could not find some fault with it, you will see that you cannot make a law that is going to make these things perfect and expect anybody to live up to it. They will do the best they can, no doubt of it. They do not write it to make it wrong; they never wish to make a mistake.

Mrs. WALWORTH. The amendment is new matter, therefore not suitable. . . . that an amendment may deal with the question in any manner whatever. It may be exactly adverse.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready to vote on the amendment?

Mrs. JOY. Which amendment?

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Walworth's amendment.

Miss CHENOWETH. That amendment of Mrs. Walworth's is not germane, therefore it ought to be thrown out.

CHAIRMAN. Does Mrs. Walworth consider it germane to the subject?

A MEMBER. I rise to a point of order, that to a main motion only two amendments are allowed. There are three to this.

CHAIRMAN. No, Mrs. White accepted Mrs. Joy's amendment. Mrs. Tittmann's is an amendment and Mrs. Walworth's is an amendment to an amendment.

Mrs. Joy. In what manner does it refer to Mrs. Tittmann's amendment at all?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will rule that it is not in order, and in so doing hopes to get to the principal motion. What we want is to discuss these matters in an intelligent way. Mrs. Tittmann's amendment.

READER. "The word 'minutes' to be defined as a record of work done, including all motions offered, whether carried or lost, but not including debate."

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second to this amendment?

Seconded.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I would suggest that there be no motion received for publishing the motions that are lost. They are of no value whatever, and I think they are never recorded.

Mrs. TITTMANN. It seems to me that frequently motions that are lost are the record of an infinite amount of labor.

CHAIRMAN. That is true. Are you ready for the question on Mrs. Tittmann's amendment? Read Mrs. Tittmann's amendment.

READER. "The word 'minutes' to be defined as a record of the work done, including all motions offered, whether carried or lost, but not including debate."

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this amendment will say "aye;" contrary "no." The ayes have it; the amendment is carried. We will now have the motion as amended.

READER. "I move that the full minutes be printed in the Magazine, the word 'minutes' to be defined as a record of work done, including all motions offered, whether carried or lost, but not including debate."

CHAIRMAN. That is the motion as amended. All in favor of the motion will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried. Mrs. Nash, Vice-President General, will take the chair.

Mrs. NASH. Ladies, before assuming the chair I wish to say if I had known that Mrs. Brackett wanted me up here for this purpose I would not have come. . . . But I have so much confidence in this able body I am sure you won't let me "fly the track." I shall trust to you to keep me straight.

Mrs. BURHANS. Will you kindly let me state what I want to get before the house? I want to ask that every Daughter of the American Revolution in this house, including those in the gallery, who are willing, to rise, and by so doing we pledge one to another that we will use our utmost endeavor during the coming year, before we meet in the Congress of 1898, to secure a half-dozen (six) subscribers to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. There is nothing binding, only we will each of us try; we will make an effort to secure half a dozen. It would be just a little informal pledge that we make one to the other that we will try.

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion already before the house.

READER. "I move that a subscription list be opened during this Congress, and that every Daughter who is not already a subscriber to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE add her name, if possible, to that list at this time."

Mrs. BURHANS. That does not cover the ground in mine. Can you not offer that as an amendment?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. While she is writing her motion I wish to say that one lady who has been a member of our Society for about six months has already brought in and has sent in eight subscribers. That is Mrs. Smith, of Milford. "Go ye and do likewise."

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. It is my motion that has just been read, and while I thoroughly agree with Mrs. Burhans(?) there is no time like the present time. Let us open a subscription list until we can do better.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. May I be allowed to head that list of 16,000?

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Burhans, is your motion to be put as an amendment or as an original motion.

Mrs. BURHANS. You suggest how it should be.

CHAIRMAN. If you wish to make it as a separate motion—

Mrs. BURHANS. I will make it as a separate motion.

CHAIRMAN. Then this motion will be disposed of.

READER. "I move that a subscription list be opened during this Congress, and that every Daughter who is not already a subscriber to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE add her name, if possible, to that list at this time."

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded; you have heard the motion. It is now open for discussion.

"Question! Question!"

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question?

A MEMBER. Please state the motion.

READER. "I move that a subscription list be opened during this Congress, and that every Daughter who is not already a subscriber to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE add her name, if possible, to that list at this time."

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question?

"Question! Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this question will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The motion seems to be carried; the motion is carried.

Mrs. CHRISTOPHER. I would suggest that the members pledge themselves to three subscribers. I certainly will.

CHAIRMAN. Will you write your motion, please, and send it up.

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. Now that this motion is carried I should like to know how we are going to do this.

CHAIRMAN. That is for you to suggest, as mover.

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. Each member might write her name and pass it up, by the pages, to the Chair.

A MEMBER. I should like to ask when the report of the National University Committee and other reports will come before the house.

CHAIRMAN. I regret that it is impossible for me to state.

Miss DESHA. Madam Chairman, last year I moved that we extend the right hand of fellowship to the Daughters of the Revolution, who asked that we unite with the Daughters. That question has been discussed in the Board of Management, and I think referred to this Congress. We have invited the President and some of the members here, and they have been waiting all the week long for this question to be brought up.

Mrs. COWLES, of Boston. May I be recognized as soon as the motion before the house is disposed of?

READER. Mrs. Burhan's motion. "I move that each and every Daughter present who is willing to make an earnest effort to obtain six subscriptions to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE during the coming year, will indicate this willingness by rising."

Amendment by Mrs. Christopher, "Instead of six subscribers be pledged by each Chapter Regent, that three be substituted."

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, you have heard the motion and the amendment is now before you for discussion or for action.

Mrs. EARLE. I cannot see that it needs any discussion.

"Question! Question!"

READER. That the word three be substituted for six.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this amendment will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The motion seems to be carried.

Mrs. BURHANS. I am perfectly willing to have it three, if six seems at all oppressive. It doesn't seem so to me.

CHAIRMAN. The motion has been carried. Your motion, as amended, will now be put.

READER. "I move that each and every Daughter present who is willing to make an earnest effort to obtain three subscriptions to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE during the coming year will indicate this willingness by rising."

CHAIRMAN. Those in favor of the motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." Those in favor of this motion will rise. Carried.

A MEMBER. This motion is very much more important—

CHAIRMAN. This matter of the Magazine came up as the special order of business, consequently it must be disposed of before anything else.

Mrs. COWLES. I move that we discuss the question of the union of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Daughters of the Revolution at once.

CHAIRMAN. Wait one moment.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I wish to know if the business of the Magazine is entirely finished.

CHAIRMAN. Would you not like your motion, which came up as an amendment, now put?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Would it be in order to ask a question of the Secretary, Mrs. Main, in regard to her work?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair sees no objection.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. If the Magazine is to contain only the motions made, those lost are not to be recorded in the Board minutes, why not apply the same rule to the record of Congress?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair was not occupied by the present occupant when that motion was made. I think that referred exclusively to the Board meetings. I do not think that the proceedings of the Congress were included in it.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Well, you are talking to Mrs. Main—

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Main is not here. Do you feel that you have discussed the Magazine sufficiently?

“ Yes! Yes!”

CHAIRMAN. Those in favor of taking up the other business will say “ aye ;” opposed, “ no.” The motion is carried. I have attempted to find out the order of the day for this evening. The programme has been so changed. I was under the impression that the programme for this evening was the report of the National University Committee. We have already had the report of the Continental Hall Committee. Following that is the report of the National University Committee, report of the Insignia Committee, and the report of the Maumee Valley Committee. By unanimous consent this discussion of the union of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the Revolution can now be taken up.

Mrs. PECK. The programme for Friday was placed one day in advance, and Friday’s programme is to be used to-day. It was so voted the other evening.

A MEMBER. I ask for information. Hasn’t Mrs. Cowles’ motion been sent up?

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Cowles’ motion is now before the house and will be put. The regular order of the day will be found under Friday, in the evening session, but this of course can be made a special order by consent of the house.

A MEMBER. I move that it be made the special order of the day.

Mrs. TITTMANN. I do not know if this is in order—if that motion can be amended by offering a substitute one for the suspension of the rules and make it the special order. That requires a two-thirds vote, which is difficult to obtain.

CHAIRMAN. That motion will be put, ladies. Those in favor of the suspension of the rules and taking up the discussion of the union of the Daughters of the Revolution with the Daughters of the American Revolution will say “ aye;” those opposed, “ no.” The motion seems to be carried; the motion is carried. The discussion of the union of the Daughters of Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution is now in order.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I ask for a rising vote, Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair begs pardon, she should have asked for a two-thirds vote. Those in favor of this motion will rise and remain standing until counted. You understand you were voting on the suspension of the regular order of business? Those opposed will rise and remain standing until counted. The motion is carried. The Reader will read this motion of Mrs. Cowles' in regard to the union between the Societies.

READER. "I move that we discuss the union of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the Revolution at once."

Mrs. WALWORTH. May I ask the official office of the mover? Is it a Regent?

Mrs. COWLES. Regent of the Boston Tea Party Chapter, of Boston.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I merely want to state to the house that we have not had a report whether they would be out of order. If there is any one here who can give information as to whether we are acting in good order in the most delightful and agreeable way, but we will have to move very cautiously or we may do something that will jeopardize our charter, therefore I think we must have some information as to whether arrangements have been made to bring this up, as I suppose there is miscellaneous business and the good of the Society, and there may be official action to be reported which will be a basis of any action, so that if you simply want to debate it and talk about it we ought to go into Committee of the Whole, where we do not commit ourselves to any action which would be a hindrance.

Mrs. LYONS. Mrs. Cowles' motion was that we proceed to discuss this union of the Daughters of the American Revolution with the Daughters of the Revolution at once. I cannot see why you cannot discuss it, why we, this Congress, that have superior power over things of that sort, cannot now act on it. Certainly we can discuss it. I am heartily in favor of any union that can be accomplished.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I move that we go into Committee of the Whole.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that we go into a Committee of the Whole. Those in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The Chair is in doubt. Will those in favor of this motion to go into a Committee of the Whole rise and remain standing until counted. Those opposed to this motion will rise. The motion seems to be lost; the motion is lost.

Mrs. COWLES. Wasn't my motion before the house and shouldn't it have been put before the motion to go into the Committee of the Whole?

CHAIRMAN. It was, and that is the motion on which we have just voted. The Chair is under the impression that the motion was lost. However, it is in order to appeal from the decision of the Chair.

A MEMBER. I would like to ask if it is not in order to now discuss this union of the Daughters of the Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution.

CHAIRMAN. That is just what we are doing now.

A MEMBER. I would like to appeal from the decision of the Chair in regard to that vote.

CHAIRMAN. The decision of the Chair is appealed from with regard to this. Those in favor of sustaining the Chair will please say "aye;" those opposed, "no." It seems that the Chair is sustained. Mrs. Walworth asked for information on the subject of a committee appointed by the National Board.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I only wanted information as to whether a time had been arranged for the discussion of this and for the presentation of the case. There is not a woman or an officer of the Daughters of the American Revolution that has had it more closely at heart about this union, or who has worked more earnestly than I have, from the earliest time. I have never ceased to do everything I could for this movement. Now there are a few official facts in regard to it, and as I have seen those papers both in private and public, officially, I should like to say why I have objected to our entering upon a subject of this kind. These two committees, as you probably all know

who have read the Magazine, we have been talking so much about, the committees met and the report of their proceedings was in the Magazine. Besides that there was a report of a committee from the Daughters of the Revolution, signed by a very large and influential committee, and was then sent to the officers, their general, the National Officers, what they call their General Society. That report, as I have understood, was not accepted, but was rejected, at least it was not accepted. The committee on both sides had yielded certain points, had compromised on what was supposed to be a basis of union. That report was not accepted by the Daughters of the Revolution. Another paper was sent out by the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, and that paper stated that the union should be based—now this is as I understand, I am ready to be corrected—but that is the paper which I have seen printed and circulated among the Daughters of the American Revolution, that this union must be based upon a few points which I shall mention. I think there were others. The first one was that this Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution should be called the United Daughters of the Revolution. (Cries of “No! No!”) Another point was that the badge of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as well as that of the Daughters of the Revolution, should be changed by making a combined badge of the two. Now, I only give these as some of the points which were sent to the Daughters of the American Revolution as a basis, while the report of the committee, over which both sides had taken great pains, and at much expense, and taking the time of the Board of Management, that report was not received and has not been presented at this time. Now, when the— (interrupted).

CHAIRMAN. Pardon me, Mrs. Walworth, I am afraid we are going on in a very unparliamentary way. We are discussing the question while there is no motion before the house. A question of privilege has been raised.

Mrs. WALWORTH. But I wish to say that there was a motion made and seconded.

CHAIRMAN. That is true, but the question—

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. My question of privilege is this, that Mrs. Walworth is stating the basis of that union,

which the Daughters of the Revolution desire to put officially, and inasmuch as I hold an official document from the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, it would seem very much better that this should be read as their official document.

Mrs. WALWORTH. That is what I wanted.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. That is why I was asking for the question of privilege, but it took a long time to get it.

CHAIRMAN. The question has been asked in what manner it is official.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. This document was sent to me by the General Secretary of the Daughters of the Revolution, and begins in this manner: "Basis of union of the Societies of the Daughters of the Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution."

CHAIRMAN. The date has been requested. Will you kindly state the date of the document?

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I do not see any date on the document, except that they desire us to consider it at this Congress, but as I have a personal letter here it may throw some light on the subject. Shall I read it?

CHAIRMAN. If that is the will of the house.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I received it about a week before the Congress, but as I received about forty letters a day I cannot say which day this came, but only about a week ago. Do you wish it read through, from beginning to end, or only one section at a time?

Cries of "Yes! Yes!"

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. (Reads from manuscript.)

Mrs. WALWORTH. I rise to a point of order. We would like to know if that document has been passed by the General Society Daughters of the Revolution.

CHAIRMAN. The question which you raised was supported by the house. If the house now wishes that the reading of this document be discontinued, it may easily be done.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I yield to the wish of the house, but I wish it would be understood that this is not an official docu-

ment unless it has passed the Daughters of the Revolution. We have a lady here who has been a Daughter of the Revolution, and can give us some information about it.

Mrs. EARLE. Madam Chairman and Daughters of the American Revolution; I have been for three years a member, both of the Daughters of the Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution. From the earliest date, when I joined these Societies, and found how closely they were identical in names, in methods of admission, in the eligibility and in every way, I determined to do what was in my power toward uniting them, for a reasonable length of time, and then choose which I wished to remain in. To that end, a year and a half ago, with the aid of some of our best members, I presented a resolution at a meeting called for the special purpose of presenting it to about thirty of my fellow-members of the Fort Greene Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. I presented this resolution, asking that we make an offer to unite with the Daughters of the Revolution. I then gave forth to the presiding officers of the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, that if they did not heed, and proceed in a dignified and orderly and proper manner to ask for that, that I should use whatever influence I had to take my Chapter into the Daughters of the American Revolution; believing that to be, as I did from the moment I first investigated it, the first and best and only Society.

A MEMBER. We were reading that letter. We insist upon its being read through.

CHAIRMAN. The reason that the interruption occurred was the question asked that Mrs. Earle would explain to us that it was official.

Mrs. EARLE. I intend to explain that it is not official.

CHAIRMAN. Is it now the wish of the body that the letter shall be continued?

"Yes!"

Miss PIKE. Is it very long?

Mrs. EARLE. I must say, Madam Chairman and Mrs. Main, I cannot consider it official when it has never been before the Daughters of the Revolution who have subscribed to it.

A MEMBER. Did she not say that she withdrew from the

Daughters of the Revolution with her Chapter? How does she know that it is not official?

Mrs. EARLE. I have never withdrawn, and intend to vote for the union, if possible.

CHAIRMAN. I am afraid that this discussion is a little out of order. I think we will proceed with the reading of the paper.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL (continues to read from manuscript)—

BASIS OF UNION.

Basis of union of the Societies, Daughters of the Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution, presented by the Executive Board of the former Society for consideration at the Continental Congress held at Washington, February 22, 1897.

VIRGINIA SWIFT STERLING,

Corresponding Secretary, Daughters of the Revolution.

I. NAME.

The name of the new organization shall be "National Society of the United Daughters of the American Revolution."

The committee advises this title since the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has the largest membership. It asks the addition of the word "united" to signify that two independent societies have joined their interests.

II. MEMBERSHIP.

(a) Each Society shall accept the membership roll of the other when properly certified by the General Registrars of the respective Societies.

(b) Members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution who have entered on collateral claims shall, if possible, establish lineal claims to revolutionary ancestors.

(c) Membership granted on collateral claims shall not be hereditary.

(d) All future application papers shall be attested before a notary.

III. GOVERNMENT.

The Society of the Daughters of the Revolution asks that the constitution of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution be so amended before union of the two Societies as to provide in the future for a system of State Societies subordinate to the National Society.

The committee advises this in the belief that the system of State Societies tends to broaden the work of the whole Society, promote a closer feeling among the members, and avoids the danger of concentration of power in one locality or in a few hands.

The necessary alteration in the constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution having been made, it is suggested that the details of such change be arranged as follows:

(a) All Daughters of the Revolution Chapters shall become Daughters

of the American Revolution Chapters without change of officers and shall carry on their work as heretofore; they shall establish such conditions of membership to their Chapters as they shall see fit; they shall fix their own Chapter dues over and above the dues payable to the National and State Societies. Initiation fees and annual dues other than Chapter dues shall be paid to the State Treasurers, who shall pay to the National Society the prescribed proportion of such fees and dues. The same rules shall apply to present Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters.

(b) In States where there is at present a Daughters of the Revolution and a Daughters of the American Revolution Regent, as soon as the consolidation of the two Societies is effected, both Regents shall resign office and an election shall be held to fill the office of Regent and the other State offices created by the provision for State Societies. Such State officers shall comprise a Regent, Vice-Regent, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, Registrar, Historian, and Librarian. The first State officers to be elected after consolidation shall be nominated by a committee comprising both Daughters of the Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution members.

(c) All dues to the United Society shall be payable from Daughters of the Revolution members at the beginning of the fiscal year next following union.

IV. INSIGNIA.

The Insignia of the United Society shall be a badge either combining in some way the features of the existing badges of the two Societies or it shall be of entirely new design. In either case the badge shall be uniform, shall not be jeweled, and shall be worn suspended from a ribbon of buff edged with dark blue, ribbed and watered, 1½ inches in width and 1½ inches in displayed length. The colors of the United Society shall be buff and blue, the colors of the Continental uniform.

V. SEAL.

The Seal of the United Society shall be that of the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, except—(a) The title within the circle shall read, "United Daughters of the American Revolution 1776--1890." (b) The scroll below the eagle shall bear the legend, "United Daughters of the American Revolution." (c) The motto shall be "Liberty, Home and Country."

VI. PROPERTY OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

(a) Books, relics, documents, records, pictures and the like the property of the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution shall be placed under the care of the United Society, and shall be kept in such place as the National Board of Management shall designate. All such books, relics, documents, records, pictures and the like shall retain their inscriptions as gifts to the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution.

(b) Any sums of money of which the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution may be possessed, and which have been raised for a specific purpose, shall be transferred to the National Treasurer of the United Society to be used for said purpose and no other.

(c) All other property of the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution shall under legal advice be transferred to the United Society for the use and benefit of the same.

This is what they sent as a basis of union.

Mrs. EARLE. I am very glad to explain to you further, pursuant to that resolution which was passed by a three-fourths vote of the Daughters of the Revolution, a committee was appointed for conference. I was at once placed upon that committee and refused to act. After earnest persuasion I

. which has been reported in your Magazine. We returned to the city. I then resigned from the committee and refused to take any part in the Daughters of the Revolution. I wish to say to you, and it is perhaps known to every Regent and Secretary in the Daughters of the Revolution, it is not the wish of the best members of the Daughters of the Revolution to change the name of this Society. They like the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is not the wish of the best members of the Daughters of the Revolution to have State organization. They have suffered too much from State organization. I joined these two Societies three years ago. In the three years the Daughters of the Revolution have gained 1,000 members, the Daughters of the American Revolution have gained 10,000 members. The national character of this Society

. To that the best membership of the Daughters of the Revolution subscribe just as fully as I do. Nor is it the best wish of the Daughters of the Revolution to enter this Society to disorganize it. It is to become part of it, to work with it, and when such a communication is sent as that purporting to come from the rank and file of the Daughters of the Revolution, I protest against it most vehemently. I do not gain from that any great knowledge that this was to come nor have I ever heard it from that Board, but the Board of the Society does not always represent the feeling of the Society. And it does not in this case. I am not the only one who has come to your Congress representing a Chapter more largely from Daughters of the Revolution. You

have a representative from Troy. You will soon have from other cities. From Massachusetts one of the very strongest and best Chapters formed has signified to me its intention of doing exactly as our Chapter did in Brooklyn. We did this in Brooklyn simply to do it in the simplest and easiest way. When two great Societies unite and have to see about bills, incorporation and all these formalities, the expense is very great, but by single Chapters doing it in a quiet, dignified way, it is not so great. We have never had before a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Brooklyn, our great city. I cannot go into details now why we did not, but it was simply a local matter which could not be overcome, now all past, at least so represented to me. The better membership realized that it was not best to have two societies I do not know which one is the better one. It is right, it is dignified, it is proper, it is for the best interests of patriotism and of the great growth of this Society that there should be but one. I would also wish to say to you that there is something of more importance considered and thought of by the better members of the Daughters of the Revolution, and there are very many, many very good ones, and that is something of more importance than whether you shall have an insignia and whether you shall have jewels or not, this name or that name, and that is the aims and future of this Society. I ask you to consider it; take no other action on it, because no other action is necessary, but to think whether you wish a union of these two societies. I shall not speak to you longer, though there are many, many details that I might tell you. . . . here and there and everywhere, waiting for the feeling of this Congress [Calls of "Time!"] for then there would not be enough offices to go around. There are always officers in one society or another that do not wish to yield office. *That* in the Daughters of the Revolution they would have to yield. I beg of you to believe that the rank and file of the members of that Society desire this union, just as I do. (Calls of "Time!") Since I spoke with such authority I thought I must tell you.

CHAIRMAN. The Recording Secretary was asked to produce

a letter. She has that statement and will read it as soon as there is quiet, ladies.

MISS PIKE. Is it worth while to waste time on a matter that will not be settled to-night, and have we not more important matters?

CHAIRMAN. That is for the Congress to decide, Miss Pike. It is a motion put to the Congress and carried for this matter to be discussed.

MRS. PECK. I would like to say one word to the ladies, and that is this, to consider the nature of the document we have heard. It is from an organization of 2,000 members to an organization of 18,000 members, and yet you would think the position was reversed. They dictate terms to us.

MRS. RITCHIE. Can't we have the letter without any further delay?

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I want to say before I begin to read, that I was a member of the same committee with Mrs. Earle and perfectly agree with her in all she says. Because I am in office and pledged to present this document, I do not wish you to think that I endorse it, but at the same time, as the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution were requested to send to this Society a proposition to be presented before its Congress on February 22, their idea as to the basis of union, I think it is simply a courtesy on our part to finish the reading of the document they have sent, and in order to complete its official character I would like to read this one page which came with it.

February 9, 1897.

MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, *Secretary General*.—DEAR MADAM: A special meeting of the Executive Board of the General Society, Daughters of the Revolution, was held this morning, February 9, at the office of the General Society, 156 Fifth avenue, New York City, to consider the replies received in response to enclosed circular.

From the tenor of the replies received, the Executive Board feels warranted in presenting the enclosed plan to the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, recommending it as a basis of union for the two societies, and asks that the same be considered at the approaching Continental Congress.

By order of the Board,

VIRGINIA SWIFT STERLING,

Corresponding Secretary, General Society, Daughters of the Revolution

I cannot see how any document can be more official than this.

A MEMBER. Is a motion in order?

CHAIRMAN. That is for the house to decide. What is the motion?

SAME MEMBER. I wish to offer a motion to limit the discussion of the speakers to three minutes. The time is getting very late and we want to hear what every one has to say, but if we give them an unlimited time—

CHAIRMAN. That motion is eminently in order. Is there a second to it?

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The motion seems to be carried.

Dr. MCGEE. I move that it be the sense of this Congress that union of the Daughters of the Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution is desirable and should be accomplished. May I speak to that motion?

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second to that motion?

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. The motion has been made and seconded. Discussion is now in order.

Dr. MCGEE. In this motion we do not commit ourselves to any plan of union whatever. There is not to be any discussion of the details of union at all. It is merely to get an expression as to whether it is thought desirable by the Society. I have had many conversations on this subject with officers of the Daughters of the Revolution, and I regret very much that they are not here this evening to speak. The question of union has been delayed beyond their expectations and I think the President has returned to her home, but I am sure that the Daughters of the Revolution do not in any wise insist upon the plan of union which is presented here to-night. I am very sure if this Congress would frame a basis of union which they are willing to accept, that it would be presented to the Daughters of the Revolution with a prospect of its acceptance. Therefore, Madam President, in order that we may get the sense of the Congress on the main question, I have moved the resolution which you have heard.

Miss DESHA. I think Mrs. Snow, President of the Daugh-

ters of the Revolution, was present when I made my motion to discuss the question. I agree thoroughly with Dr. McGee. I asked her questions about the badge, about the . . . and particularly what they were going to do about collaterals. I am a collateral. She said that all those details to her were petty, that it was the union of the Grand Army that she was working for. I am very much obliged to Dr. McGee for her motion.

Mrs. WEST. I would like to say one word in behalf of the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution of Massachusetts, as I am a member of that Society. I think Mrs. Earle is mistaken. In Massachusetts alone we have between 800 and 900 members. It seems improbable that the whole Society should consist of only 2,000 members if there are 900 in Massachusetts. In regard to this circular, it was sent to every member of the Daughters of the Revolution, and a public meeting was called, and at this meeting an expression was had, and it was voted unanimously at that meeting not to accept the circular. I think any would be received gladly now and considered wisely and judiciously, and I think they would accept it with a great deal of pleasure.

Mrs. LYONS, of Kentucky. I move that a committee be appointed, or elected by the house, to which the matter of basis of our union be referred.

CHAIRMAN. There is already a motion before the house which takes precedence. The Reader will read the motion.

Mrs. BURHANS. I am very much afraid Miss Desha's saying she was a collateral will leave a wrong impression upon many of the Daughters here. I have the lineage books and I have read Miss Desha's lines of descent, and it struck me that she had several lines of lineal descent.

CHAIRMAN. The Chairman is afraid that these remarks are scarcely in order.

Mrs. BURHANS. They are very important to say.

CHAIRMAN. But there is a motion before the house and we must confine ourselves to the matter in hand. The Reader will read the motion before the house.

Mrs. PECK. I rise to a point of information. Will the Chair

request one of the ladies who is in favor of the union to state if they are willing to give up their State organization?

Mrs. RITCHIE. Will you allow me to make a motion?

CHAIRMAN. There is already a motion before the house.

Mrs. RITCHIE. Well then it is an amendment.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. It seems to me that they are simply and very deeply homesick, and all I think we need to say is "come home."

CHAIRMAN. The Reader will now read the motion.

READER. "That it be the sense of this Congress that union of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Daughters of the Revolution is desirable and should be accomplished."

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Ritchie, is your motion an amendment to that?

Mrs. RITCHIE. Yes, it is. I will offer it as an amendment. I think the union is very desirable, and I wish to move "that as we have two members, and probably a great many more, of the most valued Daughters of the Revolution now united with the Daughters of the American Revolution, the manner of their uniting with this Society be the basis upon which all future Daughters of the Revolution unite with the Society."

CHAIRMAN. Will you write your motion and send it up?

Mrs. KREBS. I move that we vote upon that motion immediately, without any further discussion.

CHAIRMAN. An amendment has already been put. Did you call the previous question on the amendment?

Mrs. KREBS. Does this Congress wish to have the Daughters of the Revolution unite with the Daughters of the American Revolution? Now let us find out.

Cries of "Previous Question!"

CHAIRMAN. Has it been seconded?

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. The previous question has been moved upon the main motion offered by Dr. McGee. All in favor of the previous question will rise and remain standing until counted. All opposed rise. The previous question is now ordered. It recurs to the main motion "that the union of the Daughters

of the Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution is desirable and should be accomplished." All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The motion is carried.

Mrs. HINKLE. Madam Chairman, I ask the privilege of reading the report of the Maumee Valley Committee.

Mrs. RITCHIE. Do I understand that the acceptance of Dr. McGee's motion cuts off all further debate?

CHAIRMAN. Not at all, Mrs. Ritchie. I was just going to put that question. You remember that we suspended the rules. To adopt the regular order I think requires a two-thirds vote, does it not? Now, it is the wish of the body to continue the discussion of this union or shall we proceed with the regular order of the day?

"Regular order of the day!"

CHAIRMAN. Those in favor of proceeding with the regular order of the day will say "aye." Ladies, do you understand what you were voting on just now?

Cries of "No!" and "Yes, we did!"

CHAIRMAN. The order of the day was called for—

Mrs. RITCHIE. Now, Madam Chairman, here is a separate motion.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, we are going to vote now whether we will take up the regular order of the day or not. Those in favor will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion seems to be lost. Mrs. Ritchie's motion is now in order. Mrs. Lyons' motion comes first. There is a motion before the house which will be read.

Mrs. JUDKINS, of Ohio. When will Mrs. Ritchie's motion be considered?

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Lyons arose first and was recognized, but had to sit down because she was a little out of order.

READER. "I move that a committee of five be elected by the house to formulate the basis of the union of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Daughters of the Revolution."

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second it.

Mrs. PECK. I move an amendment, the committee to be appointed by the President General, and election of committee

be deferred until to-morrow morning, when the President General shall be in the chair.

Mrs. JOY. When is this committee to report?

CHAIRMAN. That was not stated.

Mrs. JOY. Was it an inadvertence on the part of the mover?

Mrs. LYONS. No. We thought the Congress would decide that.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Peck, will you write the amendment and send it up.

Mrs. PECK. It has been the custom of this house that a committee should be appointed by the Chair.

Mrs. BOYNTON. Before the Society adjourns perhaps they may like to hear from our Tellers. Our Tellers are making a splendid record. They say by ten o'clock they will have a report of those twenty, or nineteen Vice-Presidents, whichever it is.

CHAIRMAN. I regret that it is out of order. Mrs. Peck's amendment is before the house.

Mrs. PECK. I withdraw my amendment because I believe that a committee should be appointed by the President General, our real President General, Mrs. Stevenson. I will move to amend by substituting "appoint" for "elect."

Mrs. LYONS. I do not accept the amendment.

Dr. MCGEE. I think the President General would be glad to have the Congress do this instead of putting it upon her.

A MEMBER. I move that we adjourn.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that we adjourn. All in favor of adjournment will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The motion seems to be lost. We will now have the amendment.

READER. "The committee to be appointed by the President General, and election of committee to be deferred until to-morrow morning, when the President General shall be in the chair."

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, you have heard the amendment. Those in favor of this amendment will say "aye"—

Miss DESHA. In appointing a committee it ought to be done so as to give everybody a fair chance. I do not think it is

right to have a committee appointed by the bias of one person, and I do believe that this committee ought to be elected by the house.

Mrs. RITCHIE. The President General of this Society is certainly competent to appoint her own committees.

CHAIRMAN. Those in favor of Mrs. Peck's amendment will say "aye."

Mrs. WALWORTH. It is customary to have the President General appoint or select committees, and we represent a very small house here at this time. If this is to be an expression of the sentiment of this Congress we should have the Congress and not a mere handful who have been able to endure this long session.

CHAIRMAN. The amendment is now before the house. The ayes were taken, but the noes were not. Those in favor of Mrs. Peck's amendment that the committee be appointed by the President General will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion seems to be carried. A division is called for. Those in favor of the amendment will rise and remain standing until counted—that this committee be appointed by the President General—those opposed will rise.

A MEMBER. It is not understood what we are voting.

CHAIRMAN explains the question again.

Mrs. PECK. The question was not understood. They cannot hear anything back there.

CHAIRMAN. The motion will be put again.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I move the yeas and nays on this question.

CHAIRMAN. That means a roll call. We will put that question again and take a rising vote. Ladies, we are going to vote again on the amendment. The ladies in the back of the house did not understand what they were voting on.

Mrs. PECK. Will the Reader read the motion again?

CHAIRMAN. The Reader will read the motion, and the Chair requests the ladies to be quiet so that they will all understand it.

READER. "I move that a committee of five be elected by the house to formulate the basis of the union of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Daughters of the Revolution."

Amendment. "The committee to be appointed by the Presi-

dent General, and election of committee be deferred until tomorrow morning, when the President General shall be in the Chair." That is what you are voting on.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, do you all understand what you are voting upon? You are now voting upon the amendment that this Committee be appointed by the President General. Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. FOOTE. I rise to a point of order. This is not an amendment, but two distinct motions.

CHAIRMAN. I think your point is not well taken.

Mrs. BALLINGER. May I say that it is always the privilege of the President General to appoint those committees, and I do not think it would be courtesy at all to the President General to take it out of her hands.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, we will take that vote, because the Chair is very anxious that vote should be carefully considered and properly taken. Do you all understand the question?

Cries of "Question! Question!"

Mrs. PECK. May I say one word on the amendment? It is only a matter of precedent, and we are largely governed by precedent. In all the Congresses I have attended the President General has been allowed to appoint these committees.

A MEMBER. I wish simply to remind my fellow-members of the Congress that in voting in favor of the amendment they do not necessarily commit themselves to a committee at all.

CHAIRMAN. Not at all. Simply that this committee be appointed by the President General. Are you ready for the question?

"Question! Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this amendment, that the committee be appointed by the President General, will rise. You are now voting that the President General will appoint this committee. You will be seated. Those opposed to the amendment will rise. The amendment is carried. The question recurs to the motion as amended. The Reader will please read the motion as amended.

READER. "I move that a committee of five be appointed by the President General to formulate the basis of the union of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters

of the Revolution, the selection of the committee to be deferred until to-morrow morning, when the President General shall be in the chair."

Mrs. BOYNTON. I think a committee of five is altogether too small to do such a thing as this, and I wish we could find out what is back of Mrs. Ritchie's amendment. I want Mrs. Ritchie's amendment.

Mrs. RITCHIE. My motion is now an independent motion.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Ritchie's motion is an independent motion.

Mrs. BOYNTON. May we have Mrs. Ritchie's motion before we go to bed?

READER. "I move that a committee of five be appointed by the President General to formulate the basis of the union of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Daughters of the Revolution, and selection of the committee to be deferred until to-morrow morning, when the President General shall be in the chair."

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, you have heard this motion.

A MEMBER. No, we have not.

CHAIRMAN. Will you kindly read the motion again?

READER. "I move that a committee of five be appointed by the President General to formulate the basis of the union of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the Revolution, and selection of committee be deferred until to-morrow morning, when the President General shall be in the chair."

CHAIRMAN. Do you understand the question?

"Yes!"

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question?

"Question! Question!"

CHAIRMAN. Those in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The Chair is in doubt. Those in favor of this motion will rise. Please be seated. Those opposed to this motion will rise. The motion is lost. Mrs. Ritchie's motion is now in order.

Mrs. RITCHIE. I agree fully with our learned Librarian General that it is most desirable. I move that as we have at least two (probably more) of the most valued Daughters of the Revolution now united with the Daughters of the American Revolu-

tion, that the manner of their uniting with this Society shall be the basis upon which all future union is granted.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I second that motion.

CHAIRMAN. This motion has been moved and seconded. Do you understand the motion or do you wish it read again?

"Question! Question!"

Dr. McGEE. I rise to a point of order.

CHAIRMAN. Dr. McGee, will you state your point of order?

Dr. McGEE. I think, Madam President, that my motion was carried, that the union was desirable of the two Societies. Then how can we vote at the same session only to admit members of a Society?

Mrs. RITCHIE. When the Daughters of the Revolution are admitted to the union they are part of the union, and when these ladies avail themselves of our hospitable door, which stands always open to each Daughter of the Revolution, there is the mode of union. We will be glad to welcome every one.

Dr. McGEE. Is a motion in order unless it is rescinded? You cannot counteract it by another motion.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair must think a moment on that. Those motions are not identically the same, Dr. McGee.

Mrs. RITCHIE. I would be only too glad to have the union formed with the other Society as individual members.

Mrs. BOYNTON. We did vote that we wanted to have the union. As I understand it, the vote on Mrs. Ritchie's motion was the manner of taking them in. Now the other motion said nothing whatever about the manner, it simply said, admit them into the Society. A lawyer who has been consulted about this matter in the District, said positively that after we had received our National Charter and adopted it, that it would be illegal, according to the laws of the District, for two Societies of this kind to unite.

A MEMBER. Speaking a word to Mrs. Ritchie's motion, it seems to me that is the only way to admit them to our hospitable door. It would hardly seem to me that they would knock for admittance on a door that is so barricaded.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Ritchie's motion is before you. Shall it be read again?

Cries of "No!"

CHAIRMAN. Those in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The motion seems to be carried. A division is called. Those in favor of this motion will rise and remain standing until counted. Ladies, do you understand what you are voting upon?

"Mrs. Ritchie's motion!"

CHAIRMAN. Mrs Ritchie's motion.

A MEMBER. May we have it stated again?

CHAIRMAN. It has been requested that the motion be stated again. The Reader will read the motion.

READER. "*Resolved*, That as we have at least two of the most valued Daughters of the Revolution now united with the Daughters of the American Revolution, I move that the manner of their uniting with this Society be the basis upon which all future union is formed."

CHAIRMAN. Now, ladies, do you understand the question.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Will the Chair explain what are the conditions of union?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair understands it that they shall join individually, and not as a body.

Mrs. KNOX. I am in favor of the Daughters of the Revolution coming into our Society, but why should they have an advantage over us? We have each come in individually.

CHAIRMAN. That is the motion that we are just acting upon now, to join as individuals, not in a body. Now the motion will be again put. Those in favor of this motion will rise. Those opposed to this motion will rise. The motion is carried.

A MEMBER. I protest against a part of the Congress voting for the whole Congress on so important a subject as this.

CHAIRMAN. A protest has been entered.

A MEMBER. The Congress is in regular session. Those who are not here should be here if they want to vote.

Mrs. BURHANS. I would like to ask if this matter is settled by the fact of our charter, why any further discussion or action upon it. It has been stated that we have legal advice that the whole matter is settled by our national charter.

CHAIRMAN. The matter has also been settled by your vote that they should join us as individuals.

Mrs. CHRISTOPHER. I move that Mrs. Hinkle's report as chairman of the Maumee Valley Committee, be read and we then adjourn.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that Mrs. Hinkle's report as chairman of the Maumee Valley Committee, be read and we then adjourn. The Tellers are ready to announce the vote for Vice-Presidents General. Is it the wish of the assembly that it be announced now?

Cries of "Yes! Yes!"

CHAIRMAN. The Tellers will now make their report.

Mrs. FIZWILLIAM. We have the following report to make of the vote for Vice-Presidents General:

Total number of votes cast,	351
Necessary to elect,	176
Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, of Ohio,	330
Mrs. Russell A. Alger, Michigan,	289
Mrs. Daniel Manning, Albany, New York, . . .	271
Mrs. Joseph Washington, Tennessee,	255
Mrs. Levi P. Morton, New York,	252
Mrs. Wm. Dickson, Georgia,	251
Mrs. F. W. Dickins, District of Columbia, . . .	249
Mrs. Wm. L. Lindsay, Kentucky,	226
Mrs. John N. Jewett, Illinois,	222
Mrs. Thomas W. Roberts, Pennsylvania,	210
Mrs. H. W. Howard, Virginia,	209
Mrs. John M. Thurston, Nebraska,	194
Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, District of Columbia, .	193
Mrs. E. J. Hill, Connecticut,	186
Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote, District of Columbia, .	176
Mrs. Robert Hatcher, Indiana,	171
Mme. von Rydingsvärd,	164
Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee,	136
Mrs. Roberdeau Buchanan,	133

We thank you for your attention.

CHAIRMAN. May I ask the total number of votes cast?

CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS. 351.

CHAIRMAN. Isn't it necessary for the vote—the half of 351 is 176, which is the number necessary to elect—

CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS. There are four, then, that have fallen below, Mrs. Robert Hatcher, Mme. von Rydingsvärd, Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Buchanan, the range of these numbers being 171, 164, 136 and 133.

Mrs. DRAPER. Would it not be in order to move that the ladies receiving the greatest number of votes be considered elected—that the Secretary cast the ballot for them.

Cries of “No ! No !”

CHAIRMAN. The Chair would not take the responsibility, and would like a motion to come from the house, and would like it to be the voice of the assembly.

Mrs. FOWLER. I move that they be added to the list and made four Vice-Presidents General.

A MEMBER. I object to the consideration of the question.

CHAIRMAN. An objection to the consideration of the question has been raised. That must be put at once and is not debatable.

Mrs. BURHANS. It is unconstitutional. It has been done before, but I claim it is unconstitutional.

CHAIRMAN. What is unconstitutional ?

Mrs. BURHANS. The constitution provides that in order to elect an officer it requires a majority of all the votes cast.

CHAIRMAN. An objection to the consideration of the question has been raised. The objection to the consideration of the question is not debatable, and must be put at once. Ladies, do you understand—

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I suppose you remember that question was thoroughly debated ; we tried to carry it last year, but had to give it up.

A MEMBER. I move we adjourn.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved that we adjourn. Is there a second.

Loudly seconded.

CHAIRMAN. All who are in favor of this motion will say “aye ;” opposed, “no.” Carried. Meeting stands adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Morning Session, Friday, February 26, 1897.

Congress called to order at 10.25, Mrs. Stevenson, President General, in the chair.

Prayer by the Chaplain General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, one of the State Regents has sent to the Congress a hymn, an American hymn. The Chair will ask the Daughters to join in singing it. It is by Miss Mary Isabel Forsyth, State Regent of New York.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The minutes of yesterday's meeting will be read. We would like to have quiet, ladies. The Reader will not begin until there is quiet. Are you ready, ladies, for the Reader to begin? We are losing a great deal of time.

READER proceeds with reading of minutes of Thursday.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the minutes, ladies. Are there any corrections?

Mrs. JOY. I do not quite understand that the suspension of the rules was inserted there before we discussed the union of the Daughters of the Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution. I think the suspension of the rules was moved to make it a special order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you. That correction will be made.

Mrs. NASH. I was requested yesterday by Mrs. Crabbe, of Washington, to withdraw her name, but failed to obtain recognition. Would it be in order to withdraw her name now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not while the minutes are being discussed. Are there any other corrections?

Mrs. JOY. May I ask if the number of votes Mrs. Brackett received was 307 or 397?

READER. 397.

Mrs. JOY. We understood that the announcement was 307 yesterday.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I think 351 votes were cast yesterday.

Mrs. JOY. We simply made the inquiry for information, Madam Chairman.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will give you the number officially. Shall it be reported before the minutes are accepted?

Mrs. JOY. No, Madam Chairman. I only wanted to call the attention of the Recording Secretary General to it.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I think if we have more votes recorded than there are cast, of course it will make trouble for us.

Mrs. FITZWILLIAM. I have the official report which I read yesterday, at my rooms at the hotel, and will give them to you this afternoon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, the Recording Secretary General will make some explanations, please.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I wish to state that the minutes must be prepared hurriedly. When you continue a session until after eleven o'clock at night and convene at ten o'clock the next morning, it is impossible that every single item should be correct; but you all know we have an official stenographer who takes everything, and when those minutes are typewritten and printed, these things will all appear. I think you can all understand the difficulty which I have to arrange these minutes between eleven o'clock at night and ten o'clock the next morning.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The official count is here and will be given.

READER. The yesterday morning's vote was as follows, ladies: 417 cast, of which Mrs. Brackett received 304, Dr. McGee, 107; scattering, 6, so that these minutes will be corrected to read 304 for Mrs. Brackett.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The minutes are before you. If there is no objection, and the Chair hears none, the minutes will stand approved, as corrected. The next business before you is the election of four Vice-Presidents General.

READER. These flowers have been presented to Mrs. Lindsay by the Kentucky delegation. [Applause].

Mrs. HOGG. I hold in my hand the charter of the Dial Rock—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you rise to a question of personal privilege. If you will come to the front we can hear you. It is necessary to read a few notices first, if Mrs. Hogg will just take her stand.

READER makes announcements and reads letters regarding

formation of Chapter in Honolulu, also letter from Hon. Joseph E. Washington, regarding the Tennessee Centennial.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. In connection with this matter the Chair simply expresses one wish and one hope, and that is, that every State Regent, and every Chapter Regent, and every Vice-President General and the Chair will pledge their support to the National Board of Management to assist in every way within their power in making this a grand celebration.

READER reads letter from General Joseph C. Breckinridge, as follows :

MRS. A. E. STEVENSON,

President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.

Madam: It may not be immediately practicable to bring the revolutionary soldiery under the care provided by the National Cemetery laws which only include those who died in the last war and in that with Mexico, but it seems that some decorous action by Congress or the patriotic societies in providing for the care and restoration of the public monuments erected in honor of such distinguished men as Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, and Col. Tobias Lear, military secretary to General Washington, and quite a number of soldiers of the American Revolution buried in the Congressional Cemetery to whom private monuments have been erected, might now be taken. Quite a number of these monuments now present a very dilapidated appearance, and if something is not done soon, their epitaphs will be destroyed beyond redemption. An amendment providing for the proper care of these revolutionary monuments has been introduced by Senator Sherman, and I would be glad if you would bring the matter to the attention of your Congress, and aid it in any way they may deem proper.

Very truly yours,

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Miss JOHNSTON. I move that a committee be appointed to attend to this, to memorialize Congress, or whatever is proper, in the matter of preserving and investigating these monuments.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you write the motion ?

Mrs. BOYNTON. I would like to offer the following resolution, Madam President : "*Resolved*, That the Congress express its earnest thanks to the Tellers for their able work, and to their chairman, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, for her systematic and conscientious work."

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion, ladies. All who are in favor of it will say "aye;" those opposed "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. The motion is carried.

Mrs. HOGG. I hold in my hand the charter of the Dial Rock Chapter, of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. This charter was authorized by a majority of the Board of Management. The charter was sent to me, signed by the President-General and the Recording Secretary General, and sealed with the seal of our Society. I ask the authority of Congress to countersign this document.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the request of the State Regent of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. McLEAN. I understood that that matter was left entirely in the hands of the State Regent and the National Board of Management, as is the usual case. I thought that the lady who protested withdrew her protest in a generous and dignified manner. Are we to create the precedent that Congress is to adjudicate on every charter.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I regret exceedingly to offer this resolution—that this subject should be again brought to your attention. I have no objection to the Dial Rock Chapter of Pittston, but I have an objection to having the constitutional right that was granted me, under the constitution, by a lady—when I raised my protest here the other night I had the documents with me, which I have to-day, to prove that the County of Luzerne was granted to me in 1893 by a special act of the Board of Management, as my territory. Your constitution says, ladies, that when twelve members are gathered together in one locality they may form a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, after authorization by the National Board of Management. We have two ways, Daughters of the American Revolution, of forming Chapters. One is The other is by the National Board of Management appointing a Regent in a given locality. Now when I became a Daughter of the American Revolution I was the one hundred and forty-fifth member from Pennsylvania. I appeared here in Washington on the 22d of February following as a Regent appointed by the Vice-President General in

Charge of Organization. On the 16th of April following I was authorized by having gotten a sufficient number of members to form my Chapter, to organize my Chapter, which I expected to do on the 19th of April following, but death came and took away the daughter of a valued friend, and that postponed the organization until the 29th of April, 1891, when we organized with thirty members. Then the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization—and I do regret very much here to tell this; I hoped that it was buried and wiped out forever, but it is forced upon me—the then Vice-President General in Charge of Organization asked Mrs. Wm. H. McCartney, would she be the State Regent. Her husband absolutely refused, and I will tell you why. He said, “You are not prominent enough, you are not a capable woman enough, and your family need you, and you cannot take such an office.” I wrote to the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization, and she wrote back, “I recognize Pennsylvania as too large for any one person. I have four State Regents. I will have Mrs. and I will have Mrs. McCartney, of Wilkes-Barre.” I have two of the best lawyers of Pennsylvania. I have always had a legal adviser. We looked over the old constitution. There was nothing said about how many State Regents I therefore took ten counties and I began my work. The National Board at Washington appointed me a Regent for their work. I went to work, but the Vice-President General then finally was turned out of the Society, and the thing has been confused. Matters ran along and I asked for a charter. I asked for a charter the first of May, but was informed that “we have no money for charters. As soon as we have money a charter shall be sent you.” Confusion continued until after the conference of 1891, in October. Mrs. Boynton then became Vice-President General. She wrote me sixteen long pages on the legality of my holding Luzerne County. I think myself it was too large—(interrupted.)

A MEMBER. Why is this matter to be brought before the house before we continue our vote?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It would seem, ladies, to the Chair

that this question should be referred to the National Board of Management.

Miss CHENOWETH. I move that it be referred to the National Board of Management.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is in order. It is open for discussion.

Mrs. HOGG. I do not think it is worth while to enter into these matters, for it has been brought before the Board before. The only point is this, all actions which are passed by the Board of Management shall be legal and binding until disapproved by Congress if such action did take place ; I now ask this Congress to rescind it.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I hope they will.

Mrs. HOGG. which it is said gave the County of Luzerne autocratic power.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Won't you write it, Mrs. Hogg ?

Miss DORSEY. The lady who spoke before Mrs. Hogg, of Pennsylvania, in stating her case gave the reason and the constitutional law for forming Chapters. This case I do not think can come before the Congress, because the constitution distinctly states that where twelve members are living in the same locality they may organize a Chapter ; after it is confirmed by the National Board of Management it becomes a Chapter, with the full constitutional power.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Isn't there a motion before the house, ladies? What was your motion ?

Miss CHENOWETH. I moved that it be referred.

A MEMBER. I inquired if this matter is in order when we came here to vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Hogg rose to a point of personal privilege. Your motion, Miss Chenoweth—

Miss CHENOWETH. I withdraw my motion, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have this motion if it is ready. We will hear the motion of Miss Johnston.

READER. " That a committee of three be appointed from this Congress to confer with a committee of the Senate and a committee of the Sons of the American Revolution regarding

restoration of revolutionary soldiers' monuments in Congressional Cemetery."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This motion is open for discussion, ladies. It seems as if the Sons ought to do some of this work and not be helped so much by the Daughters.

MISS DORSEY. I move that General Breckinridge's letter be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Relics.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Write your motion, please. We will have Mrs. Hogg's motion.

MISS FORSYTH. Madam President, we cannot possibly hear any motion that is before the house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, Miss Forsyth says they cannot possibly hear any motion. The audience is perfectly orderly but there seems to be too much talking. Will you please refrain absolutely, ladies, for the good of the cause. Miss Dorsey's motion is before you. The motion is, ladies, that this motion of Miss Johnston's be referred to the Revolutionary Relics Committee. All in favor of the motion of Miss Dorsey will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. The letter of General Breckinridge will be referred to the Revolutionary Relics Committee, of which Mrs. Steele is the present chairman. Mrs. Hogg's motion is in order next.

READER. "I move that the action of the first Board of Management, which, it is claimed, gave absolute authority to Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, be rescinded"

Seconded by Mrs. Brackett.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a second to this motion. It is open for discussion. Is there no debate? Then we will put the motion. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it, and the motion will go into effect.

MRS. HOGG. Have I absolute authority, which will prevent any dispute hereafter in regard to it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will state that there can be no dispute about it. Another motion.

MRS. RITCHIE. My motion is in the hands of the Reading Clerk. Will she be kind enough to read it? It seems that there should be some explanation about that. You will all re-

member that on Tuesday or Wednesday, when the chairman of the Continental Hall Committee made her report, it was received with great enthusiasm and a great many subscriptions were offered. They poured in so fast that it was impossible for any one to count them; they were put into an envelope and secured with three official seals and so deposited in the safety deposit vault. They are to be gotten out, and my motion is that the President General appoint a committee of three, authorized to take that money from the Board, count it, and report the same to this Congress to-morrow morning.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion will be read.

READER. "I move that the President General appoint a committee of three, to take from the safe deposit vault, where it is now deposited, the moneys subscribed since the opening of this Congress to the Continental Hall Fund, count the same, and report the amount to this Congress to-morrow morning, and then turn it over to the Treasurer General."

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All who are in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes have it. The Chair will now appoint the committee. The Chair appoints Mrs. Main chairman of that committee, inasmuch as she has been courteous enough to take charge of these funds for the committee; also Mrs. Ritchie and Mrs. Henry M. Shepard.

Mrs. GEER. We have with us a great-great-granddaughter of General Israel Putnam, Mrs. Emily N. Walker, of North Adams, Massachusetts. Mrs. Walker has requested me to present, in her name, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution this picture of her illustrious ancestor, General Israel Putnam. A Chapter was organized in North Adams, Massachusetts, two months since with fifty members. Mrs. Richmond, the Regent, and Mrs. Walker represent this Chapter. Mrs. Walker has also signified her intention to become a life member of this Society.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The resolution is passed. The order of the day is called.

Mrs. FITZWILLIAM. Two or three ladies have withdrawn from our tellers. May we have their places supplied?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you any names to suggest?

Mrs. FITZWILLIAM. May I select my own?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the Congress allow Mrs. Fitzwilliam to select her own assistants. The Chair hopes that the ladies will allow this. All who are in favor of allowing Mrs. Fitzwilliam to select her own assistants will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. Mrs. Fitzwilliam will appoint her own tellers. The regular order of business is called. There is a motion before the house. Will you take your seats? Will the ladies in the back of the house take their seats? We will have the motion now by Mrs. Cowles, of the Boston Tea Party Chapter.

READER. "In order to save the valuable time of this Congress, I move the renomination of the four ladies having the highest votes, namely, Mrs. Hatcher, Mme. von Rydingsvärd, Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Buchanan, for Vice-Presidents General."

Miss CHENOWETH. That motion is not constitutional.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The point is made that this motion is unconstitutional, therefore will not be presented. The Chair withdraws it.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I only want to make—to endorse Mrs. McKee. If you could have heard the beautiful speech she made for the President General last summer at Saratoga—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are no new nominations to be made. You will vote upon those names now on the paper.

Miss MILLER think very few of the ladies realized that she was there last night when it was proposed, and I should like very much to urge that she should be one of those. She is the granddaughter, as we all know, of the author of the Star Spangled Banner.

Mrs. NASH. I am desirous of electing Mrs. Hatcher, of Indiana, as one of our Vice-Presidents General. She has done such good work for the Society, has worked so hard and to such a good purpose. I do not think we can do better than to elect her as her own successor.

Mrs. HENRY. I second Mrs. Hatcher.

Miss WASHINGTON. I wish to place in nomination again the name of Miss Mary Chenoweth.

Miss DORSEY. Miss Chenoweth is on the board. May we have the list read? We cannot tell which were elected and which not elected.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The list will be read of those who were elected last night.

A MEMBER, from Massachusetts. We want our State Regent elected and hope the ladies will do well by her. As Regent of Massachusetts she speaks for herself.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There has been a request, ladies, that these names—the Chair will make this announcement before she will listen to anything, that is, that the list that was read last night will now be read.

Mrs. TITTMANN. I would like to call attention to the fact that about ten of the names in nomination are ladies not elected, who certainly would have received more votes had the Congress been able to see that their names were in nomination. Their names are so low down and near the stage that they cannot even be seen.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you want a new bulletin board? It is moved that we have a new bulletin board. Mrs. Brockett moves that we have a new bulletin board. All in favor of this will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes have it; we will have a new bulletin board. Ladies, you cannot make new nominations to-day unless you move to open the whole question.

Miss WASHINGTON. I make the motion.

Mrs. COWLES. I wish to state that Mme. von Rydingsvärd is not now the State Regent of Massachusetts.

Miss WASHINGTON. I make a motion that only those who are going to be voted for be put on.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I hope you will consider that you have given very few women in the District a chance on this committee. We need the aid that you have always given us by allowing eight, therefore I want to speak a good word for Miss Chenoweth.

Miss WASHINGTON. I wish to speak for Mrs. Dickson also.

A MEMBER. I wish to speak for Mrs. Burrows.

A MEMBER. I want to speak a good word for Mrs. Buchanan. We need just such workers.

Dr. MCGEE. I ask that the first four names that go on the Board shall be the first four ladies receiving the highest vote last night.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, I desire to second the nomination of Mme. von Rydingsvärd, and to call attention to the magnificent showing Massachusetts presents here to-day, and to ask you to remember what the number of their delegates was two years ago. She gained last year 150 per cent. under the State Regency of Mme. von Rydingsvärd. Now that she is no longer State Regent, and the State of Massachusetts presents her name for Vice-President General, I would like to second her nomination.

Mrs. FOOTE. I have the honor of seconding the nomination of Mme. von Rydingsvärd. My ancestors were from Massachusetts, and I take pleasure in seconding her nomination.

A MEMBER. I ask the honor of seconding the nomination of the Massachusetts nominee.

A MEMBER, from Kentucky. I wish to speak for Mrs. Buchanan, who, I think, has been a great worker in this cause.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There has been no disorder on this floor from the beginning until now, but there has occasionally been too much talking.

A MEMBER, from Kentucky. I would like to speak for Mrs. Buchanan, and to say that I know she has been a good worker. From all I can learn, she has been a faithful worker, and I think the Congress will be benefitted by Mrs. Buchanan being on our Board.

Mrs. HILL seconds this.

Mrs. DICKINS. Those who have worked on the Board this year know Mrs. Hull and appreciate her work. Her husband is a member of Congress and she will reside here all the year. She is a splendid woman.

Mrs. BUCHANAN. Having been nominated for Vice President General in Charge of Organization, then having been nominated for one of the Vice-Presidents General, and now again having been nominated, I beg to thank all my friends, but I feel that I cannot give the time and work to the Society this

year that I have in the past. I therefore cannot conscientiously accept the nomination. Thanking you all very cordially for the honor, I beg to withdraw my name.

Cries of "No! No!"

Mrs. NASH. I would like to second the nomination of Mrs. Hull.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Buchanan's withdrawal is accepted. Mrs. Buchanan's name will be erased.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I desire to endorse Mrs. Hull Mrs. Hull withdrew her name.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Hull, do you withdraw your resignation.

Mrs. HULL. No, I withdraw finally.

A MEMBER. I represent a New Jersey Chapter, and would like to second the nomination of Mrs. Edward H. Wright, the retiring State Regent of New Jersey.

Mrs. FOOTE. I desire to endorse Mrs. H. E. Wilkinson, of Mississippi.

Mrs. BRACKETT. I would like to add a word to Mrs. Lockwood's, and to ask you to give us some working force in the District. Some of these ladies will not be here until next year, and we do need some assistance on the Board, on committee work. Please note how many of these are away from Washington, and let us have a few of those whom you are going to elect be ladies who live here now.

Mrs. TRITTMANN. It being seemingly in order at this moment to say a few words in explanation of who the ladies are whose names are on the bulletin board, and whether they will serve or not, and of their ability to render good service, I wish to state that Mrs. James McMillan, whose name was posted yesterday, was nominated and posted as a candidate for the office of Vice-President General, is not only an exceedingly efficient and able woman, and willing and able to attend the Board meetings, which are no longer three or four hours long, held in the afternoon or at night, but begin now early in the morning. She is a woman who is able and willing and will be glad, if this Congress elects her, to attend these meetings. She is, beside that, the wife of the most popular man who has ever served on a committee—

Mrs. FOWLER. Are all these ladies to be elected collaterally on what their husbands do ?

A MEMBER. The Kentucky delegation feel that it would be for the good of the Congress to ask Mrs. Buchanan to withdraw her withdrawal.

Mrs. BUCHANAN. Madam President, if my friends wish me to serve I will do so.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Buchanan's name will be replaced upon the list. Any other remarks upon the list, ladies ?

Mrs. FOOTE. How many Vice-Presidents General from the District have been elected ?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Four out of fifteen have been elected.

A MEMBER. We wish Mrs. Hull to withdraw her withdrawal.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Hull, will you recall your withdrawal ? Do you withdraw it ? Mrs. Hull's name will be replaced upon the board.

Miss MILLER. With regard to the statement that there are only four elected from the District, I think there is some little misunderstanding—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have the list read.

READER. Fifteen have been elected, as follows :

Mrs. Avery, Ohio ; Mrs. Alger, Michigan ; Mrs. Manning, New York ; Mrs. Joseph Washington, Tennessee ; Mrs. Morton, New York ; Mrs. Dickson, Georgia ; Mrs. Dickens, District of Columbia ; Mrs. Lindsay, Kentucky ; Mrs. Jewett, Illinois ; Mrs. Roberts, Pennsylvania ; Mrs. Howard, Virginia ; Mrs. Thurston, Nebraska ; Mrs. Henry, District of Columbia ; Mrs. Hill, Connecticut ; Mrs. Foote, District of Columbia.

Mrs. LYONS. May I say that Mrs. Howard, though living in Alexandria, just outside the District, is near and will be at the meetings.

READER. The Chair requests me to read those who will probably reside here during the year. Mrs. Alger, Michigan, is the wife of one of the members of the new Cabinet ; Mrs. Washington makes this her home ; Mrs. Dickens, I understand, lives here ; Mrs. Senator Thurston, Mrs. Lindsay, and Mrs. Hill, Connecticut, make this their winter home.

Miss MILLER. Might I ask the Reader to call Mrs. Howard. She is from Virginia.

A MEMBER. Is not it Mrs. Gordon, of Georgia?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Where is the lady from? Ladies can withdraw their names, but no new ones can be nominated. Mrs. Crabbe, of the State of Washington, wishes her name withdrawn. No one can be put in her place because the nominations are closed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Buchanan withdraws her own name. We will have the notice read about Mrs. Crabbe, and that will settle whether or not she withdraws.

READER. "I am positively informed by members of the National Board that Mrs. Crabbe wishes her name withdrawn, and substitute Mrs. Griggs."

Cries of "Out of Order!"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That cannot be done. The name of Mrs. Crabbe would seem then—

Mrs. NASH. She came to me personally and made the request.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair sees no authority by which this name can be properly withdrawn, inasmuch as it was allowed to stay there last night during Mrs. Crabbe's presence.

Mrs. NASH. She was called away on account of the illness of her sister, and came to me and made a personal request that if her name was put in nomination I should withdraw it. I have received no instructions to the contrary.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has been advised, under the circumstances, to have Mrs. Crabbe's name erased. It will be erased, then, unless there is objection.

Miss DORSEY. A substitution cannot take place?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, it is not open to new names at all.

READER. This beautiful bouquet of roses has been sent to Mrs. Hogg, of Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now come to casting the ballots. The ballots will be collected.

READER. To Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson a bouquet of lilies.

PRESIDENT GENERAL, leaving the chair. The Chair desires to express her very highest appreciation of these beautiful flow-

ers. They come to me with especial emphasis from the fact that my ancestors were all from Virginia. It was from Albemarle and Roanoke I received this beautiful badge which I wear as a life member of the Mary Washington National Monument Association. They came from Kentucky, in which my ancestor, Joshua Fry, lived and died, and I believe, is buried ; so it is a peculiar pleasure with which I receive these beautiful flowers.

Mrs. BRACKETT. I presume we will proceed as we did with the election of Vice-Presidents yesterday, when you are ready you will hold up your ballots and the Tellers will collect them and deposit them here.

Miss JOHNSTON. Are we to write only four names ?

President General resumes the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Only four names on your ballot. You will invalidate your ballot if you put more than four names on it. It will not be counted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair takes pleasure in introducing Mrs. Snow, who is the President of the Daughters of the Revolution. She would like to make a little personal explanation. The Chair hopes you will accord her the most courteous and quiet attention.

Mrs. SNOW. Madam President and ladies, I thank the Continental Congress for allowing me to appear and explain, what I could not do last night owing to my absence, that the Daughters of the Revolution sent to each member of the organization a question, "Do you wish to unite with the Daughters of the American Revolution?" and out of those replies a majority came "Yes." I have waited here four days, hoping for an expression from your Congress to carry back to our organization. Last night it was put before you and your Congress responded, "Yes." I would now ask that you appoint a committee to confer with a similar committee of our organization, to formulate a plan of union which will be agreeable to both. Thanking you again for this privilege accorded to one not a member—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is in order now. Is there any motion before the house ?

Mrs. COWLES. Madam President, I move that the committee be appointed by the Chair.

Mrs. BRACKETT. I second the motion.

Mrs. RITCHIE. May I call the attention of the lady, who was not present last night, to the fact that the Congress passed a resolution authorizing the President General to appoint a committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was lost.

Mrs. RITCHIE. Then the Congress surely passed the motion submitted by the State Regent of Maryland, that the basis upon which the Daughters of the Revolution who have already united with the Daughters of the American Revolution should be the basis upon which all future union is founded. That motion was carried. So it seems useless to appoint a committee after we have decided what will be our method of admitting them.

Mrs. COWLES. I will withdraw my former motion and make this one instead, believing the vote on Mrs. Ritchie's motion was taken when a great many were absent.

Mrs. RITCHIE. That certainly cannot be done for the benefit of those members who do not avail themselves of their privilege of being present at the sessions of the Congress. We would be an interminable body if—

Mrs. COWLES. It was nearly eleven o'clock when that vote was taken, and believing that the vote on Mrs. Ritchie's motion was taken when a great many were absent.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think you are out of order, Mrs. Cowles.

Mrs. COWLES. I appeal to the Parliamentarian.

Miss PIKE. A motion to reconsider must come from the prevailing side.

Mrs. COWLES. In Robert's Rules it says, "In Congress, if the yeas and nays were not taken on the vote, any one can move a reconsideration."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That isn't the point. There is another point there. The reconsideration must be moved by one who has voted on the prevailing side. The Chair thinks that she is right.

Mrs. NASH. I move that the Congress sustain the decision of the Chair.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All who are in favor of sustaining the decision of the Chair will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The Chair is sustained.

Mrs. FITZWILLIAM. Have all the ballots been collected?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The collection of the ballots cannot continue while this commotion is going on.

Miss DORSEY. May I ask the State Regent of Maryland a question bearing on this motion, if her motion is not based upon the following reason? The first ladies from the Daughters of the Revolution who entered our Society were obliged to go through the same forms that we went through; therefore we could not—

Mrs. RITCHIE. That is my point. I can see no reason why they should be admitted on different grounds than we were admitted, or those members of the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution who have already been admitted.

Mrs. BURHANS. I wish to read an article from our by-laws, which I think may have a direct bearing on the matter, if we appoint a committee, and it is very important that it should be brought to the attention of the house. It is article III, section 1, of our National by-laws. "The President General, in addition to her general duties, shall be ex-officio chairman of the National Board of Management and of the Executive Committee, and a member of every other committee."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair was not authorized to appoint any committee, but no committee can be appointed under the condition of things now. Is that so?

"Yes!"

Mrs. BURHANS. I was very anxious to bring it in at this point because I think that this house will be glad to know that our President General is a member of every committee that we appoint.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The lady is right. The President General is a member ex-officio of every committee that is appointed.

Mrs. GREVE, of Cincinnati. I voted in favor of the motion. I now move to reconsider it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved to reconsider the motion of Mrs. Ritchie made last night, by a lady who voted in the affirmative.

Miss PIKE. On page 74 will be found information about a motion to reconsider.

Mrs. WALWORTH. They were told by Mrs. Boynton last night that the Charter Committee had informed them that it was impossible for us to receive any organization as an organization, either a Society or a Chapter or any organized body. You did a wise thing in voting for Mrs. Ritchie's motion, and I beg you not to reconsider.

Mrs. KREBS. While I fully agree with the motion of Mrs. Ritchie, I think there is one thing that ought to be taken into consideration. You have here before you the President of a similar organization, asking that a committee be appointed to confer with a committee of their organization. I think common courtesy demands that we appoint a committee to confer, but that committee can be instructed by this Congress on what basis we will hear their proposition. In that basis can be incorporated Mrs. Ritchie's motion, if we so desire. I therefore move that a committee be appointed to confer with a similar committee from the other organization, and that this Congress instruct that committee upon what basis we will admit them.

Mrs. RITCHIE. May I call the attention of the member from California to the fact that in October last such a committee was appointed by the Daughters of the American Revolution, who invited a committee of the Daughters of the Revolution to this place for the purpose of conference. They invited this committee as their guests, and entertained them as their guests, and offered them every courtesy. After several sessions, nothing whatever was arrived at, those ladies returned to their homes, and as a result of that conference you have the paper which was read to us last night. Now, I hold that it is utterly useless to continue to appoint committees.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion before you, ladies, is to reconsider the motion of the State Regent of Maryland, made

last night. All who are in favor of this will say "aye;" those who are opposed, "no." The noes seem to have it; the noes have it. The motion will not be reconsidered.

Mrs. BOYNTON. I rise to a question of privilege. The Tellers are waiting to know whether all the ballots are in.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are all the ballots in?

A MEMBER, from New York. Do we return to the order of the day?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We return to the order of the day.

SAME MEMBER. I wish to make a motion, if it is in order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It would hardly be in order.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President, during the counting of ballots I simply wish to say that having, to the best of my ability, for myself and the committee on the proposed revision of the constitution, presented that report to this house, having after some effort gotten it upon the floor of this house, it is now in the hands of the house. I therefore ask, without prejudice one way or the other, to be honorably discharged from my duties as chairman of that committee.

A MEMBER. Massachusetts requests that this letter be read to the assembled Congress at this time. It is a protest.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard, ladies, the request of Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, chairman of the Revision Committee. The Chair is requested to withhold Mrs. McLean's request until a letter from the Massachusetts delegation is read.

READER—

PROTEST.

The Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution desire to offer a most earnest protest against the treatment offered the revision of the constitution by the Sixth Continental Congress. A revision was resolved upon, *not* an amendment, therefore the matter offered for our consideration *is a revision, not an amendment*. We now ask this Congress to be allowed to discuss this subject according to the vote taken on Wednesday last and never rescinded. *Not* as a "Committee of the Whole," the significance of which term, unfortunately, a large number of the assembled delegates do *not* understand, but as a body of intelligent women, undisciplined in parliamentary tactics, but striving in an earnest, fair, and impartial manner to decide this matter for the best interests of the Society. If, however, this prove impossible, we, representatives of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution, desire

publicly to express to the Revision Committee our entire *dis*-approval of the unjust, unfair, and ungenerous treatment the revision has received, and pledge them our cordial support in whatever efforts they may hereafter make to obtain at least a courteous hearing under the title given them when formed—a Committee on *Revision*.

Mrs. McLEAN. Before that is discussed at all I want to express my exceeding appreciation of all the efforts made by the officers or members who have endeavored to assist me in getting my proper report upon the floor. I only ask to be discharged because I feel that I have presented my report; it should be left entirely in the hands of the body who requested me to present it, and I ought to be able to take part, if necessary, in the discussion. As chairman I do not feel that I well can. I beg this house to at least honorably discharge me from my duties as chairman.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not think it is necessary to honorably discharge the chairman of the committee. As soon as that committee makes its report, the committee is of itself dissolved.

Mrs. McLEAN. The report has not been acted on. At any rate, the revision is in your hands. Do exactly as you please with it. In case I am summoned from the city this afternoon, I want to know—

Mrs. KNOTT. It seems we are losing a great deal of time. I would like to offer a resolution that the charter be read to the ladies.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Isn't it better to go on with the election?

“Order of the day!”

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The regular order of the day is called.

Mrs. KNOTT. But we have accepted the constitution and we cannot admit any new society under our new constitution, and it probably would put an end to these discussions.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would think this advisable, to let this lie over, ladies, now until the unfinished and miscellaneous business is brought up.

Miss PIKE. The revision of the constitution was postponed on Thursday immediately after the election of officers.

Miss GREEN. I rise to a question of privilege, Madam President and ladies, for the same reasons assigned by the chairman of the Revision Committee, Mrs. Donald McLean. I, as a member of the Revision Committee, appointed by direction of the last Congress, request of this Congress that I may be honorably discharged from serving any longer on the Revision Committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair must state again that the committee having reported is dissolved.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move a vote of thanks to the committee. Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that we extend a vote of thanks to the committee. All who are in favor of this will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The motion is carried. The vote of thanks is most generously offered.

Miss CHENOWETH. Are nominations in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Nominations are in order for Chaplain General.

Mrs. HENRY. I wish to place in nomination the name of Mrs. J. J. Bullock.

READER. A bouquet of roses for Mrs. Jewett, of Illinois.

Miss CHENOWETH. I wish to nominate Mrs. Charles Stakeley, of the District of Columbia, the wife of the pastor of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

Miss DORSEY. I wish to nominate Mrs. Hartsock.

Miss MILLER. I wish to nominate Mrs. Bullock.

A MEMBER. I move the nominations be closed.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion has been made to close the nominations for Chaplain General.

□ Miss CHENOWETH. These ladies are members of my Chapter and are lovely ladies. Either one will make a fine Chaplain General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that nominations for Chaplain General be now closed. All in favor of this will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes have it. The nominations for Chaplain General will now be closed.

Mrs. TITTMANN. Are motions in order during the taking of the ballot?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think so.

Mrs. TITTMANN. I move, Madam President, that it be *Resolved*, That Mrs. Snow, President General of the Daughters of the Revolution, be authorized to report to her Society upon her return that the papers presented by members of the Daughter of the Revolution for admission to the Daughters of American Revolution will be received in block should they be made out as individual applications.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion is before the house, presented by Mrs. Tittmann. It will be read for information.

READER. "*Resolved*, That Mrs. Snow, President General of the Daughters of the Revolution, be authorized to report to her Society upon her return that the papers presented by members of the Daughters of the Revolution for admission to the Daughters of American Revolution will be received in block should they be made out as individual applications."

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second the motion.

A MEMBER. When I arose a few moments ago and asked that the order of the day be resumed, it was with the hope that a method would be adopted by which this Congress would decide that no steps shall be necessary on the part of any individual member, excepting that she is already an accredited member of the Daughters of the Revolution, that the fact of her being in good standing makes her a Daughter of this Society. As individuals we will receive them with open arms, on receipt of papers which are already required as Daughters of the Revolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion before the house is Mrs. Tittmann's motion.

A MEMBER. I move that this motion be referred to the National Board of Management.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The resolution will be read, and then the motion put that it will be referred to the National Board of Management.

Miss DORSEY. I do not think the lady who spoke last, before the State Regent of Maryland, quite understood the

change that is being made in our constitution. The point is, there is only one way by which members can be legally admitted. We are all very anxious, we reach out very eager hands to them, but we have to admit them under our constitution, so that they will be legal members, and the only point is, that under our constitution we cannot admit a body, but must admit them as individuals. Mrs. Tittmann's motion solves the difficulty entirely.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion will be read again.

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. Do we lose our national charter by admitting the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution? Will Congress not grant us another on broader lines? They will be proud of this union of the two societies of women with revolutionary blood in their veins. It is a credit to our Society and to our Government.

Mrs. BURHANS. It seems to me—I will offer this as a suggestion, not as a motion. Any one may put it in the form of a motion if they approve it. It seems to me that as Mrs. Snow, the President General of the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, has come before us, requesting that a committee be appointed to confer with a committee of the Daughters of the Revolution, it is a mere matter of courtesy (interrupted.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Out of order. You are not speaking to the resolution. We will have the resolution.

READER. "*Resolved*, That Mrs. Snow, President General of the Daughters of the Revolution, be authorized to report to her Society upon her return that the papers presented by members of the Daughters of the Revolution for admission to the Daughters of the American Revolution will be received in block should they be made out as individual applications."

Mrs. RITCHIE. I wish to amend Mrs. Tittmann's motion by adding to it that the Registrars General be instructed by the Board of Management to give all papers coming from Daughters of the Revolution precedence in consideration over all other papers. (Cries of "No! No!") In other words, that the papers should be first verified. I offer it as an amendment, and my reason for doing so is to show courtesy.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

Mrs. BURHANS. It seems to me that as Mrs. Snow, President General of the Daughters of the Revolution, has appeared before us with a courteous request that a committee be appointed (interrupted).

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That has been decided. There can be no committee appointed.

Mrs. BURHANS. I object to the mode in which this is being done. Couldn't certain women meet these ladies (cries of "No! No!") and be instructed to explain to them that the terms of our constitution and of our national charter are such (interrupted).

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That has all been explained.

Mrs. JOY. Is there not a motion to commit before the house?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question will be on the amended resolution. It will be read as amended.

Miss DORSEY. The State Regent of Maryland says in this amendment that the application papers of the Daughters of the Revolution shall have precedence over all others. Does she mean if they are presented in a block?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What did you mean, Mrs. Ritchie?

Mrs. RITCHIE. I only mean to show all possible courtesy to the Daughters of the Revolution, and I thought that our own applicants, those who concurred with us in a desire to unite with the Daughters of the Revolution, would be willing to waive their rights, should they possess rights, to have them first considered.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question recurs, ladies, to the question as amended.

Miss DORSEY. Mrs. Ritchie means to make courtesy and law walk hand in hand.

Mrs. WALKER. All kinds of suggestions are made, but it seems to me it resolves itself into one question, and that is, our charter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question before you is the amendment. The amendment will be read for information.

READER. "That the Registrars General be instructed by the Board of Management to give precedence to papers of the Daughters of the Revolution over all others."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All who are in favor of the amendment will say "aye."

A MEMBER. I wish to present an amendment to the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have an amendment to the amendment. We will have the amendment to the amendment read for information.

READER. "Upon presentation of applications from Daughters of the Revolution, no papers or credentials shall be required other than those already accepted by their Society."

Cries of "No! No!"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you understand it?

"No!"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read it again, please.

READER. "Upon presentation of applications from Daughters of the Revolution, no papers or credentials shall be required other than those already accepted by their Society."

Mrs. RITCHIE. In my motion that was passed last night there was no distinction at all. Each applicant must obtain blanks from the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and fill out these blanks in the manner prescribed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The vote is upon the amendment to the amendment. It will be read again for information, then the vote will be taken.

READER. "Upon presentation of applications from Daughters of the Revolution, no papers or credentials shall be required other than those already accepted by their Society."

Mrs. KREBBS. I thought we adopted Mrs. Ritchie's motion, which said

Cries of "Question! Question! Question!"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You can vote it down or not, as you please. All in favor of this amendment to the amendment will say "aye;" those who are opposed to the amendment will say "no." The noes seem to have it; the noes have it. The amendment is lost. The question will now recur to the amendment to the resolution.

READER. "That the Registrars General be instructed by the Board of Management to give precedence to papers of Daughters of the Revolution over all others."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this amendment to the resolution will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The noes seem to have it; the noes have it. The amendment is lost. The question now recurs upon the original motion, which will be read for information.

READER. "*Resolved*, That Mrs. Snow, President General, Daughters of the Revolution, be authorized to report to her Society upon her return that the papers presented by members of the Daughters of the Revolution for admission to the Daughters of the American Revolution will be received in block should they be made out as individual applications."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you understand the question, ladies? All who are in favor of this resolution, offered by Mrs. Tittmann, will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. The motion is carried.

A MEMBER. I move that we adjourn to two o'clock.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion to adjourn until two o'clock.

READER. "Compliments and congratulations from Ohio delegation to Mrs. Avery." (Bouquet of roses.)

Adjourned.

Afternoon Session, Friday, February 26, 1897.

Congress called to order at 2.25, Mrs. Brackett in the chair.

CHAIRMAN. We will hear the announcement of the vote for Vice-Presidents General.

Mrs. FITZWILLIAM. The Committee on Ballots desires to make the following report:

Number of votes cast for Vice-President General, 345

Number of votes required to elect, 173

Mme. von Rydingsvärd, of Massachusetts, 223

Mrs. Harrison McKee, of Indiana, 178

Mrs. Hull, 131

Mrs. Hatcher, of Indiana, 107

You will observe only two have been elected, Mme. von Rydingsvärd and Mrs. McKee. We found among the votes two unofficial ballots. They were not written upon the regu-

lar ballots that had been distributed, but written upon slips from scraps and note books. Those we did not regard as legitimate. The ballots are distributed, and you must write your vote upon them. I have also, Madam President, the vote for Chaplain General.

Total number of votes cast, 317

Votes necessary for choice, 159

Mrs. Chas. Stakeley, District of Columbia, . . . 168

Mrs. J. J. Bullock, District of Columbia, . . . 135

Mrs. Hartsock, District of Columbia, 2

Number of blanks, 8.

One unofficial.

Mrs. Stakeley is elected.

Mrs. BRACKETT. I will ask Vice-President General, Mrs. Dickens, to take the chair.

Mrs. Dickens takes the chair.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, the special order for this afternoon is the election of officers. The next office in order is that of Recording Secretary General. Nominations are now in order.

CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS. What is to be done about the other two Vice-Presidents General? Only two were elected. Do you wish to finish that now?

CHAIRMAN. That will be first. What will you do about the other two Vice-Presidents General? You have heard the announcement that only two were elected. The nominations are closed; you will vote on the old names.

Mrs. KREBS. Would it be in order for the Secretary to cast the ballot for the two having the next highest number of votes?

CHAIRMAN. The question is, shall the Recording Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the two ladies having the highest number of votes?

Cries of "Yes! Yes!" and "It is unconstitutional!"

Mrs. KREBS. I withdraw my motion.

CHAIRMAN. As the Chair understands it—

Mrs. BALLINGER. The question of a quorum being raised, would you give five minutes more before we go on? Can we not have a recess of five minutes?

Miss PIKE. Could it not be moved that the nominations be opened?

CHAIRMAN. I cannot move it. Do you make that as a motion, Miss Pike?

Miss PIKE. I will as soon as there is a quorum.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved that we take a recess of five minutes in order to secure a quorum.

Mrs. WALKER. I think the motion was on the names next highest.

CHAIRMAN. That was lost because there was an objection.

A MEMBER. I did not intend it to be an objection, if you refer to me.

CHAIRMAN. No, there was another objection. The chairman of the Tellers wishes the attention of the house for a moment.

Mrs. FITZWILLIAM. The question has been asked, "How many votes were necessary to elect the Chaplain General?" That depends altogether upon the number of votes cast. Understand in your voting that those receiving the two highest number of votes, Madame von Rydingsvärd and Mrs. McKee, have been elected, so their names cannot be entered again on your ballots. Please remember also the suggestions of yesterday, do not fold your tickets. It gives the Tellers a great deal of extra trouble and it takes a great deal of extra time. Be sure and put only two names on your ballot.

CHAIRMAN. There is evidently a quorum present now. The ballots are distributed. Any one who has not a ballot will please rise or notify one of the Tellers. These are ballots for Vice-President General, the two vacancies. The Chair wants a Page or a Teller to stand by that door and hand ballots to the ladies as they come in, so that they may all get them and we may proceed as quickly as possible.

Mrs. LYONS. I am requested by the Virginia delegation to ask that the names be erased that have been elected.

Mrs. NOBLE. Will you have the name of Mrs. McKee struck out?

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. McKee and Madam von Rydingsvärd.

Mrs. FITZWILLIAM. Would like to state to the ladies that we have two vacancies to fill, so only write two names on the

ballot; otherwise, we shall have to throw your vote out. Madam President, I would suggest that the Reader read the names and point to them.

MISS PIKE. Could we be informed what two or three names immediately followed those of Mrs. Hatcher and Mrs. Hull in numbers?

CHAIRMAN. Can the chairman of the Tellers state the next two or three?

CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS. In just a moment, Madam President. Ladies, I am prepared to give the information asked, of the names that did not appear in the report, and received the highest votes. Mrs. McMillan and Miss Chenoweth each received 88 votes; Miss Blunt, 87; Mrs. Shepard and Mrs. Hull are among the next highest.

CHAIRMAN. The Reader will now read the names upon the paper.

READER. There are fifteen candidates here before you, ladies. (Reads names.)

CHAIRMAN. Do you all understand the names? Now if you will write your ballots we will have them just as soon as possible. Are the ballots in? Ladies, the ballots are all in. We will now proceed to nominations for the next office, which is that of Recording Secretary General.

MRS. WINSTON. I wish to nominate Mrs. Main, of the Army and Navy Chapter.

MRS. BRACKETT. I second the nomination.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Main is nominated and seconded. Any other?

MISS DORSEY. I want to nominate Mrs. Fitzwilliam, who has been doing such splendid work for us at the ballot-box.

A MEMBER. I should like to ask whether she will come from Chicago to attend the Board meetings regularly.

MISS DORSEY. I have to say to the ladies that I have mistaken the office. Mrs. Fitzwilliam is to be nominated for Registrar.

CHAIRMAN. Then Mrs. Fitzwilliam's name is withdrawn as it is not for this office she is intended.

MRS. FOOTE. Many members of the National Board wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main.

Miss WASHINGTON. I move to make Mrs. Main's nomination unanimous, and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot.

Mrs. BRACKETT. I second that motion.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the nomination of Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main for Recording Secretary General be made unanimous, and that the Recording Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot. Is there an objection?

"No!"

CHAIRMAN. There is no objection. The Recording Secretary will cast the ballot for Mrs. Main for Recording Secretary.

Mrs. KREBS. Is there not a question about her casting the ballot for herself?

Mrs. BUCHANAN. Is the Congress superior to the constitution?

CHAIRMAN. By unanimous consent the Recording Secretary can be instructed to cast the ballot. You simply instruct for one ballot instead of each putting in her own ballot.

A MEMBER. It is not unanimous. There were objections. Are there no other nominations?

Mrs. BRACKETT. I can only say that the number of officers that have been elected in that way by this Congress every time the motion has been made, proves it is constitutional, and it has been done repeatedly.

Mrs. HOGG. I would have been most happy to second it.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I move the nominations be closed.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded the nominations be closed. Are you ready for the motion?

Cries of "No! No!" and "Yes! Yes!"

CHAIRMAN. All those in favor of closing the nominations will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. The ballots will be distributed.

Miss DORSEY. If there is but one candidate why do we make out ballots?

CHAIRMAN. Because there is an objection to one ballot being cast. If they choose to write the ballots the Chair thinks it is well for them to do it.

Mrs. KINNEY. Madam Chairman, I hold in my hand a telegram announcing the death of Judge Andrew J. Coe, of Meriden, Connecticut, the husband of one who is well known to very many members of this Society, and particularly to those living in the city. I allude to Mrs. Kate Foote Coe, a charter member of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Regent of the Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, of Meriden, and one of Connecticut's best known and best loved "Daughters." Madam Chairman, in behalf of this Sixth Continental Congress, of which Mrs. Coe is an accredited member, I move that the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to convey to her an expression of our earnest sympathy with her in the irreparable loss which she has sustained.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I second that motion.

CHAIRMAN. The State Regent of Connecticut announces the death of the husband of one of our charter members, and one of our oldest members, Mrs. Kate Foote Coe, and asks for an expression of sympathy to be conveyed by the Corresponding Secretary General to Mrs. Coe. Are you ready for the question?

"Question! Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All those in favor of extending our sympathy to Mrs. Coe in her bereavement will please signify it by saying "aye." The Corresponding Secretary General will write the letter to Mrs. Coe. There are some flowers to be presented. "From the Massachusetts delegation to Mme. von Rydingsvärd, the past State Regent." Will Mme. von Rydingsvärd come and get her flowers? Have you all your ballots for Recording Secretary General? Tennessee would like to have the announcement which was sent here for Mrs. Stevenson read again. Reader will re-read the telegram.

Mrs. PILCHER. The Daughters of the American Revolution have sent an invitation to the President of the Woman's Centennial Board, which has already been—

CHAIRMAN. Is this another body?

Mrs. PILCHER. It is the Federation of Clubs. It was simply read for the information of the house. There is no action to be taken upon it.

CHAIRMAN. Is there any one who has not a ballot for Re-

cordova Secretary? Are the tellers passing about to collect the ballots? There is a motion sent to the Chair without any name to it.

Mrs. PECK. Is a motion in order now?

CHAIRMAN. I think we will be glad to attend to a little business while the ballots are being collected. Mrs. Peck has a motion. I think we will be glad to receive it.

Mrs. PECK. "WHEREAS, A committee of seven ladies, viz.: Mrs. McLean, of New York; Mrs. Mitchell, of Wisconsin; Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia; Mrs. Stryker, of New Jersey; Mrs. Edwards, of Michigan; Mrs. Maddox, of California; and Miss. Greene, of Rhode Island, was appointed by the retiring President General, February, 1896, Mrs. John W. Foster, to prepare a revision of the constitution, to be submitted to the present Congress, and the said committee having expended much time and deliberation on the work, and its report having been accepted by this Congress; therefore, *Resolved*, That Congress do extend to said Committee on Revision its sincere appreciation of this most unselfish service, covering a period of one year for the committee, the chairman, Mrs. Donald McLean, having previously served a year on a similar committee." Madam Chairman, I would like to speak to this motion. As one who has opposed certain portions of said revision, I take pleasure in offering a motion which is a simple act of justice to said committee. None of us can adequately realize the painstaking labor of this committee, also the expenditure of time, strength and money, as the conference meetings, several in number, were held in New York, at personal expense (not borne by an organization). This motion, it will be seen, has no reference to the *results* of the committee's work, it is simply an expression of appreciation for the service rendered by said committee, and I trust it will receive a unanimous vote.

Mrs. AVERY. I would like ~~very~~ much to second this motion. In fact, I hold in my hand a similar resolution that I had written, and I am very anxious to second it for the very reasons given by Mrs. Peck. We certainly must appreciate the work done by these ladies. They have given time and work unstintedly for our benefit. We certainly must all admit that the

ladies have served the Congress at the request of the Congress, and we owe them our thanks.

Mrs. WALKER. This is not a question of anything but thanks, and we think we are all very willing to accord that.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I ask that it be a rising vote, Madam Chairman.

A MEMBER. Virginia, as a delegation, desires to second it.

Mrs. FOOTE. I will second it in the name of the National Board.

Mrs. BALLINGER. We extended to this committee this morning our cordial thanks. How often is it parliamentary to extend a vote of thanks?

A MEMBER, from Georgia. I desire to second that resolution.

Mrs. WALKER. Can we be too polite to any set of ladies who have done so much for us?

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. I desire to second it in behalf of the Massachusetts delegation.

Miss TEMPLE. I wish to second this motion also, and, Madam Chairman, I believe a special vote of thanks is due from Tennessee, for had it not been for this revision my Chapter never would have taken enough interest in our constitution to read it and work over it as carefully as we did. We took every provision of that new constitution and compared it with the old, and now I will state the Bonny Kate Chapter, of Knoxville, Tennessee, knows that constitution by heart.

A MEMBER. Rhode Island wishes to second it.

A MEMBER. The California Chapters analyzed those two constitutions together, and sent one, marked with their approval, which I think was one of the greatest educational works that has been done—which they approved and which they disapproved. We consider it one of the greatest works that has been done, as an educational work. California desires to express her thanks to that committee.

Mrs. KINNEY. Connecticut desires to heartily extend its vote of thanks to the Revision Committee.

Miss FORSYTH. I wish to offer the thanks of the State of New York for the faithful work of this committee.

A MEMBER. made us understand not only the new constitution, but the old one also.

A MEMBER, from Kentucky. I would like to express my thanks to the committee, and to say that there is one thing in particular that I approve, and that is the election of officers every other year.

Miss DESHA. I would like to express my thanks to the Revision Committee. A great deal of the revision I thoroughly approve.

Mrs. HOGG. I simply desire, in behalf of Pennsylvania, to add my testimony in appreciation of the work of the committee.

Mrs. KNOTT, of Maryland. I wish to add my thanks.

Delaware wishes to thank the committee.

Alabama desires to add her thanks.

"Question! Question!"

CHAIRMAN. The question is called. Are there any other remarks?

A MEMBER. The Michigan delegation desires to express its gratitude to this committee.

Mrs. FOWLER. I think our best appreciation of the work of this committee is to consider their work. Should I appoint a committee from the club of which I am president, or the Chapter of which I am Regent, to do the work for the Chapter and then ignore the work it would be disgraceful. I wish to thank this committee in the most emphatic way.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair wishes to ask if there is any ballot for Recording Secretary which has not been collected.

Mrs. FOWLER. I move, Madam President, that there be an early consideration of the remainder of the revision.

CHAIRMAN. That is out of order just at present. We will finish our other work. The question is called. All in favor of this vote of thanks will signify it by saying "aye;" contrary, "no." Carried.

Mrs. McLEAN. I merely wish to say for that committee and myself that the words that have just been spoken here simply reward that committee for the year's constant, arduous and conscientious efforts which it has brought before you. I thank you.

Mrs. TITTMANN. Is a motion in order?

CHAIRMAN. We wish very much to proceed to the regular business. Do you wish to hear a motion or proceed to the regular business?

“Regular business!”

Mrs. TITTMANN. I rise to a point of privilege affecting the whole body.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Tittmann will be heard on a question of privilege.

Mrs. TITTMANN. It relates to the union with the Daughters of the Revolution—(cries of “Oh! Oh!”) I would like to add to my motion made this morning and carried, the words, “The provisions of the constitution and charter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution being such as to preclude union in any other manner.”

Madam Chairman, the addition of these words will simply show that we are in perfect good faith and anxious for union.

CHAIRMAN. This appears to the Chair to be new business, to come up after the election of officers.

“It is!”

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion to that effect which Mrs. Tittmann will kindly amend with her motion when it comes up, just as soon as we get through with the regular order of business. Just at present we had better have the nominations for Corresponding Secretary General. Nominations for Corresponding Secretary General are now in order.

Mrs. TITTMANN. I would like the honor of nominating Mrs. Nash.

Numerously seconded.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Nash is nominated.

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. I desire to second Mrs. Nash's nomination.

Kentucky, Delaware, Florida, Alabama, Minnesota, Indiana, Chicago, Georgia, District of Columbia, also desire to second the nomination.

Mrs. EGAN, of Illinois. I move that the nominations be closed.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the nominations

be closed. All those in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it.

Miss PIKE. I move that the Recording Secretary be instructed to cast the vote.

Seconded.

Mrs. NASH. I can scarcely speak at all, but I think I would do the Congress better service by not accepting—

Cries of "No! No!" and "Sit down!"

CHAIRMAN. The nominations were made and they were closed before Mrs. Nash spoke. It is moved and seconded that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot. Is there any objection?

Cries of "No! No!"

CHAIRMAN. The Recording Secretary General is therefore instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Nash for Corresponding Secretary General. Is the Recording Secretary General upon the stage? A page will please find her.

Mrs. FOWLER. What has become of my motion to bring up the matter of the revision of the constitution?

CHAIRMAN. That is a regular order of business after the election. It has already been ordered. The next nominations in order are for the office of Registrars General.

Miss CHENOWETH. I nominate Mrs. Ruth K. Gardiner.

Miss DORSEY. I wish to put in nomination now the name of Mrs. Fitzwilliam, of Illinois.

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. I desire to place in nomination the name of Mrs. Mary J. Seymour.

CHAIRMAN. I wish to announce that there are two Registrars General to be elected.

Mrs. NASH. I wish to nominate Mrs. Taplin, of Vermont, for Registrar General.

Miss CHENOWETH. Mrs. Gardiner lives in the city and has plenty of time to spend on this work.

CHAIRMAN. Are there any more nominations for Registrars General?

A MEMBER. I move that the nominations be closed.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved that the nominations for Registrars General be closed. Is there a second to the motion?

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the nominations for Registrars General be closed. All those in favor of closing the nominations for Registrars General will signify it by saying "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. Now, ladies, the Tellers will distribute the ballots for Registrars General. While they are distributing the ballots and you are writing your ballots for Registrars General, in order to expedite business, will you consider the motion of Mrs. Tittmann? She will please send it to the Chair.

Mrs. NOBLE. I rise to a question of privilege. Are we to put two names on our tickets?

CHAIRMAN. There are two officers to be elected. Place two names upon each ticket for Registrars.

Dr. MCGEE. I rise simply for information. Is it Mrs. Fitzwilliam who has served so very faithfully as Teller, who is nominated for this office?

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Fitzwilliam, who is chairman of Tellers.

Dr. MCGEE. Will she be in Washington?

CHAIRMAN. She will be in Washington. The motion of Mrs. Tittmann will be read for the information of the house by the Reader.

READER. I move that the following words be added to the resolution offered by me and carried this morning: "The provisions of the constitution and charter of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, being such as to preclude union in any other manner."

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second to this motion?

Mrs. ALDEN, of the Army and Navy Chapter. I second it.

CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of Mrs. Tittmann. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of the motion of Mrs. Tittmann will signify it by saying "aye;" contrary no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. We will now have another resolution which directly bears upon this same subject.

READER. "*Resolved*, That as a matter of form and courtesy a committee of five be appointed by the President General to officially communicate with Mrs. Snow, President of the Daughters of the Revolution, the action taken by this Congress rela-

tive to the question of union between the two Societies." Eliza Newcomb Alexander.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is made and seconded, which you have just heard. Do you understand the motion and are you ready for the question?

Miss MILLER. Is the committee to be appointed by the President General or the house?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. By the President General. The question before you is upon the motion of Mrs. Alexander. All in favor of this will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes have it. The motion is carried. The chairman of Tellers wishes to announce the vote for Vice-Presidents General.

CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS. The list for Vice-Presidents General is as follows:

Number of votes cast, 221

Necessary for a choice, 111

No candidate has received the required number of votes, the highest number being 102. I will read all the names if desired.

Mrs. Hull, 102

Mrs. Hatcher, 80

Miss Chenoweth, 46

Miss Blunt, 43

Mrs. McMillan, 42

We have no election.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, you have heard the report of the Committee of Tellers. What will you do with it? Will you proceed to again ballot for two Vice-Presidents General?

Mrs. PECK. I move that the number of candidates be limited.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Peck moves that the number of candidates be limited.

Mrs. MCWILLIAMS. I would like to ask whether two Vice-Presidents General have been elected—

CHAIRMAN. Eighteen have been elected. There are two to be elected. Excuse me, seventeen have been elected; there are two to be elected. The two elected this morning were Mme. von Rydingsvärd and Mrs. McKee. There are two more

to be elected. First, have you all your ballots for Registrars General? Any one not having a ballot will please rise.

A MEMBER, from Kentucky. I would like to say a few words about Mrs. Seymour. I do not know Mrs. Seymour personally, but I would like to say for our Chapter that the registry work that has been connected with our Chapter has been very good during the year, and we have been so pleased with all the work sent from Washington.

A MEMBER. I have had to ask Mrs. Seymour a great many questions and have always found her extremely kind and courteous.

A MEMBER. Delaware wishes to endorse Mrs. Seymour. She has always shown the greatest kindness in her transactions with us.

Mrs. WHITE. I have sent nearly 200, I think more, application papers to Mrs. Seymour, and always received the most courteous consideration at her hands.

A MEMBER. Michigan wishes to say a kind word for Mrs. Seymour.

CHAIRMAN. Are the votes all collected for Registrars General?

Mrs. ALEXANDER. I wish to say a word about Mrs. Seymour, especially for the William Ellery Chapter, of Newport, which was started under peculiar circumstances, and to her courtesy must be attributed, I think, part of its very enthusiastic work.

Miss GREENE. I wish to second what the Regent of the William Ellery Chapter, of Newport, has said. There were peculiar circumstances which were beyond the control of the State Regent or the Chapter Regent, and Mrs. Seymour was extremely kind and a very efficient officer.

Mrs. EDWARDS. Michigan wishes also to make a motion for Mrs. Fitzwilliam. We appreciate the work that she has done and her assistance in making the voting so much easier than it has been in the past.

CHAIRMAN. Has any one a ballot which has not been collected for Registrars General?

Mrs. HILL. We would like to call the attention of Congress

to the fact that Mrs. Seymour verified over 3,000 papers last year.

CHAIRMAN. Any ballots for Registrars General not collected.

Mrs. FOOTE. Some questions have been asked regarding Mrs. Fitzwilliam—whether she resides here.

Mrs. FITZWILLIAM. I do not; I reside in the city of Chicago.

A MEMBER. Will Mrs. Fitzwilliam reside here if elected?

Mrs. FITZWILLIAM. I do not expect to change my residence. I expect to live in the city of Chicago, but hope to be able to attend to my duties as Registrar General, if elected. I would come on for the meetings.

A MEMBER. We wish to know, because if she resides here the Congress will vote her in unanimously.

Mrs. FITZWILLIAM. I do not reside here, nor do I expect to.

Mrs. PECK. I voted for Mrs. Fitzwilliam, supposing she lived here.

Miss DORSEY. May I ask if I understood the lady, when she said she would be here?

CHAIRMAN. She resides in Chicago.

Miss DORSEY. But did I misunderstand?

CHAIRMAN. Miss Dorsey wishes to know if she understood Mrs. Fitzwilliam would be here if elected Registrar?

Mrs. FITZWILLIAM. If the duties are daily ones I could not be here. I did not understand they were, and expected to come on to attend the meetings.

Miss DORSEY. It nearly breaks my heart! I understood her to say she would be here during the time she was required.

Mrs. TIBBALS. Many votes here have been cast for Mrs. Fitzwilliam, supposing she would be in the District of Columbia. What is to be done in that case?

CHAIRMAN. Connecticut has asked the Chair what will be done. She has been voted for by a great many.

“Give them to Mrs. Seymour!”

“Give them to Mrs. Gardiner!”

Mrs. BRACKETT. I would suggest a new ballot.

CHAIRMAN. There are two motions before the house. Mrs. Christopher withdraws her vote for Mrs. Gardiner; she meant

Mrs. Seymour. The Chair does not think that votes can be given to any one.

A MEMBER. I move that fresh ballots be distributed and we take this over again.

Mrs. McLEAN. I should think it is not a matter of where she lives. I think if she assumes the office and is willing to assume the responsibility of properly doing the work, and this Congress elects her, that is all the Congress has to do with it.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. It is well understood that the orders of the Congresses have been that all official papers shall go to headquarters. Now you don't want to send these papers back and forth over the country two or three times. The person must live here. It is a matter of every day and every night to get this work done.

Mrs. WALKER. It is for Mrs. Fitzwilliam to answer, not for us.

CHAIRMAN. The ladies wish Mrs. Fitzwilliam to answer, if she is inclined.

Mrs. FITZWILLIAM. I do not expect to make Washington my residence. I regret the misunderstanding that has come up. I feel highly complimented with the vote you have extended to me. From what was said to me I did not understand that it would require residence here. It came very suddenly and unexpectedly. I supposed that the ladies who conferred with me were accustomed to the work of the Board and knew what it required. If my duties would center about a few meetings during the year, if that were so, I would be present, but if it requires constant residence in Washington, I should be obliged to decline, with many thanks. Am sorry to have given this convention this additional work.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair is sure that we all regret that Mrs. Fitzwilliam cannot serve. There is a motion before the house that new ballots be distributed. There is an amendment to the motion that we wait and see if Mrs. Fitzwilliam is elected before we proceed to cast the ballot. The original motion was that fresh ballots be distributed. The amendment is that we wait and see if Mrs. Fitzwilliam is elected. Are you ready for the question.

Mrs. JOY. Do those that have voted for Mrs. Fitzwilliam practically lose their vote.

Miss PIKE. I move an amendment, that the first ballot be destroyed.

CHAIRMAN. That is an amendment to an amendment.

A MEMBER. Some of the ladies who have voted for Mrs. Seymour have gone out of the house.

CHAIRMAN. The objection is made that some of Mrs. Seymour's friends have gone out of the house and will not be here to vote for her again. There is an amendment to the original motion, that we wait and see if Mrs. Fitzwilliam is elected before we proceed to distribute fresh ballots. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it.

Miss CHENOWETH. Then we lose our votes for second candidate. Mrs. Gardiner's friends, a great many of them, have left the house also.

CHAIRMAN. It would seem to the Chair that it would be about even, but I do not know. Anyway, the will of the house has been declared that these ballots be counted.

Miss CHENOWETH. If it is in order, I move that this vote be taken this evening.

CHAIRMAN. This is not in order, and we will proceed. The next thing in order is for two Vice-Presidents General. Nominations are on these papers. Ladies, in the first place the Recording Secretary General is here to cast the ballot for the Corresponding Secretary General.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL casts a ballot for Mrs. Nash.

A MEMBER. Will Mrs. Seymour reside here?

A MEMBER. Mrs. Gardiner will.

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. I nominated Mrs. Seymour, knowing that she will reside here.

A MEMBER, from Michigan. How about Mrs. Taplin?

Mrs. NASH. The question was asked if Mrs. Taplin will reside in the District. She will.

CHAIRMAN. The Reader will give the notification of the casting of the ballot for the Corresponding Secretary General.

READER. I am requested by the Recording Secretary Gen-

eral to say that she has officially cast the ballot, as instructed, for Corresponding Secretary General, for Mrs. Caroline R. Nash.

Mrs. FITZWILLIAM. The committee is ready to report on the Recording Secretary General.

CHAIRMAN. The Committee of Tellers is ready to report on the Recording Secretary General.

CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS.—

Number of votes cast,	221
Number necessary to elect,	121
Mrs. C. Main,	199
Blanks,	28
Votes on which the word, —————,	14

Therefore Mrs. Main, having received the highest number of votes, is elected Recording Secretary General.

CHAIRMAN. I would like to hear that vote again from the Tellers.

CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS.—

Whole number of votes cast,	241
Number of votes necessary to elect,	121
Mrs. C. E. Main,	199
Blank votes,	28
Votes cast for Mrs. Smith,	14

CHAIRMAN. There was only one nominee, ladies, therefore it seems to the Chair that those votes were thrown away. Of course they are at liberty to vote for any one they wish.

Mrs. BRACKETT. They are illegal.

Mrs. RITCHIE. In the interim, while we are waiting for nominations, I rise to a question of personal privilege. I only want to say that I have been told that during my necessary absence a vote of thanks was tendered the Revision Committee.

CHAIRMAN. It was.

Mrs. RITCHIE. I consider it peculiarly unfortunate that Maryland should have been absent at that time, that is, Maryland's official representative, for Maryland would have been very glad to testify to her appreciation of the services of these ladies; she would have wished to protest against the treatment of the chairman of that committee, and she wishes now, in the fullest and warmest way that it is possible for it to be done, to have her voice recorded in that manner. No one knows bet-

ter than she does, the immense amount of work that was done.

Mrs. McLEAN. The chairman of that committee is doubly happy now at receiving a vote of thanks from this Congress.

CHAIRMAN. I suppose that we must finish our unfinished business. The unfinished business is the election of two more Vice-Presidents General. The ballots will be distributed for Vice-Presidents General. There are two more needed to complete the list. Ballots will be distributed by the Tellers.

A MEMBER. Can we not—

CHAIRMAN. The body can do anything it wishes.

A MEMBER. I second the nomination of Mrs. Hull.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is made and seconded that those receiving the highest number of votes . . . that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot.

Cries of "No! No!"

CHAIRMAN. There is objection.

Mrs. WYMAN. I move that Mrs. Fitzwilliam be offered the office of Vice-President General in recognition of her work in this Congress, the ballot to be cast by the Secretary. [Applause.]

CHAIRMAN. The Chair wishes to announce that it would be necessary, in order to do that, to first re-open nominations.

Mrs. WALWORTH. Replying to the suggestion that we take the two names offered and close the nominations, I would say that if we take one name and close the nominations then we may vote that the Secretary cast the ballot. That can be done when there is only one name in nomination.

CHAIRMAN. The motion to take two names from the list and have the Secretary cast the ballot was lost.

Dr. MCGEE. I think the only way in which we can accomplish this election without continuing all the evening is simply to request the ladies to vote for the two names having the highest number of votes on the list. We cannot take from any one the right to write any name they please on their ballots by taking off names from the bulletin board or in any other way, but if the ladies would simply unite on two names we could accomplish this in a very short time.

A MEMBER. I would like to move that the nominations be

opened again, to permit the name of Mrs. Fitzwilliam for Vice-President General.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved that the nominations be opened again and the name of Mrs. Fitzwilliam be added.

Mrs. WALKER. I endorse Dr. McGee's remarks as being the quickest way of solving this question.

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion before the house. That is not the motion. The motion before the house is upon re-opening the nominations in order to add the name of Mrs. Fitzwilliam.

Miss JOHNSTON. Can't you leave that to the National Board? They would be very happy to elect Mrs. Fitzwilliam.

Mrs. PECK. I understood the President General this morning to decide that the nominations were closed. She said that nominations were closed.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Peck states that she understood the President General to say this morning that nominations were closed.

A MEMBER. I am requested to ask the names of the two who received the highest number of votes.

CHAIRMAN. You wish to be informed of the two ladies who received the highest number of votes?

SAME MEMBER. Yes.

CHAIRMAN. The Tellers will please read the names of the ladies who received the highest number of votes.

CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS. Mrs. Hull and Mrs. Hatcher are the two ladies receiving the highest number of votes.

CHAIRMAN. The motion before the house is that the nominations for Vice-Presidents General be opened that we may insert the name of Mrs. Fitzwilliam.

Cries of "No! No!"

CHAIRMAN. This is amended by Mrs. Ballinger to the insertion of four.

Mrs. BALLINGER. If the Chair will allow me, I think the original motion was that the two highest be called.

CHAIRMAN. No, no.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I amended by saying "all four of the next highest."

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Ballinger misunderstood the motion. The motion before the house is to open the nominations in order

to insert the name of Mrs. Fitzwilliam. Are you ready for the question ?

“Question ! Question !”

Mrs. FITZWILLIAM. I do not wish them to take that trouble.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question, ladies? All those in favor of opening the nominations for the insertion of the name of Mrs. Fitzwilliam on the list of Vice-Presidents General will signify it by saying “aye;” contrary, “no.” The noes have it, I am afraid.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. I would like to make a motion that the name of Mrs. Hull be placed upon the bulletin board and then the question of casting the ballot can be unanimous.

Mrs. BRACKETT. I second the motion.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I shall have to explain that I thought we had only two names before us, but it seems that there are a number of others, therefore it would not be in order.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move that all the nominations be put upon the board, all those not elected.

CHAIRMAN. They have not been taken off. They are there. Ladies, the ballots for Vice-Presidents General are being distributed. I wish to read the following announcement which has been handed up : In view of the great strain of listening continually to soprano voices, and the time spent in repeating what could not be heard, I move that the next Congress employ a man, with a strong, clear voice, as Reader. Miss Parks, New York State.”

Cries of “No !”

Mrs. BOYNTON. If we are going to employ a man for the sake of being heard we will have to employ a man to represent every Chapter, as the house is full of soprano and mezzo-soprano voices.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, that is not in the form of a motion. It does not seem to me we need take any action upon it. I wish to state that some one who does appreciate the work of the Reader has sent her these flowers. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Mrs. TIBBALS, of Connecticut. I would suggest that if this abominable whispering could be stopped we could hear Miss Richards, for I defy any one to have a clearer voice or a more

patient way with us than she has, but it is on account of this abominable whispering that we cannot hear.

A MEMBER. I think instead of employing a man, we had better offer a vote of thanks for the very clear, able and distinct manner in which she has read. [Applause].

CHAIRMAN. I do not know that we need put that.

MISS RICHARDS. My only regret is that this very charming present comes from an unknown friend, so I do not know whom to thank for the flowers, but I do know whom to thank for this kind demonstration of appreciation. I thank you all.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, have any of you not received a ballot for Vice-President General? "It is an evident fact that nominating from the Congress is a failure. It is proposed that the State Regents are hereafter a Nominating Committee. Mrs. H. C. Griggs." Ladies, that is an amendment to the constitution. You can make it a motion, but it is unconstitutional.

MRS. SAYLES, of Indiana. There is a mistaken impression before this house, that because Mrs. McKee is elected Vice-President General from Indiana, that Mrs. Hatcher is not eligible. Mrs. Hatcher has resided in this District and has served acceptably one year. She came within four votes of being elected this afternoon.

MRS. ATWOOD. I rise to a question of personal privilege. In view of the fact that so many of the delegates have to leave by the early train, I move that the announcement of the State Regents be made the first order of business when we convene this evening.

MRS. BRACKETT. I wish to remind the house that you have made the revision the order for this evening. You will have to consider that before you can put anything else in.

CHAIRMAN. We will have to reconsider our special order of business as previously appointed. The special order of business, as previously arranged, is the consideration of the revision of the constitution directly after the election of officers. The lady's motion must be made in another form. She must rescind the previous action before that can be acted upon.

MRS. ATWOOD. Could that be enforced this evening?

CHAIRMAN. We have a number of elections still before us. After the elections the regular order of business is the considera-

tion of the revision. When you have finished elections and the revision then it will be in order. To do anything else we must change the special order which, I believe, requires a two-thirds vote.

A MEMBER. Cannot the announcements of State Regents be made while we are waiting for these votes?

CHAIRMAN. The announcement of State Regents comes in a regular place upon the programme. It is regular business. We cannot do anything which will interfere with the election.

Mrs. DRAPER. Would the announcement take too much time? Couldn't it be done now? Is there any objection? Does the Chair see any objection to having it done now while we are waiting?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair does not know whether it is fair to call for the announcement before the regular time, but she would like the will of the house.

A MEMBER. I move that the rules be suspended and that we have the announcements.

CHAIRMAN. It would be an interference with the order of business.

Miss BENNING. The States are not ready to make their announcement.

CHAIRMAN. Georgia is not ready to make her announcement.

Mrs. EDWARDS. I would like to move that a rising vote of thanks be given Mrs. Draper for her faithful services for two years and the phenomenal success which has marked them.

CHAIRMAN. Will you kindly send that to the platform to be read?

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. Massachusetts wishes to second that.

Mrs. AVERY. So does the Regent of Ohio.

CHAIRMAN. "Moved that a rising vote of thanks be given to Mrs. Draper, the retiring Treasurer General, for her faithful services for two years, and the phenomenal success which has marked them. Mrs. Draper has endeared herself to the Chapters and Regents alike, who, I feel, will join me in expressing their appreciation. Mrs. Edwards, of Michigan." Ladies, this motion has been seconded by a great many States and a great many people. Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. TITTMANN. I wish to add my cordial sympathy with the motion just presented by the State Regent of Michigan, and my hope that this body express in the strongest possible manner its appreciation of the admirable way in which Mrs. Draper discharged her duties while filling the exacting and arduous post of Treasurer General.

CHAIRMAN. Do you offer it as a motion ?

Mrs. TITTMANN. Not a motion at all, it is an expression.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question upon the motion of Mrs. Edwards? All those in favor will rise. Please be seated.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I express to the house my very great appreciation of this honor, and once more state what I did two days ago? It isn't I, it is the Chapters that have made the work so Every one has been so kind and so anxious to help me, fully as much as I have been to help them, to make the records of our Society accurate.

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. I wish to offer a vote of thanks for the very able and efficient way in which Mrs. Philip Hichborn has discharged the duties of her office during the past year, and the duties of Registrar General during the preceding year. She has endeared herself to the country at large by her courtesy, wise judgment, and the kindness we all received at her hands.

Seconded by Michigan, Georgia, Delaware and others.

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion before the house that Mrs. Hichborn receive a vote of thanks for her two years' arduous labors in behalf of the Society, as Registrar General and as Vice-President General in Charge of Organization. Are you ready for the question ?

"Question ! Question !"

CHAIRMAN. All those in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it. There is an official announcement to be read.

READER. From the House of Representatives, Mrs. Ball, of the *Evening Star*, has just telephoned that the bill appropriating the ground for the memorial building has just passed the House.

A MEMBER. I move we extend to the Congress of the United States a vote of thanks for the aid which they have given us.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be sent to the Congress of the United States for the aid which they have given the Daughters, from the Continental Congress of 1897.

Mrs. KEIM. I would suggest that that vote of thanks be given in a more formal manner to the House and the Senate.

CHAIRMAN. The motion before the house is a vote of thanks to the Congress of the United States for the land upon which to build the Continental Hall, extended by the Daughters of 1897. Are you ready for the question?

“Question!”

Mrs. WALKER. I wish to ask a question for information. Isn't this the first time the House of Representatives have ever recognized a body of women?

CHAIRMAN. I understand it is, Mrs. Walker.

Miss PIKE. Is it not the proper form—I would ask for information, is it not the proper official form to say the “Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled?”

“Yes! Yes!”

CHAIRMAN. It is.

Mrs. LYONS, of Kentucky. I call for a rising vote.

Mrs. RITCHIE. May I make a suggestion, that a delegation be appointed by this Congress to personally wait upon the Senate and House of Representatives?

“We have not time!”

CHAIRMAN. The Chair kindly asks you—

Mrs. NEWCOMB. I arose to state my motion, to attempt to state my motion in proper form, but was interrupted by so many remarks around me.

Dr. MCGEE. The information which we have received is not official. I would like to ask Mrs. Keim, who has done such able work in the passage of this bill—

Mrs. KEIM. Madam President and Ladies, I have in my possession, if I can take a second to get it, the exact wording of the bill and the amendments. Speaker Reed has been very chary He does not like to do so, especially to

bodies or corporations, as they are very much afraid it will establish a precedent, so it was expected we would have some little delay. It passed the Senate over a week ago. I think it makes it very much better for us that those amendments are there. It would give us a new enthusiasm in these, our greatest efforts. Those amendments are that we shall begin to build within a year, and that we shall put upon it a building so dignified and so representative and so altogether suitable for the purposes for which we have that it shall cost at least \$200,000. That was the limit put upon it. We think it better for us. I will read you the exact bill—

CHAIRMAN. As the Chair understands it, what the house wishes to know is, if Mrs. Keim has any official information that the bill has passed the House?

Mrs. KEIM. I have not received such official information. I received last night the bill as amended, and before the amendment we were told that it would pass without an instant's delay after those amendments were passed.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would like to ask Mrs. Keim if this bill has not now got to go to the Senate, with its amendments, and pass the Senate before it is a law?

CHAIRMAN. As the Chair understands bills where there is a difference, they should go into a conference and the conference decides, and reports them again. Ladies, what will you do with the motion which is before you to give a rising vote of thanks to the Senate and Congress assembled?

Mrs. WALKER. I move that we wait until we know.
Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that we wait until we know.

“ Question ! Question ! ”

CHAIRMAN. All those in favor of waiting until we are officially informed of the passage of the bill, will signify it by saying “ aye ; ” contrary, “ no . ” The ayes have it.

Mrs. NASH. I wish to move a vote of thanks to the sub-committee of the Continental Hall Committee.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I call for the order of the day.

CHAIRMAN. The order of the day is called for. The order

of the day is the election of Treasurer General. Nominations for the office of Treasurer General are now in order.

MISS PIKE. I wish my motion read before the nominations are made, Madam Chairman, because it is relevant.

CHAIRMAN. Miss Pike wishes her motion, which pertains to the office of Treasurer General and is relevant thereto, to be read before you proceed to the nominations. What is your will? Will you have the motion of Miss Pike?

"Yes! Yes!"

CHAIRMAN. The motion will be read for the information of the house.

READER. "I move that an expert accountant be paid to keep the books, and that the Treasurer General will be the official incumbent, to sign all papers. Lillian Pike, Regent of Martha Washington Chapter."

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, do you wish to consider this motion, which is made and seconded, before you proceed to the nomination of Treasurer General?

"No! No!"

CHAIRMAN. Those in favor of considering this motion first will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The noes have it. Nominations for Treasurer General are now in order.

Mrs. AVERY. Ladies and Daughters of the American Revolution, I would like to place in nomination the name of Mrs. Mark B. Hatch, a woman painstaking, careful and accurate. I do not need to say any more because you all know her.

Mrs. McLEAN. I want to add a word of endorsement to Mrs. Hatch's nomination.

MISS MILLER. I should like very much, indeed, to name Miss Chenoweth.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Hatch and Miss Chenoweth, both of the District. Are there any other nominations?

Dr. HARRISON. I second the nomination of Miss Chenoweth.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, are there any more nominations for Treasurer General.

Mrs. FOOTE. I rise to a point of order. Miss Chenoweth's name has been posted for Vice-President General, and is not

eligible for this office. We would like to see her there, but think the name should be erased.

CHAIRMAN. The point of order is raised that Miss Chenoweth is a candidate for Vice-President General. Has the house anything to say upon the subject?

Miss DORSEY. She asked to withdraw her name yesterday and four times this morning.

CHAIRMAN. Miss Chenoweth withdrew her name yesterday as Vice-President General, and also this morning.

Mrs. NEWCOMB. We did not know it when we voted lately for Vice-President General.

Mrs. FOWLER. Do we understand Mrs. Draper positively refuses?

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Draper is not eligible, having served two years.

Miss CHENOWETH. I cannot serve as Treasurer General without an expert accountant.

CHAIRMAN. Miss Chenoweth says she cannot serve without an expert accountant. I think that is merely a statement—no necessity to act upon it. Are there any more nominations?

Mrs. FOOTE. Am I sustained?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair does not understand there is any rule which prohibits a lady's name being on every ticket. The Chair thinks that Mrs. Foote is laboring under a mistake. Miss Chenoweth withdrew her name.

Miss CHENOWETH. I withdraw my name as Treasurer General.

Miss DORSEY. She is not willing to let her name stand if there is any question.

Mrs. LYONS, of Kentucky. I would like to nominate Dr. McGee.

CHAIRMAN. Dr. McGee, do you decline? Dr. McGee declines to be Treasurer General. Miss Chenoweth asks that her name be withdrawn. What will you do about it Miss Miller?

Miss MILLER. It is true that Miss Chenoweth's name does not appear, but that list should have been announced and completed some time before we came to Treasurer General, and if she was not elected Vice-President General we would have been only too glad, and that is what we did endeavor to do, to have

her name for Treasurer General. She would make a very efficient one.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks that the Regent of the District does not exactly understand the question. Miss Chenoweth's name was withdrawn by her this morning from the Vice-Presidents' list. Through inadvertance it was not erased. Some of the ladies say they have voted for her for Vice-President General. It is necessary to have the opinion of the house as to whether we shall allow Miss Chenoweth's name to remain there or not?

"Allow it! Allow it!"

Mrs. WHITE. Is there any reason that she could not be Treasurer General when she did not wish to have her name voted upon as Vice-President General?

CHAIRMAN. The question before the house is as to whether her name can be left here, having been inadvertently left on the bulletin board. It is moved that her name be retained. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

Mrs. BALLINGER. I wish to place in nomination the name of Mrs. Gist.

CHAIRMAN. There is a question before the house which it seems to the Chair it will be well to settle. Shall we retain the name of Miss Chenoweth? Mrs. Gist is nominated.

Miss DORSEY. It is simply our own enthusiasm; it is not the lady's fault.

A MEMBER. I move that the nominations be closed.

Mrs. DRAPER. I simply wish to say that I have received a letter from Mrs. Gist . . . which reads as follows: "Will you please withdraw my name as a candidate for the Treasurer Generalship? I cannot serve under any circumstances."

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Gist withdraws her name herself, by letter. It has been moved and seconded that the nominations be closed.

Mrs. FOOTE. Although it has been carried, I want to rise to say that I second that nomination. I have been voting for Miss Chenoweth since daylight.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, we will have the question as to closing the nominations for Treasurer General. All those in favor of

this motion will say, "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it. The nominations are closed. The Tellers are ready to announce the election of Registrars General.

CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS.—

Mrs. Seymour, 225

Mrs. Fitzwilliam, 214

CHAIRMAN. Will the Tellers read all the names and all the votes for Registrar General?

Mrs. Seymour, 225

Mrs. Fitzwilliam, 214

Mrs. Gardiner, 76

Mrs. Hatcher, 48

Blanks, 5

CHAIRMAN. Now, ladies, we recur to the original question. Do you wish new ballots, or do you accept the results?

A MEMBER. We cannot accept the results.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Fitzwilliam has resigned. It is moved to distribute fresh ballots to elect one Registrar General, Mrs. Seymour having been elected. But the ballots for Treasurer General having been distributed, we will first have that election. You will receive your ballots for Treasurer General and proceed to elect a Treasurer General from the names before you. Then we will return to the election of Registrar General.

Mrs. TITTMANN. As it is so very difficult for us to hear, owing to the confusion, I would like to make a suggestion, that the Tellers provide each and every lady with a blank and a pencil, and that the ladies be requested to do their conversing in writing.

A MEMBER, from Massachusetts. I would like to inquire whether it is definitely understood that Mrs. Hatch and Miss Chenoweth can either one of them serve?

CHAIRMAN. Will the ladies who placed in nomination the names Mrs. Hatch and Miss Chenoweth inform the Congress if they will be here to attend to their duties?

Mrs. NEWCOMB, of District of Columbia. Mrs. Hatch will be here to attend to her duties.

Miss WASHINGTON. Miss Chenoweth lives in the District and will be here.

Miss MILLER. I wish to say that Miss Chenoweth will be here.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Newcomb, Miss Washington, Miss Miller and Miss Pike answer for the ladies.

Dr. McGEE. Miss Chenoweth's acceptance was conditional.

Dr. HARRISON. I do not see how the Congress will feel competent to judge whether a bookkeeper is necessary for the Treasurer General when they have not heard the recommendations of the Auditing Committee and those who have been through the books and know what should be given to them for their consideration.

Miss MILLER. Probably it was not understood when I spoke just now that it was in regard to Miss Chenoweth's nomination.

Mrs. HILL. I wish to second the remarks of the chairman of the Auditing Committee, occupying nearly a week, and their report having been refused to be heard, the Congress—Cries of "Out of order!"

CHAIRMAN. The Chair is of the opinion that the Treasurer General is always allowed to have the necessary assistants in order to take care of the funds of the Society.

Mrs. DRAPER. I rise to challenge the statement that there has been one bookkeeper at the rooms and one at the house of the Treasurer General. That there has been one bookkeeper at the house of the Treasurer General; that that bookkeeper has been her husband, who, for two years, has given his services gratuitously to this Society, receiving a vote of thanks from the Congress last year and not one word of recognition this year, is true, but that there have been two bookkeepers employed at the expense of the National Society is not true.

Miss MILLER. I rise to a point of order. The Congress declined to hear the recommendations of the Auditing Committee.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair rules the discussion out of order. Have the ballots been distributed?

Miss GREENE. I rise for information, Madam Chairman, as I find the house is not clear on a subject, and that is, whether we have fixed any time when the announcement of election of State Regents is to be made.

CHAIRMAN. The Chairman is of the opinion that it comes in

its regular order, unless interfered with by a special order. When the special order is carried out the regular order will be resumed, and it will come in the place as in the accepted programme.

Miss GREENE. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

A MEMBER. When will that be ?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair is unable to state.

Miss GREENE. I can state that it is on the official programme for to-morrow morning, immediately after the reading of the minutes. This election of State Regents must be made and made at the time when it is put down on the official programme. We cannot go home and resume our work without the State Regents being properly elected.

CHAIRMAN. Have you your ballots for Treasurer General? The Tellers will kindly collect the ballots for Treasurer General.

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. I wish to ask if the Sixth Continental Congress wishes to be considered less courteous than the Fifth Continental Congress, when a vote of thanks was extended to the assistant of our able Treasurer General? I move that a vote of thanks be extended also to Mr. Draper, husband of our retiring Treasurer General.

CHAIRMAN. The motion of Madam von Rydingsvärd is before the house, a vote of thanks to Mr. Draper. Are you ready for the question ?

“ Question! ”

CHAIRMAN. All those in favor of the motion will signify it by saying “aye;” contrary, “no.” It is carried.

Mrs. FOWLER. I thought every vote of thanks would be the last, but I consider this last one the most important of all. However, I wish the rest of us to consider ourselves thanked.

Mrs. NEWCOMB. I want to move a vote of thanks to our very efficient Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Mitchell.

CHAIRMAN. A vote of thanks is moved to Mrs. Mitchell, our retiring Corresponding Secretary General. A rising vote is called for. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor will rise.

A MEMBER, from Illinois. I move a vote of thanks to Dr. McGee, the Librarian General.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Charles—

CHAIRMAN. There is no nomination before the house. This is a vote of thanks to the last incumbent of the office.

Miss MILLER. I should like very much to second that motion for a vote of thanks to our retiring Librarian General.

A MEMBER, from Rhode Island. I wish to speak against the word "retiring," because I hope she will be reëlected.

Miss JOHNSTON. I hope that every officer has been thanked, particularly our Librarian General, for the admirable work which she has done for our library will impress every member. She has planted the nucleus of a grand historical library and a great library of record. I have never seen such work done, and I do hope that every one of you, when you have a grand library in a grand hall, will remember the one who planted it, Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee.

CHAIRMAN. The question before the house is a vote of thanks to the late incumbent of the office of Librarian General. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All those in favor of the question will signify it by saying "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it.

Mrs. WINSTON. In behalf of the Army and Navy Chapter I wish to say that we feel very grateful to the Librarian General for the number of books which she has accumulated in starting the library.

CHAIRMAN. Have you your ballots all collected?

Mrs. NEWCOMB. Is my nomination now in order?

Mrs. SQUIRES. I move that without any further delay in our business we shall finish this election in order that we may take up important business this evening.

CHAIRMAN. We will proceed to business. You should take that as a call for the previous question. Have the ballots for Treasurer General been collected? Are there any in the house that have not been collected? We will now return to the election of one Registrar General. You see the names before you. As soon as the Tellers have handed in the ballots for Treasurer General they will distribute ballots for Registrar General, and you will place one name upon your ticket, not the name of Mrs. Seymour, for she has been elected.

A MEMBER. I move that after the vote for Registrar General this Congress adjourn until 7.30 to-night.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that after the vote for Registrar General this Congress adjourn until 7.30 o'clock to-night. All those in favor of adjourning after we have passed in the ballot for Registrar General will signify it by saying "aye;" contrary, "no." All those who are in favor of adjourning when we have had the vote for Registrar General will rise. All those who are opposed to adjourning after we have voted for Registrar General will rise. The ayes have it.

Miss CHENOWETH. Mrs. Fitzwilliam's name ought to be taken off.

CHAIRMAN. As soon as it can be reached, Miss Chenoweth. Ladies, the ballots for Registrar General will now be distributed. The Tellers will distribute the blanks for Registrar General. Kindly wait and vote, ladies. Ladies, you will kindly remain and receive your ballots for Registrar General. There is only one vacancy, Mrs. Seymour having been elected. The ballots have been distributed. Has every one been careful to get one.

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. I am requested to explain to the Congress that Mrs. Taplin, having no domestic duties which will take her time from the office, can serve as Registrar General with great efficiency. She resides in the District.

CHAIRMAN. Here is a request for information to be read before we adjourn. While you are writing your ballot for Registrar General the Chair will read this, as the Congress does not seem to understand about the announcement of election of State Regents. Now, ladies, have you all got your ballots for Registrar General.

A MEMBER. We would like to ask if the announcement of State Regents could not be made while balloting is going on this evening.

CHAIRMAN. No, it is a regular order of business and must come in the regular order.

Adjourned.

Evening Session, Friday, February 26, 1897.

Congress called to order at 7.40, Mrs. Dickins, Vice-President General, in the Chair.

Music. Violin solo by Mr. William H. Scholz, vocal solo by Mr. Roger Manny-Tavaune, violin solo by Miss Florida Graves.

CHAIRMAN. The house will come to order. Miss Desha is recognized.

Miss DESHA. Madam Chairman, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

CHAIRMAN. Miss Desha arises to a question of personal privilege.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I move we grant it.

Miss DESHA. Madam Chairman and Ladies, I stated yesterday when I made my report on the charter, that all legal steps had been taken to merge the old corporation into the new. All the steps had been taken that the new corporation could take, but the old corporation will have to be dissolved. It will be We will have to go on that side of the stage and dissolve and on that side of the stage and resolve. I would like to give the ladies a history of the charter from the beginning.

CHAIRMAN. Is it the will of the house to hear the history of the charter?

“ Yes ! ”

CHAIRMAN. Will you take it later or will you take it now?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. We have got to have it.

Miss DESHA. It is very brief.

CHAIRMAN. Miss Desha assures us that it is a very brief statement, and I think we might as well have it.

Miss DESHA. I want you to know that we were authorized by the National Board of Management and by the Congress, and that we were acting for the whole body. In the summer of 1893 I was appointed chairman of the committee to secure by act of Congress a general charter. General Shields wrote out the charter and Mrs. Harrison sent it to the committee. I didn't do anything more about it then as we had a Democratic House in 1894, and they did not approve granting charters. We waited until a Republican House was elected. The

National Board reappointed me as chairman of the Committee on Charter, and Miss Washington and Mrs. Goode remained on the Charter Committee, and there were added Mrs. Senator McMillan, Mrs. Representative Washington and others. These ladies were added to the Charter Committee. Senator Burrows introduced it, and assisted by Mr. Hatcher, got it through last year in time to have it presented here to this Congress. I simply presented it as an act of Congress. It was referred back to that committee to investigate the question of personal liability. Then the National Board appointed Mrs. Boynton to consult a lawyer about the legal status. That lawyer said there should be a meeting of the new incorporation, as they should adopt our constitution and seal and insignia. We have issued the call three or four times, trying to get this done. We were never able to do it until twelve o'clock yesterday, when we got a majority. We met day before yesterday and we went through all these steps, as I reported. I have to-day learned, in conversation with a lawyer, that the old incorporators should meet and dissolve the old incorporation. The act that is before the Congress now, granting the land to the Society for our memorial hall, is granted to the new incorporation. We will meet and dissolve the old corporation and merge it into the new, and probably have to go through some legal action before the Courts of the District, and this is every step that I know that will be necessary to be done. The lawyer whom I consulted this evening said it would be well to give you this detailed information, and ask for a resolution, either now or later, that the Congress ratify this action. As we are acting for you, I think that resolution would be very well to come in sometime before we adjourn.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would suggest that we make a motion to-night and have it done.

CHAIRMAN. It is decidedly out of order to make motions. We will proceed with the business now. The chairman of the committee will present the matter in the morning.

Miss DESHA. I think in the old incorporation there are only about seven names.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Several may have left in the morning and

will not be here, and it seems to me a resolution could be gotten along very quickly now.

Mrs. BURHANS. I know quite a large number of our members who leave the Riggs House to-morrow morning. I couldn't say how many.

Mrs. WALWORTH. Is a resolution now in order?

CHAIRMAN. There is a regular order of business which will be interrupted if you begin putting resolutions, but as the house seems to desire it, it is at the disposition of the house. Ladies, will you have the motion now?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I move to have the motion.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of having the motion now will say "aye;" contrary, no." We will have the motion as soon as it can be formulated. Mrs. Walworth, do you desire to make it?

Mrs. JOY. Will Miss Desha write it?

CHAIRMAN. If Miss Desha will sit down and write it, we will have the announcement of elections while she is writing it. The chairman of Tellers is ready to announce the election on which we balloted before we adjourned. The chairman of Tellers will kindly announce the election.

CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS.—

Total number of votes cast, 304

Number necessary to elect, 153

We have simply given you the names of those receiving the highest number of votes.

Mrs. Hull, of Iowa, 267

Mrs. Hatcher, of Indiana, 232

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, you have heard the election of Vice-Presidents General. We will have the election of Registrars.

CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS.—

Number of votes cast for Registrars General, . . 211

Number necessary to elect, 106

Mrs. Horatio Taplin, 106

Mrs. Ruth Gardiner, 105

Miss Chenoweth, 1

Blank votes, 4

Illegal votes, 1

CHAIRMAN. How many votes cast?

CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS. Number of votes cast, 211; number of votes received by Mrs. Taplin, 106.

CHAIRMAN. Those were all the elections, were they not?

CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS.—

Number of votes cast, 211

Number necessary to elect, 106

Mrs. Horatio Taplin, 106

Mrs. Ruth Gardiner, 105

Mrs. DRAPER. So that Mrs. Taplin is elected, is she not?

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Taplin is elected. Now we will have the vote for Treasurer General.

CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS.—

Total number of votes cast for Treasurer General, 284

Number necessary to a choice, 143

Mrs. Hatch received, 165

Miss Chenoweth, 114

Mrs. Hatch, having received the largest number of votes, and the number necessary for a choice, is elected.

CHAIRMAN. It being the will of the house we will now have the motion of Miss Desha.

Mrs. FITZWILLIAM. If we are to proceed to the election of the next officer I think our Tellers may be distributing the ballots.

CHAIRMAN. First the Tellers will distribute the ballots for Historian General, but before the ballots are distributed we should have nominations.

Mrs. RITCHIE. I rise to nominate on the floor of this house, for reelection, a woman whose services have been commensurate with her name. It is only necessary to mention that name to assure her a unanimous election, I am sure—the name of Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston.

Numerously seconded.

Miss CHENOWETH. I wish to nominate Mrs. Anna Stillwell Coleman, a relative of Commissioner Coleman. She is the Historian of my Chapter and a very splendid woman.

Mrs. DRAPER. In seconding the nomination of Mrs. Ritchie for Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, it is only necessary to say to the house, look at volumes 2 and 3 of the Lineage Book.

CHAIRMAN. Any other nominations, ladies?

A MEMBER. I move that the nominations be closed.
Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. Are you ready for the question?

"Question! Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All those in favor of closing the nominations will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it; the nominations are closed. While the ballots are being distributed we will have the motion of Miss Desha. Miss Desha will you kindly read your motion?

MISS DESHA. The Congress requests that the incorporators of the old corporation meet as soon as possible and take the steps necessary to dissolve the old corporation, merging it into the new, under act of Congress February 20, 1896, employing a lawyer, if necessary, and report the full proceedings of both corporations to the National Board of Management.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, you have heard the motion. Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Will Miss Desha now have the privilege of explaining to this Congress about this new charter? We all want to hear about it.

CHAIRMAN. It was explained to the house and this motion was ordered written, which she stated verbally.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. That is not what I mean. Has she made a previous explanation?

CHAIRMAN. She has. Are you ready for the question?

A MEMBER. Is Miss Desha an honorary officer?

CHAIRMAN. She is.

A MEMBER. Is she allowed to make that motion?

CHAIRMAN. She makes the motion as an ex-National Officer, as such she has a right to make a motion; she has a right to second it, she has all the privileges of the floor except a vote.

MISS DESHA. I wrote this motion. Some one else on the floor promised to offer it. It would be a great deal better coming from one of you. I don't believe the chairman of the committee—

Mrs. WALWORTH. I move that resolution.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Walworth offers this resolution.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that this resolution be presented to the house for a vote. Are you ready for the question?

“Question! Question!”

CHAIRMAN. All those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying “aye;” contrary, “no.” The ayes have it; the motion is carried. Has the house been supplied with ballots for Historian General?

“Yes!”

CHAIRMAN. Anyone not having one will rise.

Mrs. WALKER. Is a motion in order?

CHAIRMAN. The Tellers will first bring in the ballots, then there is one motion, then it will be in order. Ladies, anyone who has not cast her ballot will rise, the ballots for Historian General. The next office is that of Assistant Historian General. Nominations are now in order.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Is this office called for in the constitution?

CHAIRMAN. In the order of business it is called for. The Chair ruled that it must be proceeded with. The President General held that we could not abolish—

Miss WILBUR. Was the motion made to abolish that office?

CHAIRMAN. It was decided we could not abolish an office, as having come to a regular order, and having accepted this in the programme, the office must come up.

Mrs. BRACKETT. Having learned that the lady will accept this office and discharge the duties, I take great pleasure in nominating Mrs. Fitzwilliam, of Chicago.

Numerously seconded.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Fitzwilliam, of Chicago, is nominated for Assistant Historian General. The nomination is made and seconded. Ladies, are there any other nominations for the office.

A MEMBER. I move that the nominations be closed.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. All in favor of this will signify it by saying “aye;”

contrary, "no." The ayes have it. The nominations are closed.

A MEMBER. I move that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Fitzwilliam.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Fitzwilliam as Assistant Historian General. There seems to be no objection. It is unanimous. The Recording Secretary General will cast the ballot for Mrs. Fitzwilliam for Assistant Historian General. The next office is that of Librarian General. The Tellers will return the ballots for Assistant Historian General. Collect them and return them, that there may be no mistake made.

Mrs. NEWCOMB. Are nominations for Librarian General now in order?

CHAIRMAN. One moment. The Recording Secretary General will now cast the ballot for Assistant Historian General. Nominations are now in order for the next office, of Librarian General.

Mrs. NEWCOMB, of the District. I desire to nominate Mrs. Charles Darwin, of the District.

A MEMBER. Dr. McGee has been nominated and seconded. —Dr. McGee, seconded by Miss Dexter, of New Jersey; Mrs. McWilliams, Mrs. Alexander, Delaware, Rhode Island, Massachusetts—

CHAIRMAN. It is announced to the house that *everybody* seconds Dr. McGee.

A MEMBER. It must be quite unanimous as everybody wants to second Dr. McGee. May I propose that it be unanimous.

CHAIRMAN. There is another nomination before the house.

Dr. MCGEE. It is with a great deal of pleasure that I express to you the very hearty sentiment I feel of the honor which is bestowed upon me in this Congress. I have been nominated for one of the most important offices of the Society. I have received a vote of thanks from the Congress for the year's work, and I am extremely sensible of these honors. Under existing conditions, however, I think it would be quite out of the question for me to serve upon the Board during the coming

year, and I wish at the same time to say a word as to Mrs. Darwin, who has been nominated as my successor. I have had occasion two or three times during the year to consult Mr. Darwin, who is the librarian of the Geological Survey, a very large library here, so that I know she has herself, perhaps, more technical knowledge of library work than I have, and certainly more than I had a year ago. At the same time she can, with the assistance of Mr. Darwin, and with my own assistance at the beginning of the year, very easily learn the work which is necessary for the Librarian General. There are two classes of work in that office, and I should like to have the Congress understand that. A portion of the work can be done by an intelligent woman, who can write, as I have been doing in the past, year book references in the Magazine, and can write here and there for things which are needed. There is another part of the work which is strictly technical and the making of the card catalogue of the books. I attempted to learn so much about library work that after working on it for some time I found that I was making a great mistake, and I was obliged to delegate that to some one else. I endeavored during the past year to secure as my successor some one who was a trained librarian, for the position is one which requires two years. However, there is no one in this city with such training except those who are employed during the day or for other reasons would not accept the position. Therefore, I think Mrs. Darwin is the best qualified woman for the position, and I take great pleasure in naming her as my successor.

CHAIRMAN. Are there other nominations? Dr. McGee wishes to withdraw her name.

Cries of "No, we protest!"

CHAIRMAN. Dr. McGee says she must decline.

Mrs. NEWCOMB. Perhaps the house does not know that I am Dr. McGee's mother and was with her in trying to get a successor. I wish you would elect Mrs. Darwin and allow Mrs. McGee to have a rest. She needs it.

Dr. MCGEE. I know one who will echo that sentiment, my little daughter.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, you have a nomination. What will you do with it?

A MEMBER. I move that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for Mrs. Darwin for Librarian.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for Mrs. Darwin for Librarian General. Is there objection? There is no objection. The Recording Secretary General is directed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Darwin for Librarian General.

Mrs. TITTMANN. Are announcements now in order?

CHAIRMAN. There are some notices of election here to give.

READER. I am instructed by the Recording Secretary General to announce that she has, according to instructions of this Congress, cast the ballot for Mrs. Fitzwilliam as Assistant Historian General.

CHAIRMAN. The next office is that of Attorney General. What will you do about this, ladies?

A MEMBER. I move that it be left vacant.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the office be left vacant this year. Will you have the question?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. The question is that the office of Attorney General be left vacant. All those in favor of the motion will signify it by saying "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it. It will be left vacant.

Mrs. TITTMANN. Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim, Vice-President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, became a member of this Society at the request of its first President General, Mrs. Harrison, and was appointed first State Regent for Connecticut, by Mrs. Darling, in which capacity she served for over two years, leaving at her resignation, 1,385 members in that State, divided into twenty-nine Chapters. Mrs. Keim takes this opportunity of acknowledging the magnificent way in which the ladies of Connecticut seconded her every effort and made possible the phenomenal success in the field of organization allotted her by the National Board of 1891. In 1895 Mrs. Keim was elected Vice-President General by the National Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, receiving the greatest number of votes then cast for any officer.

As Vice-President General she has served on the Executive, Printing and Continental Hall Committees. She also had the bill drafted, which has passed the United States Congress, asking that a plot of ground be deeded to the National Society in Washington, upon which to erect a Memorial Continental Hall. In view of Mrs. Keim's magnificent services to the National Society, and in recognition of the office of Honorary Vice-President General being a reward for *work done*, I nominate Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim for Honorary Vice-President General.

Seconded.

Mrs. MAXWELL, from Kentucky. I wish to present to the Congress the name of a woman who has been in the Congress for five years, is only absent this year on account of illness of her husband, has been on the Continental Hall Committee, has served with unceasing energy and will continue the work on that committee. I refer to Mrs. Henry L. Pope, of Kentucky.

Mrs. RITCHIE. May I place before this Congress for the office of Honorary Vice-President General the name of Mrs. Stephen J. Field, of the District of Columbia?

Mrs. FOWLER. May I have the attention of the Congress for about three minutes?

CHAIRMAN. Is it about nominations?

Mrs. FOWLER. It is. At the Fifth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, Massachusetts asked for representation upon the list of Honorary Vice-Presidents General. She proposed the name of a woman of noble lineage and lovely character, Massachusetts's first State Regent, and Regent of the first Boston Chapter, the "Warren and Prescott," since its formation; one who has been an active and zealous worker in the organization since its foundation. She appealed to the Southern States, to one of which her State Executive had given the Massachusetts building at the Atlanta Exposition for the Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters. At the close of the nomination fifteen Southern and Western States, with New York, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Maine rose *en masse* to second it. A ballot was cast and she received 230 of the 240 votes, 109 more than necessary for election. The members of the Sixth Continental

Congress will see, by reference to the official programme, that her name has been stricken from the list of Honorary Vice Presidents General. Allowing that she wished her name withdrawn, which she *did not*, allowing that because elected an Honorary Vice-President General without voice or vote, she held *two offices*, and could not work for the organization in a distant State, which is not conceded, as all bodies of which I am cognizant, as the Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the Cincinnati, the Society of Colonial Wars and others, do *not* consider their honorary members officers. Allowing, as I say, both these conditions I ask if anybody, other than the Sixth Continental Congress, has power to remove one from a position given her by the Fifth Congress; in other words, is the created greater than the creator? By unanimous vote of the Massachusetts delegation I am requested to present this matter to this Congress, and ask it to confirm its action of 1896 and replace her name upon the list of Honorary Vice-Presidents General, or sanction the Board of Management in removing it.

Cries of "Name! Name!"

Mrs. FOWLER. I do not like to bring the name before the Congress unless—

"Name! Name!"

Mrs. FOWLER. It is Mrs. Samuel Eliot, of Boston.

Mrs. WINSLOW. Madam Chairman, I second the nomination of Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim for Honorary Vice-President General. I am a "Daughter" of Connecticut and I take pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Keim, who served the State of Connecticut as its first State Regent for about three years with distinguished ability.

Mrs. MCWILLIAM. In behalf of the Nathan Hale Chapter, of Minnesota, of which I am Regent, I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Keim.

Mrs. HENRY. I second the motion of Mrs. Tittmann. I am a member of the Continental Hall Committee and I know how earnestly and enthusiastically Mrs. Keim has worked for the Memorial Hall. You never would have gotten the lot if it had not been for her untiring efforts. I think, therefore, we owe

her a debt of gratitude, and hope she may be made an Honorary Vice-President General.

Mrs. NASH. I rise to warmly second the nomination of Mrs. Keim. I have served on the National Board of Management for two years, and I can testify to her great energy and unfailing zeal. I move we instruct the Secretary to cast the ballot for Mrs. Keim.

Mrs. EARLE. Mrs. President, I nominate Mrs. J. S. H. Stranahan, of Brooklyn.

A MEMBER. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Pope.

Mrs. BURHANS. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Keim.

Mrs. HOGG. I had already seconded Mrs. Pope, of Kentucky.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. I wish to second Mrs. Pope.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I wish to express my desire to have Mrs. Stranahan's election assured. I am sure the ladies here will remember the delightful way in which she presided over this Congress, her fairness, her ability and efficiency, and the way in which she received the serious and trying events at that time. I wish to say also that with regard to this matter which we have been considering, of the union with the Daughters of the Revolution with this Society, she labored strenuously for that matter long ago. She was a great deal of assistance to Mrs. Harrison. She visited her repeatedly at the White House—

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. This Congress seems to have forgotten that we have had a Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, the work that she has done.

Nebraska and others second Mrs. Stanahan's nomination.

A MEMBER. How many Honorary Vice-Presidents General are we allowed to elect?

CHAIRMAN. We are allowed to elect two.

Mrs. BUCHANAN, I rise to second the nomination of Mrs. Pope.

Mrs. PECK. How many did we elect last year.

CHAIRMAN. The Congress last year limited the number to three.

Mrs. PECK. I think the office was given to persons who have served a long time.

Mrs. HULL. I second the nomination of Mrs. Keim.

Miss TEMPLE. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Keim for Tennessee.

Mrs. LYONS, of Virginia. I beg the honor of seconding the nomination of Mrs. Pope.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I forgot to name Mrs. Philip Hichborn.

Mrs. EDWARDS, of Michigan. We would like to nominate for this position Mrs. Shippen, of New Jersey.

Seconded by New Jersey delegation.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam Chairman, it is really with regret that I ask the privilege of seconding Mrs. Philip Hichborn's name for an honorary position. I would so much rather second, and use every influence I could for her for an active position, which she would so ably fill, but as she feels that she cannot work any longer, and has said so repeatedly, I ask the privilege of seconding her nomination for Honorary Vice President General.

Mrs. KREBS. I hoped to have the pleasure of nominating Mrs. S. J. Field, but as some one else has done it, I wish to second the motion in behalf of California. We have been instructed to second her name for whatever office she might be put up for. While she has belonged to the South and West and now to your District of Columbia, we claim her as a California representative, and on behalf of California I wish to second her nomination, feeling that her name will honor this Congress more than this Congress will honor her.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. I see on the list the name of Mrs. Samuel Eliot, a name for reëlection, one who has already been elected

.....

CHAIRMAN. The Chair wishes to state that she has made what inquiry was possible at the moment, and she has been informed that Mrs. Eliot was elected, her name placed upon the list, that she afterwards sent in a resignation, as she preferred to be Regent of her Chapter. This is all I heard at the moment. As soon as the nominations are in I wish the lady from Massachusetts would explain it.

Mrs. FOWLER. She did not wish to withdraw.

CHAIRMAN. Did she not resign during the year?

Mrs. FOWLER. She was written to and asked which one of

the two offices she would prefer, and in her haste, by being told that the Directory was waiting for a decision, she telegraphed that she preferred to keep her Chapter Regency. She was told that it would not interfere with her Chapter Regency. I have the entire correspondence. We would not have put her name in nomination had we supposed it would interfere at all with her election as Vice-President General, so I beg the Congress not to vote for her.

Miss MICKLEY, of Pennsylvania. I would like to name Mrs. Draper as Honorary Vice-President General.

Mrs Draper withdraws her name.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move the nominations be closed.

Mrs. PECK. I wish to say in behalf of Massachusetts's dilemma, that in Wisconsin, when our Honorary State Regent was made Vice Regent of a Chapter, she was informed by the National Board of Management that she could not be Honorary State Regent and have an active office.

Mrs. BALLINGER. There is a motion before the house.

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion before the house.

A MEMBER. I would like to ask if this is for life.

CHAIRMAN. This is a life office. The ladies are elected for life. There is a motion before the house to close the nominations. There is again a misapprehension. It is a life office, but it can be resigned. Mrs. Lockwood, are you speaking to the motion?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I second the motion that nominations close. We do not want to say to any more of our good workers "Enter thou into the rest we have prepared for thee."

A MEMBER. I move the previous question.

CHAIRMAN. The previous question is moved. That is not debatable. The question is called for. All those in favor of closing the nominations will signify it by saying "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it. The nominations are closed.

CHAIRMAN. The chairman of the Tellers wishes to speak.

Mrs. FOWLER. Please have the name of Mrs. S. J. Eliot withdrawn from the list.

A MEMBER. Let us put it before some tribunal, but don't let it go before the Congress again.

Mrs. LYONS, of Kentucky. I would like to say just one word

more in regard to Mrs. Pope. I think our object is to put upon the honorary list those members who have worked faithfully and who can work no longer in an active position. She has worked a great many years, and she is too old to work much longer. She deserves it.

Mrs. McLEAN. I simply wanted to know, Madam Chairman, whether it is in order to speak to a nomination. In regard to Mrs. Stranahan's nomination—she has contributed largely toward our hall. She would, I am sure, appreciate this compliment very highly. She may not be with us to enjoy it very long.

Mrs. KINNEY. May I ask how many we may elect?

CHAIRMAN. Two. There are two of the names upon the list to be elected.

Miss CHENOWETH. Two on each ballot?

A MEMBER, from New Jersey. I wish to say in regard to Mrs. Shippen, that she has "borne the burden in the heat of the day." She deserves to go on the list.

Seconded by Maryland.

CHAIRMAN. These are additional words of commendation. We will hear the chairman of the committee make a report of Continental Hall funds; not a full report, it is only a report of money that was handed in the other day.

Mrs. MAIN. It is simply a short report, because the committee have not had time to write it out.

A MEMBER. Are we to vote for two?

CHAIRMAN. There are two Honorary Vice-Presidents General to be elected. Kindly put two names on your ballot, only two.

Mrs. MAIN. Feeling that many of the delegates would wish to know the full amount before leaving the Congress, the committee appointed by the President General to count the money, checks and pledges which have been given since the report of Mrs. Shepard, chairman of the Continental Hall Committee, this committee desires to announce the fact that \$3,007 has been received or pledged. A complete list of these sums, together with the names of the donors, will be announced tomorrow morning, the committee not having had time yet to write out that list.

CHAIRMAN. This amount was given in this Congress.

A MEMBER. I would like to ask what the ruling is that precludes any number but two Honorary Vice-Presidents General to be voted upon.

CHAIRMAN. It was an order by the last Continental Congress that only two should be elected each year. It is simply following out the order of the last Continental Congress, that only two should be elected each year. Madam von Rydingsvärd has a motion which she wishes to put as soon as there is an opportunity.

Mrs. NASH. I am requested to second, for South Carolina, the nomination of Mrs. Hichborn, to which I wish to add my personal endorsement.

CHAIRMAN. Madam von Rydingsvärd.

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. I wish to present a motion from a Massachusetts delegate who is unable to be here this evening on account of illness, and has requested me to read it. "*Resolved*, That at the next Continental Congress nominations for election of officers be made on the second day of said Congress. That tickets be then printed, in proper form, with names of candidates, and that elections take place on the fifth day of the Congress, by the casting of votes according to the Australian ballot system; the ballot box being placed in the lobby, to avoid confusion, and that the returns be given before the close of the Continental Congress." Signed by Alice F. Robinson, delegate from the Hannah Goddard Chapter, of Brookline, Massachusetts.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, there is a motion before the house, the motion of Mme. von Rydingsvärd, at least she read this for a member of the Massachusetts delegation. It is the motion of Mrs. Alice F. Robinson. The motion is before you and has been seconded. Is there any discussion?

Mrs. NASH. There was a previous motion made by Mrs. Nash and seconded by Mrs. Ritchie.

CHAIRMAN. That motion is that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Keim for Honorary Vice-President General? Is there objection?

"Yes!"

CHAIRMAN. There is objection. The motion is lost. We now come to the motion from Massachusetts. You have heard the motion.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. We would like to hear the motion. Some did not hear it.

READER. "*Resolved*, That at the next Continental Congress nominations for election of officers be made on the second day of said Congress. That tickets be then printed, in proper form, with names of candidates, and that elections take place on the fifth day of the Congress by the casting of votes according to the Australian ballot system, the ballot box being placed in the lobby to avoid confusion, and that the returns be given before the close of the Continental Congress."

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion. Is there discussion upon it?

"Yes!"

Mrs. BALLINGER. I am opposed to the Australian ballot system in our case, for if we assume that system and have to go through all that long list of officers, we will take a solid week to elect officers of this Society, therefore I think it would be entirely impracticable to adopt the Australian ballot in our Society for the election of officers.

Mrs. McLEAN. I would like to say, Madam Chairman, that two years ago we amply discussed the question of having nominations on one day and elections on other days, with an interval between, and the Congress decided by an overwhelming vote not to have it. I trust that that will not be rescinded. The Australian ballot system I am perfectly happy to be instructed on.

Mrs. PECK. I endorse every word Mrs. McLean has said.

Miss GREENE. I would like to say that I am able to explain the Australian ballot system. I have done it before and I can do it now. You have nominations made. These nominations are all printed on the ballot. Space is left after each name to put a cross against the candidate you choose. For instance, first on the ticket would be President General, then the names of whoever are nominated. You may have as many names as you like. Then the First Vice-President General in the same way, with the names of all the nominees, and all your officers

would be printed in this way. Now, you see that there should be an interval between nominating and electing because you must have your ballot printed. You would make your nominations one day. They would be made and placed as they are now. Then that list would be printed, and then when we come to elect the candidates named, there would be directions printed on the ticket that you were to put a cross against the name that you wished to elect for the office. Ballot boxes would be placed in the lobby. There would be Tellers there. Whenever a lady came up to vote, as she might at any time during the day, unless the hours were fixed by the Congress, all she would have to do would be to give her name to the person in charge, who would look over the list to see that that person is on the official list of voters, then she gives her her ballot; she takes it and puts a cross against the name she wishes, deposits her ballot and goes into the Congress. The business of the Congress can be going on while the voting is going on. When the order is fixed for the close of the polls, as it would have to be, the returns would be brought in, and your whole list of officers that are elected could be announced to you. We would save a great deal of time. You would have your nominations from the floor. The election could go on and you could come here and attend to other business.

Mrs. PECK. I would like to say that the lady who made the motion could not have recognized the fact that at least one-third of the members leave the city before the fifth day of the Congress.

Miss WINSLOW. When amendments are in order I would like to offer an amendment to this resolution—instead of the fifth day, elections take place on the fourth day.

CHAIRMAN. Send it up in writing, please.

Mrs. TITTMANN. I second that.

CHAIRMAN. An amendment is offered that the election take place on the fourth day instead of the fifth day. Does the mover accept the amendment?

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. I think I could accept that amendment for her.

CHAIRMAN. The amendment is accepted and can be incorporated in the original motion.

A MEMBER, from Kentucky. In the case of our Vice-Presidents General, if there were ladies in the list who did not receive the requisite number of votes, how would it be possible to open the voting again?

CHAIRMAN. I suppose you would have to have another ballot printed and elect the next day. Any other remarks on the nominations? Any ballots that have not been collected?

Dr. MCGEE. Before the Congress I looked into the matter of the different methods of balloting. At the outset I was strongly in favor of the Australian ballot system, and spoke of it to the Committee of Arrangements for Congress. There were two objections to it: first, that the Congress overwhelmingly defeated the proposition to have nominations one day and elections the other. Secondly, it did not occur to us that business and balloting could go on at once, because I was told that in the Australian ballot system five minutes was allowed to every voter, and if we have five hundred voters that would take us forty-two hours. Will Miss Greene kindly tell us how long she thinks it will take us?

Mrs. AVERY. Ladies, I would like to say one word with regard to the Australian ballot system. I have voted the Australian ticket. In our city next month 20,000 voters will vote on that ticket. Nominations are not required from the floor. Those who wish to have their friends enter their names with the Tellers. There are no nominations from the floor whatever. After the ticket is prepared in that way it can be written if you choose. It is usual, however, to print the ticket. The ticket next Monday afternoon in our city will include probably 10,000 people between the hours of four and nine on the Australian ballot plan. You take your printed slip, for it is a printed slip, you mark against the name of the First Vice-President General the cross for the one you wish, and so on down the list. A majority is not necessary. Those receiving the highest number of votes are elected; at least, that is the way it is in Ohio. If you had voted in that way in regard to your nineteen Vice-Presidents General, the nineteen receiving the highest number would have been elected without any further question. It might need some modifications for this

body, but it does seem to me we ought to adopt this or some similar plan of voting.

CHAIRMAN. The discussion of this motion will have to be postponed, as it is interfering with the regular order of business. We will now proceed to the regular order of business, which is nominations for Editor of the Magazine. Are there any nominations for Editor of the Magazine?

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Lockwood.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Lockwood is nominated.

Mrs. RITCHIE. I move that the nominations be closed.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. Are you ready for the question?

A MEMBER. I move that the nomination be made unanimous and that the Secretary cast the ballot.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion before the house that the nomination be made unanimous and the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot. Is there objection?

"No!"

CHAIRMAN. There is no objection. The Recording Secretary General will cast the ballot for Mrs. Lockwood for Editor of the Magazine. Ladies, there is an announcement by the Chairman of the Tellers.

CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS. The vote on Historian General is as follows :

Number of votes cast, 244

Number necessary to elect, 123

Miss E. B. Johnston has received, 220

Mrs. Coleman, 18

Blanks, 6

Miss E. B. Johnston having received the most votes, 220, is declared elected Historian General. Vote for Editor of the Magazine, cast by the Recording Secretary General for Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.

CHAIRMAN. Now, ladies, the regular order of business is the revision of the constitution.

Mrs. KNOTT. I rise to a question of privilege, to present a resolution.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Knott rises to a question of privilege. She has a resolution to present.

Mrs. KNOTT. Ladies, I would like to offer a resolution, regarding a sad event which occurred recently. It was the death of two ladies, two sisters, Mrs. Margaret Gassoway Watkins Warfield, and Miss Caroline Lyles Watkins, of Maryland. They were daughters of a distinguished revolutionary officer, Colonel Gassoway Watkins, the last surviving officer of the Maryland line, and president while living, and at the time of his death, of the Maryland Society of the Cincinnati. I will ask the Reader to read it.

READER. "Resolution on the deaths of Mrs. Margaret Gassoway Watkins Warfield and Miss Caroline Lyles Watkins, of Maryland; be it *Resolved*, By the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution that while we deplore the passing away of these two venerable and veritable daughters of the Revolution, and members, of our Society, and sincerely sympathize with the members of their families upon the loss they have sustained, we and they have reason to thank a kind and beneficent Providence which preserved their lives to see this day of our greatness as a Nation, to witness the magnificent results of that independence which the gallantry of their ancestors helped to achieve."

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, you have heard the resolution. Is there a second to it?

Mrs. RITCHIE. I second it, and in doing so wish to say that not only were they the descendants of Colonel Watkins, but they were the descendants of Dr. Charles Warfield, the patriot who led the band of patriots who burned the ship Peggy, laden with tea, to the water's edge at Annapolis, in 1774, on the 19th of October.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the resolution. Are you ready for the question?

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. May I suggest that instead of the word "ancestors" the word "fathers" be used?

Mrs. RITCHIE. But the fathers were not real fathers.

CHAIRMAN. The amendment is not accepted.

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. The question is called for. The question then is upon the resolution. All those in favor of the resolution

will signify it by saying "aye;" contrary, "no." It is so ordered. Now we come to the regular order of business.

Mrs. FOOTE. I rise to a question of personal privilege also. I have an important resolution to introduce, sent me by Mrs. Joshua Wilbour. She wrote to me from the Arlington this morning that she was obliged to leave for her home, and requested me to introduce the following resolution. I beg the close attention of the house.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair does not see exactly that this is a question of privilege. It is a motion, I believe, is it not, Mrs. Foote? The revision of the constitution is the regular order. This will have to come with unfinished business. We have considered certain motions because we could do it while we were distributing ballots, and therefore seemed to assist business by getting some of these things out of the way. Mrs. Foote you will have a chance to introduce this with the unfinished business, but the revision of the constitution is the business before the house and we will now proceed to consider it. Mrs. Alexander, do you speak to the business?

Mrs. ALEXANDER. Is a motion to create honorary office or to declare certain honorary members, in order now?

CHAIRMAN. The order is the revision of the constitution. We can only set that aside by a two-thirds vote. We have other business before the house. There is no rule which allows us to entertain two motions or do two things at once. I do not see any other way than to consider the revision of the constitution at once. Other matters will have to come up after that. We will now have the revision of the constitution. We will begin, where is it? Section 2, article IV, is the opinion of the house.

Mrs. SQUIRES. I speak to the revision, if that is allowed. I understand that this matter is now before this house. I understand that the Congress of last year ordered a committee to revise the constitution. They have spent one entire year upon it. They have worked hard. Is it possible for us, however industrious we may be, to give this work the necessary attention to-night? I think that it is childish of us to attempt it. I therefore offer the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That the proposed revision of the constitution be referred for con-

sideration, to the Congress of 1898, which shall take action immediately upon convening."

Cries of "No! No!"

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. A motion is made and seconded that the revision of the constitution be referred for consideration to the Congress of 1898, which shall take action immediately upon convening. Is there any discussion on the motion?

Miss DORSEY. What would be the object of referring the revision to next year's Congress because as the law stands in the constitution by which we work, and on which all of our rulings must be based, the only way by which any change can be accomplished is by amendment, presented in the regular way. So we will be confronted next year with the exact difficulty, of being presented with a revision which is not provided for in the constitution.

Miss GREENE. It has been ruled by our President General and our presiding officer that this business will be before this house for action. It is entirely in accord with Robert's Rules of Order that any business may be properly postponed to the next session of the assembly. This question is in order, and I desire to speak in favor of this motion. It is utterly impossible for us to do anything with the revision of the constitution at this session, utterly impossible. There are delegates here who desire to have it considered. It has been said again and again they desired it. The only proper way that we can secure the wishes of the Daughters of the American Revolution is to support this motion, that it be referred to the Congress of 1898, who shall take action upon it immediately after convening.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman, this is the report of the committee. What is your intention, to re-commit it?

CHAIRMAN. No. The Chair understands that this report has been received by the house. It is now in the hands of the house. It is proposed to retain it in the hands of the house. In other words, lay it on the table for one year.

Mrs. McLEAN. When the Congress of 1897 adjourns it adjourns *sine die*. The Congress of 1898 will have an entirely new set of women. The committee has reported to you. The committee's report has been received and accepted so far as the

verbal part goes. The printed part is in the midst of consideration. You could not recommit it to the chairman because the chairman could not receive such committal. Receive or dispose of that report as you please, but let the Congress of 1897 dispose of it.

MISS DESHA. We have tried for three years to get the opinion of this Congress and the desire of the Daughters of the American Revolution as to certain clauses in our constitution, and what changes they wanted made. We are here, you have several hours. Why shouldn't we find out what we want?

MISS GREENE. I would like to state with regard to the law on the matter that business may be postponed from one session to another. It is perfectly in order to do this. I am sure no one would be happier than I to have this matter considered, but it is a herculean task; it would keep us here for another week. The Committee on Revision of the Constitution were to report their work to Congress and the Congress was to act upon it. Their work is done. It is now before you, not as a report of the committee, but as a proposed revision, and this motion provides that the proposed revision shall be referred to the Congress of 1898 for their action.

MRS. WALKER. This is no new matter to us. We have come here to properly consider the revision of the by-laws of this Society, of the national laws of this Society, and as Mrs. McLean has said, the next Congress will have a new set of women. We are interested in this. We must take it up, discuss it and do what we can to get it out of the way and have a proper constitution.

MISS PIKE. and not be left in an unfinished and chaotic condition.

MRS. WALWORTH. I think there is a little misunderstanding as to just where we stand in regard to the constitution, possibly, but I think that article IV, section 1—

MISS PIKE. I move the previous question. Article V was numbered article IV and we proceeded.

MRS. WALWORTH. Wherever it was, we considered that thoroughly, and we then went out of the Committee of the Whole, the committee was moved to rise and report, and did so, and after they had risen and reported the recommendations were all accepted by the Congress in session. We have, there-

fore, disposed of those first, *I* think, four articles. We got through with article I, II and III and we reversed article IV in the proposed revision and article IV in the present constitution. Those stand entirely finished. You are ready now to go on with the fifth article. I move the reading of the fifth article of the old constitution, which I believe corresponds with the revision.

CHAIRMAN. The motion before the house is to refer the revision to the Continental Congress of 1898. Mrs. Walworth moves to amend it by proceeding to discuss section 2 of article IV.

A MEMBER. I think that the members-at-large were quite a little puzzled about the proceedings and did not understand quite what they were about. They went to work evidently against what they voted for in the forenoon. I would like to ask that we may take this up as a proposed revision of the constitution.

CHAIRMAN. It is now taken up as a proposed revision of the constitution. The motion is to refer the revision of the constitution to the Congress of 1898, and that motion has been amended by Mrs. Walworth.

Mrs. NEWCOMB. I simply want to state to the house that unless we first adopt a change in what is called article IV, section 6, viz: to only elect officers each alternate year, we would have the same difficulty next year, and we had better proceed to business now.

Mrs. JOY. I would call the attention of the speaker on the other side of the house to the fact that when we arose as a Committee of the Whole, we reported progress to a certain point. We have not adopted any part of the new constitution.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair wishes to state that the recommendations of the Committee of the Whole were reported to the house here *ad seriatim*. The Clerk of the house read them.

Miss GREENE. I supposed that the motion of Mrs. Squires to postpone until the Congress of 1898 was sufficiently clear to the Congress, but if it is not, I wish to offer as a substitute to Mrs. Walworth's amendment the following: "That the vote taken at this Congress, adopting the first, second and fifth articles of the proposed revision of the constitution is hereby

rescinded, in order that the Congress of 1898 may be free to act upon every part of the revision as it sees fit."

Mrs. BRACKETT. I second that.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Walworth, do you accept the substitute?

Mrs. WALWORTH. I would like to speak to my amendment. You have proceeded, as you must have learned by the minutes which you approved the other day, that you had accepted the first, second, third, fourth and fifth articles of the proposed revision. Now, I want to say to you my distinguished friend across the way is a lawyer, at the same time I want to tell you that you must consider that her knowledge of these things in those particular matters may present them to you in a way that and I must put you on your guard against my friend. I want to tell you about what she is trying to do is to get you to accept the new constitution. Ladies, you cannot accept the new constitution without destroying the charter, without releasing you from your incorporation as an incorporated body. I want to appeal to you to give up this revision, especially to the ladies of Massachusetts, who made a protest about this I am sure under a misunderstanding. One reason why I want you to understand about the revision is this, that two years ago when it was proposed to this Congress about the revision we had no charter from the Congress of the United States, and therefore it was not so vital as it is at the present time. I still contend that you have only to look in Webster's dictionary to see what revision means.

Miss GREENE. I rise to a point of order. I think there is a motion before the house, which is to postpone this business to the Congress of 1898.

CHAIRMAN. Miss Greene, the lady is speaking to her amendment.

Mrs. WALWORTH. You must deal with it as an amendment.

Mrs. SQUIRES. As this is my resolution, I beg that I may speak just one moment. I do desire, above all things, to have this matter discussed. I will be so glad to have it done if it is a physical possibility. Can we not discuss it now? To-morrow we leave Washington.

Mrs. WALKER. I think we can discuss it if we do away with

the *law's* delay. If we have anything to do let us go and do it. Let us "take this bull by the horns."

CHAIRMAN. The first question is on the substitute.

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. We consider this revision a revision and not a series of amendments, and Massachusetts is for revision

READER. "That the vote taken at this Congress, adopting the first, second and fifth articles of the proposed revision of the constitution, is hereby rescinded, in order that the Congress of 1898 may be free to act upon every part of the revision as it sees fit."

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. The question is called for.

Dr. MCGEE. I object to the statement that we have carried these things. We carried some things and lost others.

READER (re-reads substitute). "That the vote taken at this Congress, adopting the first, second and fifth articles of the proposed revision of the constitution, is hereby rescinded, in order that the Congress of 1898 may be free to act upon every part of the revision as it sees fit.

Miss PIKE. We did not adopt them at all.

CHAIRMAN. Perhaps Miss Greene can explain.

Miss GREENE. It was probably a clerical error in making the copy. It should read, "as amended."

Mrs. PECK. I think it is a very strong point that Dr. McGee has made. We did not adopt them. We rejected as much of every article as we accepted.

CHAIRMAN. Miss Greene, do you wish your amendment put as it is!

Miss GREENE. I would suggest that you insert "as reported."

CHAIRMAN. "As reported," then, instead of "as amended?"

Miss GREENE. That is right.

Mrs. McLEAN. The Committee of the Whole rose and reported to the Congress progress. The Congress has not taken any action.

CHAIRMAN. The Regent of the Chapter of New York City is mistaken. The minutes will show that the committee made certain recommendations. The recommendations were read by

the Reader. This is on the official minutes, if the official minutes are called for. I do not know whether they can be furnished or not.

Mrs. McLEAN. I do not desire it. I have confidence in my own memory. I wish to congratulate this house, however, upon the very successful manner in which it did away with Wednesday; the entire day and evening, and which it is similarly doing away with Friday so far.

Miss PIKE. Is it the fault of the house?

Mrs. McLEAN. I simply don't discriminate.

Mrs. FITZWILLIAM. Will an announcement be in order in regard to our vote? I think it is quite necessary that the house know.

CHAIRMAN. The Chairman of Tellers wishes to announce a vote to the house.

CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS. It may be a matter of interest to hear this to-night, the vote upon the Honorary Vice-Presidents General.

Number of votes cast,	264
Necessary to elect,	133
Mrs. Stranahan has received,	114
Mrs. Keim,	112

You see there has been no election.

CHAIRMAN. Then, ladies, will you consider the motions before the house? I believe they come first and then we will have to return to our unfinished business. The whole of the report of the Tellers is called for.

CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS. Three names appear.

Mrs. Stranahan,	114
Mrs. Keim,	112
Mrs. Hichborn,	106

There were two blanks.

Mrs. KREBS. What has become of California?

A MEMBER. What has become of Kentucky?

CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS. The number of votes cast was 264; number necessary to elect 133. Any one receiving a less number is not elected, and it is not considered necessary to make out a full list. We have simply placed upon the report names of the three others. I have the report of Mrs. Pope, 101.

CHAIRMAN. If the Tellers will kindly remain we will proceed to elect Honorary Vice-Presidents General. The motion I think has precedence. The question is on the substitute offered by Miss Greene, of Rhode Island, which the Reader will read again.

READER. "That the vote taken at this Congress, adopting the first, second and fifth articles of the proposed revisions of the constitution, as reported, is hereby rescinded in order that the Congress of 1898 may be free to act upon every part of the revision as it sees fit."

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, you have heard the question. Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. DRAPER. I want to ask a ruling of the Chair upon that point. I distinctly remember that the chairman of the Committee of the Whole was ordered to report progress. I, as one of the many who are not versed in parliamentary law was told that what we did as a Committee of the Whole was not binding. I think the Chair will remember that when we went out of the Committee of the Whole the chairman did say something about progress, then she asked the Reader what we had done. The Reader had nothing official, she simply had her own notes. It was not official, and when Dr. McGee moved that the report of the Committee of the Whole be accepted I, with many others supposed that it was the report which the Committee of the Whole had instructed the chairman to report, and not the unofficial, informal message of the Reader, and I was perfectly amazed afterwards to be told that that carried. Now may I ask the ruling of the Chair on that point? Did that informal reading of the Reader cause this Congress to officially accept all those recommendations?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair has already stated to the Regent of New York that the Committee of the Whole rose and reported progress and recommendations. The recommendations were offered and voted upon.

Cries of "No! No!"

CHAIRMAN. The official minutes, if called for, will prove the action of the house. Are the official minutes called for?

"Yes! Yes!"

CHAIRMAN. Can the Recording Secretary General furnish the official minutes of the action of the house?

Mrs. WALWORTH. Ladies, I want to tell you these recommendations were accepted, were read in this Congress as recommendations of the Committee of the Whole to the Congress. It was read distinctly and you were asked whether you would accept them or not. You did accept them, and now I offer an amendment simply stating that you begin where you left off. If you do not settle this matter before to-morrow night we sacrifice our charter.

Miss PIKE. My recollection corroborates Mrs. Walworth's exactly. That is my recollection.

Miss GREENE. The official minutes, as I understand, have been called for. Are the official minutes to be produced?

CHAIRMAN. It is impossible to produce them to-night.

Mrs. WALWORTH. The motion before the house is the amendment offered by Miss Greene as it probably will be to-morrow morning before the Stenographer could find them.

A MEMBER. I should like to ask why when we were asked to accept the report of that Committee of the Whole we were not told that was binding? And why so many explanations were given to us that what we did in this Committee of the Whole was not binding?

Mrs. WALWORTH. May we have a vote on that?

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Walworth's amendment has not been put because the substitution comes first, offered by Miss Greene, of Rhode Island.

Miss GREENE. In the absence of the official minutes it seems to me there is simply this to be done. If the minutes, when they are produced, show that these recommendations of the Committee of the Whole were not adopted, my substitute motion will prove to have been entirely superfluous, and therefore if adopted will not affect the question one way or the other. If the ruling of the Chair is right, that these recommendations were adopted by the Congress, then action on my resolution will show the desire of the Congress to have them rescinded. Therefore, I cannot see any possible harm in any action being taken on my motion.

A MEMBER. I move the previous question.

Dr. MCGEE. As the mover of that motion the other night I wish to explain that I thought that the Committee of the Whole having arisen, the Chairman having resumed her place, that it was perfectly understood by the Congress that they were then in regular session, and it never entered my head that you did not understand that.

CHAIRMAN. The previous question is called for. It is not debatable. You will have the question. The question is on the substitute offered by Miss Greene, of Rhode Island. All those in favor of this will signify it by saying "aye;" contrary, "no." The noes have it. We now come to the amendment offered by Mrs. Walworth on the resolution offered by Mrs. Squires. The amendment will be read.

READER. The official minutes have been found relative to whether or not the work of the Committee of the Whole was accepted. Shall I read it?

CHAIRMAN. Would you like the minutes?

READER reads minutes.

Mrs. McLEAN. I think the Regent from New York City Chapter so stated.

Miss GREENE calls for the question.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

Mrs. McLEAN. One minute. We were in Committee of the Whole when we left off.

CHAIRMAN. The official minutes have just said that the report of the Committee of the Whole was accepted.

Mrs. McLEAN. Does this house consider that because it reported progress, that the house itself, the Congress, accepted every one of these things? Do you remember that the Regent of New York City Chapter also suggested the advisability of the house acting in the beginning instead of resolving itself into a Committee of the Whole?

CHAIRMAN. She certainly did. We will have the amendment, Mrs. Walworth's amendment. We will hear it again, that we may understand the objection.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I shall have to explain that that amendment was offered under the supposition, although it may have

escaped the minutes, that the recommendations were read and accepted. With that understanding I offered that resolution, that we might begin where we left off. If the Chair decides that those recommendations were not accepted, of course we will have to . . . the report of the Committee of the Whole. We will have to decide on that matter, whether those recommendations which were read section by section were accepted or not.

MISS PIKE. I second that.

CHAIRMAN. The minutes read that the Congress accepted the report of the Committee of the Whole.

MISS PIKE. I rise to a point of order. The Committee of the Whole in discussing those sections, after each one had been discussed, said, "Does the Committee recommend that these sections, as amended, shall be accepted by the Congress?" They did; they voted after each motion, as amended, whether it should be accepted by the Congress. Therefore, when the report of the Committee of the Whole was made to the Congress, in accepting the report did they not accept those recommendations?

CHAIRMAN. It is certainly the opinion of the Chair that the recommendations were reported and accepted.

MRS. JOY. What do the minutes say, Madam Chairman?

CHAIRMAN. The minutes do not actually state so. We must go by the minutes.

MRS. LYONS, of Virginia. Were not those minutes accepted by this Congress the next morning?

CHAIRMAN. They were accepted by this Congress the next morning.

MRS. LYONS. Therefore they are the proceedings of yesterday, whether they are correct or incorrect.

A MEMBER. I made a motion that we adjourn and report progress, and that is to be considered the report.

CHAIRMAN. What does the house wish to do, consider Mrs. Squires' motion and not Mrs. Walworth's amendment?

A MEMBER. A number of members would like to know when the vote for Honorary Vice-Presidents General will be continued.

MRS. FLOWER. Is a recommendation in order?

CHAIRMAN. The amendment by Mrs. Walworth is under discussion. It seems to be out of order.

A MEMBER. I move we adjourn.

CHAIRMAN. We will have Mrs. Walworth's amendment. Are you ready for the question? Mrs. Walworth's amendment is before the house. All those in favor of Mrs. Walworth's amendment will signify it by saying "aye;" contrary, "no." A rising vote is called for, as the Chair is in doubt. All those in favor of Mrs. Walworth's amendment to the motion will rise.

Cries of "Read it! Have it stated by the Chair!"

CHAIRMAN. That we take up the revision where we left off. All those in favor of Mrs. Walworth's amendment will rise and remain standing until you are counted.

"We do not understand that!"

CHAIRMAN. The question is upon the amendment offered by Mrs. Walworth, that when we take up the revision we begin where we left off the other night.

Mrs. McLEAN. The question is, was this house anywhere the other night. The Committee of the Whole reported progress and the house decided to accept the recommendations. Now are we going to commence over, or what is the procedure contemplated by this amendment?

CHAIRMAN. The previous question has been called for. I do not see how we can debate it. The amendment will be read.

READER. "That we now proceed to take up the revision where we left off."

CHAIRMAN. Those in favor of Mrs. Walworth's amendment will stand up and be counted—

A MEMBER. When shall we take it, to-night or to-morrow?

CHAIRMAN. Those ladies standing will be seated. All those who are opposed to Mrs. Walworth's motion will rise. The motion is carried.

A MEMBER. I move that we do now adjourn.

Mrs. BRACKETT. I second the motion.

Mrs. JOY. A motion for adjournment takes precedence.

CHAIRMAN. It is part of the previous question. It was Mrs.

Squires' motion, the original motion, which now recurs, which the Reader will now read.

READER. "That the proposed revision of the constitution be referred for consideration to the Congress of 1898, which shall take action immediately upon convening." This was the amendment which you voted on.

CHAIRMAN. The original motion is that we postpone the consideration of the revision until the Congress of 1898.

Cries of "No!"

Miss PIKE. As amended.

CHAIRMAN. As amended. The amendment being that we proceed where we left off. That is the motion of Mrs. Squires, as amended by Mrs. Walworth. The substitute was lost.

Miss PIKE. No, the substitute was carried.

CHAIRMAN. We now recur to the original motion, as amended, and it will be put.

READER. "Proceed to take up the revision where we left off."

CHAIRMAN. You will now have the question. The question is that we postpone the revision to the Congress of 1898, which shall proceed to consider it as soon as it convenes, and begin where we left off.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Is that what Mrs. Walworth's motion is?

Miss GREENE. Will you kindly have the Reader read the motions from the manuscript?

READER. The original motion was "*Resolved*, That the proposed revision of the constitution be referred for consideration to the Congress of 1898, which shall take action immediately upon convening." The amendment was that we "Proceed to take up the revision where we left off."

Miss DESHA. We voted on the amendment, which counteracts the original motion.

Miss GREENE. Madam Chairman, the amendment, as read from the manuscript, does not conflict with the original motion.

CHAIRMAN. That is the opinion of the Chair, that it does not conflict with the original motion.

Miss PIKE. Why not when one is to postpone for a year and the other is to take up immediately?

Mrs. WALWORTH. Will Miss Greene please inform these

ladies whether they should not vote on the motion as amended? She knows.

MISS GREENE. The motion as it has been read and amended is properly before you, and there can be no debate upon it.

A MEMBER. We call the previous question.

CHAIRMAN. You now will have the motion as amended. All those in favor of the motion as amended will rise.

MRS. TITTMANN. State the motion, please.

CHAIRMAN. The motion will be read by the Reader.

MISS PIKE. Whenever an amendment is directly in conflict with the original motion it takes its place.

MRS. JOY. I move we adjourn.

MRS. WALWORTH. I wish to explain my motion. When you vote for the amendment as amended you vote against the original motion. People often make adverse amendments to induce—

MRS. JOY. I move we adjourn.

CHAIRMAN. The previous question is called for. The question is called for and the adjournment will not be considered. We will have a vote upon this question now. A motion as amended is before the house and the Reader will read it. As Mrs. Tittmann asks for information we will read it.

MRS. BALLINGER. Do we understand that this proposition is that we defer action until next year and then take it up where we left off last night or night before?

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Walworth has explained two or three times what she meant, and Miss Greene has explained that the amendment was not in conflict with the original motion. The Reader will read it.

READER. "*Resolved*, That the proposed revision of the constitution be referred for consideration to the Congress of 1898, which shall take action immediately upon convening."

MRS. LOCKWOOD. There has been a misunderstanding before. I move to substitute and the substitute shall be Mrs. Walworth's amendment to take the place of that.

CHAIRMAN. I think it is out of order because we are just going to vote on the question. Well, we will have Mrs. Lockwood's substitute if she will give it to us.

MRS. SQUIRES. I rise to a point of order. When the previ-

ous question is called it carries with it every single proposition, resolution and amendment that has been on the floor before that in regard to that one question.

CHAIRMAN. Then the house will have the vote on the motion of Mrs. Squires, as amended by Mrs. Walworth. We seem to go back to that every time. Those in favor of this motion, as amended, will rise. We will have the negative vote; we have had the affirmative. Those opposed to this amendment will rise. Please stand until counted. As the Chair understands Mrs. Walworth's idea, it is to have the revision taken up and continued. The motion, as amended by Mrs. Walworth, is lost. We now have the motion to adjourn before us.

Mrs. LYONS, of Virginia. I rise to a question of privilege. Cannot Mrs. Lockwood now make her substitute?

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion to adjourn. Ladies, it is moved that we adjourn. Those in favor will say "aye;" contrary, "no." Motion lost. We will have Mrs. Lockwood's substitute.

Mrs. EARLE. I call for the order of the day, the election of Honorary Vice-Presidents General.

CHAIRMAN. The order of the day is called for to vote for Honorary Vice-Presidents General. We will have the ballots distributed, and while the ballots are being distributed we will consider this motion of Mrs. Lockwood. The chairman of the Tellers is not here to continue the vote.

Mrs. EARLE. I withdraw my request.

CHAIRMAN. Then we will have the substitute as offered by Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I make it a motion.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Lockwood offers it as a motion instead of a substitute. We will hear the motion by Mrs. Lockwood.

READER. "I move that we now proceed to the consideration of revision where we left off."

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the question, that we now proceed to the consideration of the revision where we left off. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it. Now, the question before us ladies, is where did we leave off? The ladies in the rear of the house who cannot hear will please come down and occupy the vacant

seats, so that they can hear and we can proceed with the business as rapidly as possible. Mrs. Walworth has the floor when the house comes to order. The house, according to the decision of the official minutes, simply received the report of progress. There is no statement—

Miss PIKE. Does the Committee of the Whole have to make another report?

Mrs. WALWORTH. I would recommend that we begin with article IV of our constitution and article V of the proposed revision.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Walworth, do you make that as a motion?

Mrs. WALWORTH. I recommend that we begin with section 2 of article IV.

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion before the house that we begin with section 2, article IV, of the revision. Are you ready for the question? A member from Massachusetts is informed that we got as far as article V. The motion is before the house. You can vote it down or not, as you choose. The motion is to begin with section 2, article IV of the revision of the constitution. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it. We will proceed. The Reader will read article IV, section 2.

READER. "Article IV. Section 2. The number of Vice-Presidents General may be increased from time to time, not to exceed twenty in all, by a vote of two-thirds of the Board of Management."

Mrs. WALWORTH. I move that we omit section 2, which provides for twelve additional Vice-Presidents General, eight having been provided for.

Miss WASHINGTON. I second the motion.

Mrs. LYONS. Do I understand Mrs. Walworth to make a motion that we omit one of the sections in our present constitution, that we, this Congress, under this constitution which distinctly provides that it can only be amended by an amendment which has been approved by a majority of the Board and sent out to the delegates thirty days before we come here; now do I understand that she offers a motion to this Congress, at this present time, to leave out anything?

Mrs. WALWORTH. I wish to say that all of these must neces-

sarily be amendments and come in the regular way. When we get through it will be necessary to instruct the Board of Management to pass these, so that they will come into effect at the next Congress. Everybody admits that our present constitution should have a few amendments.

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion before the house. Discussion is in order.

Miss DORSEY. I think the number, twenty, is a very small number to apportion out among the States.

Miss DESHA. We were continuing the discussion where we left off, that is, section 2, page 8, of the revision, "An Honorary Chaplain General and Honorary Vice-Presidents may be elected," etc." That was the clause. I want to know what an Honorary Chaplain General is.

Mrs. WALWORTH. We are proceeding to amend our constitution.

Mrs. PECK. Madam Chairman, we have been told twice in the present Congress that the idea of electing Vice-Presidents General from the States was abolished, that they were to be taken for their services, for instance, one State has elected two. I think it is very useless that ladies should be honored in far-away States, who can do no service. I speak feelingly. There are ladies that never would come here, and it would be foolish to do it. That idea has been disapproved. It was last year and it is going to be again, and I am sorry to see it.

Miss PIKE. Mrs. Chairman, the number of twenty was struggled for in this Congress two years ago and we secured it with great effort. We think that we need twenty Vice-Presidents General on this Board. We know how hard these Vice-Presidents General have worked. We know that they have been compelled to work. If we had not had twenty how could they have managed all the affairs that have come before them during the last year, and all the preparations for this Congress? We need at least twenty, to frame all the different things that have to be framed. We think that we work hard here in the Congress. It is really not much more than the Vice-Presidents General do at different times during the year for months at a time, and twenty Vice-Presidents General are not one single one too many.

CHAIRMAN. The question is before you, Mrs. Walworth's motion. Any further discussion? The question is on Mrs. Walworth's motion to omit section 2, article IV, of the old constitution.

Miss DESHA. Are we amending the old constitution? I thought we were considering the revision, and I would like to ask what an Honorary Chaplain General is.

CHAIRMAN. The question can easily be settled by the house by its vote.

Mrs. LYONS, of Virginia. I must beg the chair to decide if we, at this Congress, can amend our constitution. Can we not resolve to amend it, or ask the National Board to send out these amendments thirty days before the next Congress? But according to the present constitution I do not understand that we now have the right to amend this constitution.

CHAIRMAN. We are considering the revision of the constitution. Revision and amendment, I believe it was decided, are interchangeable terms.

Mrs. LYONS. I asked a few days ago if the proposed revision, or amendment, if she chose to call it so, had been approved by a majority of the Board of Management before it was sent out to the Chapters, because unless it had been it could not be accepted by this Congress as an amendment. The reply was that it had not been submitted to the Board of Management.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I am perfectly willing to put this matter of the Vice-Presidents General as a substitute, section 2 of article V in the revision. It won't make any difference, not a particle. We have given ourselves the power, under the motion, to refuse to do it at this Congress.

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. We voted a few minutes ago to go on with the revision.

CHAIRMAN. This is a revision of the constitution, a revision of the old constitution, therefore the constitution is taken, and the revision which revises it. This is the motion of Mrs. Walworth that we substitute section 2, article IV of the old constitution for section 2, article V of the revision.

A MEMBER. I move we adjourn and consider this to-morrow morning.

Mrs. BRACKETT. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is made and seconded that we adjourn until to-morrow morning. That must be voted upon. All those in favor of adjourning will signify it by saying "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it. We adjourn until to-morrow morning.

Morning Session, Saturday, February 27, 1897.

Congress called to order at 10.30, Mrs. Stevenson, President General, in the Chair.

Prayer by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Bullock.

Music:

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now hear the announcement of State Regents:

Alabama,	Mrs. J. Morgan Smith.
Alaska,	
Arizona,	
Arkansas,	Mrs. Frederick Hanger.
California,	Mrs. V. K. Maddox.
Colorado,	Mrs. Wm. F. Slocum.
Connecticut,	Mrs. Sara Thompson Kinney.
Delaware,	Mrs. Elizabeth C. Churchman.
District of Columbia,	Miss Virginia Miller.
Florida,	Mrs. D. G. Ambler.
Georgia,	Mrs. Sarah Berrien C. Morgan.
Idaho,	
Illinois,	Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot.
Indiana,	Mrs. C. C. Foster.
Indian Territory, . .	Mrs. Walter A. Duncan.
Iowa,	Mrs. Clara A. Cooley.
Kansas,	Mrs. Mattie A. Hand.
Kentucky,	Mrs. Edward N. Maxwell.
Louisiana,	Mrs. Benjamin F. Story.
Maine,	Mrs. Wallace H. White.
Maryland,	Mrs. John James Jackson.
Massachusetts, . . .	Mrs. T. M. Brown.
Michigan,	Mrs. Wm. Fitzhugh Edwards.
Minnesota,	Mrs. R. M. Newport.
Mississippi,	Mrs. Wm. A. Sims.
Missouri,	Mrs. Geo. H. Shields.

Montana,	Mrs. E. A. Wasson.
Nebraska,	Mrs. Laura B. Pound.
Nevada,	
New Hampshire, . .	Mrs. Josiah Carpenter.
New Jersey,	Mrs. David A. Depue.
New Mexico,	Mrs. L. Bradford Prince.
New York,	Miss Mary I. Forsyth.
North Carolina, . .	Mrs. Mary D. Reeve Sprinkle.
North Dakota, . . .	Mrs. Frances C. Holley.
Ohio,	Mrs. Estes Geo. Rathbone.
Oklahoma,	Mrs. Cassius M. Barnes.
Oregon,	Mrs. James B. Montgomery.
Pennsylvania, . . .	Mrs. N. B. Hogg.
Rhode Island, . . .	Mrs. Susan A. Ballou.
South Carolina, . .	Mrs. R. C. Bacon.
South Dakota, . . .	Mrs. Margaret Kellar.
Tennessee,	Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes.
Texas,	Mrs. James B. Clark.
Utah,	Mrs. Clarence E. Allen.
Vermont,	Mrs. Jesse Burdette.
Virginia,	Mrs. Wm. Wirt Henry.
Washington,	Mrs. Chauncey W. Griggs.
West Virginia, . . .	Mrs. Charles J. Faulkner.
Wisconsin,	Mrs. James S. Peck.
Wyoming,	Mrs. Francis E. Warren.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The minutes of yesterday's meeting will be read with the exception of last night. They cannot be obtained.

The minutes of yesterday morning and afternoon are now before you. Are there corrections to be made? If there is no objection

Mrs. PECK. Madam President, I offered a resolution yesterday that was very important, which is not included in the minutes. It included seven ladies' names. The resolution comes after the "Whereas."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The resolution will be read.

READER. "Whereas, a committee of seven ladies, viz: Mrs. McLean, of New York; Mrs. Mitchell, of Wisconsin; Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia; Mrs. Stryker, of New Jersey; Mrs. Ed-

wards, of Michigan; Mrs. Maddox, of California, and Miss Greene, of Rhode Island, was appointed by the retiring President General, February 1896, Mrs. John W. Foster, to prepare a revision of the constitution, to be submitted to the present Congress, and the said committee having expended much time and deliberation on the work, and its report having been accepted by this Congress, therefore, *Resolved*, That Congress do extend to said Committee on Revision its sincere appreciation of this most unselfish service, covering a period of one year for the committee, the chairman, Mrs. Donald McLean, having previously served a year on a similar committee." Numerously seconded and carried.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I would ask the mover of the motion if she would kindly change the word "accepted" to "received?"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That could not be done now, could it?

Mrs. WALWORTH. Oh, certainly!

Mrs. PECK. I certainly accept the amendment. I understood we had a long discussion the other night, and I thought that we had accepted the report of the committee. And Madam President, in the remarks which follow, I think the remarks had better be read if there is any misapprehension.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I withdraw my request.

Mrs. PECK. I clearly stated that it referred to the services of the committee, not to the results of their work.

MME. VON RYDINGSVARD. We did not hear the protest which the Massachusetts delegation sent in, with regard to the treatment of the Revision Committee. Was that read in the morning minutes?

A MEMBER. In reference to an amendment to an amendment which was lost, resolving that no papers should be exacted from the Daughters of the Revolution, I think the name is given wrong. I think it was Mrs. Alexander who offered the resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is out of order to speak to anything in the minutes. If there is a correction to be made, that can be done. Are there any more corrections? If not, and there is no objection, and the Chair hears none, the minutes stand approved.

Miss JOHNSTON. I take this opportunity of thanking the Congress for their very generous approval of my reëlection. I would like to ask also, I want to know one thing, am I to work on the same line that I did last year, with the same——

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think we finished the work which we had. The next order of the day I should think would be the announcement of Honorary State Regents. Are there any Honorary State Regents other than that of Rhode Island to be announced? We would like to hear from Rhode Island again. We would be very much pleased to have that announcement made again.

Miss MINER. Rhode Island wishes to announce that they have elected unanimously Miss Mary A. Greene, the efficient State Regent, as Honorary State Regent.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the announcement of Rhode Island. Miss Greene has been State Regent for two years.

Mrs. FOWLER. I wish to supplement the modesty of our former State Regent, Madam von Rydingsvärd, by stating that she was elected Honorary State Regent of Massachusetts, but declined on her election as Vice-President General. I wish to announce also the unanimous election of Mrs. Roger Walcott, wife of the present Governor of Massachusetts, a charter member of the Warren and Prescott Chapter, of Boston, in 1891, and an active worker in the organization, as Honorary State Regent.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Any other State Regents?

A MEMBER. New Jersey would like to announce Mrs. W. W. Shippen, our first State Regent.

A MEMBER. Tennessee desires to announce the name of Mrs. E. H. East.

Mrs. LYONS. Virginia wishes to announce as Honorary State Regents, Mrs. Hugh N. Page, of Norfolk, and Mrs. Elizabeth S. Gravely, of Wytheville.

A MEMBER. Mrs. John G. Palmer, Honorary State Regent of Maine.

Miss MILLER. As soon as the announcement of Honorary officers is finished, may I offer a resolution?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Miller is recognized. She wishes to offer a resolution.

Miss MILLER. "*Resolved*, That an expert bookkeeper be employed as the sole clerk of the Treasurer General, and that the books be kept continuously for the year at the rooms of the National Society, and that a fire-proof safe be purchased at once, in which to keep the books and other valuable properties belonging to the Society, and that this Congress fix the salary of said bookkeeper; and furthermore, all clerks or persons receiving money for service rendered to the Society be required to sign a pay-roll furnished by the office of the Society."

Mrs. BRACKETT. I second the motion.

Seconded also by Miss Washington.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. I wish to call for the resolution in the hands of Mrs. Lloyd.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Regarding what point?

Mrs. ALEXANDER. Regarding—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Reading Clerk will read Miss Miller's resolution, ladies. It is a very important one and I hope you will listen to it carefully.

READER. "*Resolved*, That an expert bookkeeper be employed as the sole clerk of the Treasurer General, and that the books be kept continuously for the year at the rooms of the National Society, and that a fire-proof safe be purchased at once in which to keep the books and other valuable properties belonging to the Society, and that this Congress fix the salary of said bookkeeper; and, furthermore, all clerks or persons receiving money for service rendered to the Society, be required to sign a pay-roll furnished by the office of the Society."

Mrs. BRACKETT takes the Chair a moment.

Mrs. STEVENSON. Ladies, this resolution is a very important one, and for that reason I have left the Chair in order to say a few words to you. The ladies who are not here and have not the care or responsibility that is based on money matters which are connected with our organization cannot realize the difficulties under which we labor, and especially the Treasurer General. It is all important that we have an expert—

CHAIRMAN. It should be needless to ask this house to give perfect attention to the President General.

Mrs. STEVENSON. She thought she was having attention. We should have an expert to assist our Treasurer General. No one woman can be expected to keep up this work, it is too heavy. Further, you cannot get an expert, even if you should want to, without paying him something. Now, ladies, listen to this point. Can we not require that he shall conform to what we consider absolutely necessary, and not have him consider that being a paid expert that for that reason he is not under our direct control?

Miss MILLER. It seems to me that as we are obliged to pay clerks anyhow, it might be a woman as well as a man, and might be paid a salary not any more than the clerks are now being paid.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Your President General and officers have had a good deal of trouble about this. When an officer or when anybody is paid are they then removed from the jurisdiction of the Board?

A MEMBER. Not all, they are under the jurisdiction of the Board.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We would ask that every one, I mean even the Editor of the Magazine, that she shall be under the jurisdiction of the Board, and not entirely independent of it for the reason that she is paid. It is very important—and I speak earnestly—when your paid officers consider that they are entirely removed from the jurisdiction of the Board from the fact that they are paid.

Dr. MCGEE. There are several items in that; I should like very much to have it divided.

Mrs. DICKINS. I think that this idea is to furnish a proper clerk for the Treasurer General. In order to furnish a proper clerk and an expert accountant it will be necessary to pay a pretty good salary. The Board, while it must have authority to furnish all those clerks, undoubtedly has the right and must manage for the Congress, and must hold every one to his duty. At the same time the Board feels that that imposes a great responsibility upon them, to which they are answerable to you, and it is very pleasing to the Board when the Congress will take some responsibility.

Mrs. RITCHIE. Money is, of course, a very important thing

and a very necessary thing, but instead of paid officers standing on a higher plane than those who give their services gratuitously, I think they are in a more subordinate position. The people whom I pay owe some responsibility to me; the people who serve me for love do not. I think that the clerks at present employed and paid by the Society are certainly not removed from the jurisdiction of the Board, and we ask now only for an efficient clerk, a clerk who shall be a bookkeeper, competent to keep the books, as the Treasurer General's sole clerk.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would like to make one statement. I believe the members of the Board who had the matter in charge, some of them at least, know that I certainly presented myself, as Editor, three times before the Board to sign the roll. There was some hitch in regard to the Treasurer General. Mrs. Brackett knows very well that I was there to sign it and was only too glad to do it. I am always ready. I do not hesitate to say that a position like mine, that receives salary, is an honored position. I do not hesitate to say that I am glad to sign the pay roll. That shows to you what has become of our money. I always have been there. I have worked five years for this Society without pay, and I have not given any more time to it this last year, because I have given all the time I had to give during the other five years without pay. But I am perfectly willing and would be only too glad if I could go right to the Board from month to month and get suggestions from them in regard to the Magazine, and lay my own requests before the Board, for I generally get justice when I go there. I think it is a great deal pleasanter than to do it through the Magazine Committee, who do not understand as well as the Board do, what I want and what is best for the Magazine.

Miss DORSEY. As I understand the point made by the President General, and I ask the question, the point at issue is, how to hold the expert accountant responsible—

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Bookkeeper! Bookkeeper!

Miss DORSEY! Well, if the bookkeeper enters into the service of the Board

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If Miss Dorsey may be permitted to speak without interruption perhaps we can hear what she says. The President General has not heard a word of what she said.

Miss DORSEY. that in employing an expert bookkeeper he must be made amenable to the Board. Would it not be

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair hardly thinks so. The Chair thinks that this Congress must say he is amenable to the Board. Every paid officer should be amenable to the Board. They should do what the Board says until this Congress meets.

Miss PIKE. I move that this bookkeeper and all other paid officers shall be amenable.

Miss MILLER. I hardly think that the bookkeeper would be called an officer.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair withdraws that word. She means clerk and all who receive pay.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I speak? I was going to ask just that same question. I know no paid officer of the Board. As I understand it, the Editor of the Magazine is not, by virtue of her office, an officer of the Board; therefore, I know of no paid officer of the Board. I have heard that remark made a number of times, and I am very glad, as your retiring Treasurer General, to be given this opportunity of saying that if anybody would know whether or not any one had ever received a cent of money as salary, I should, because the money goes through my hands, and there is no paid officer on the Board. But, Madam President, I listened very carefully and I heard one word there which I do not think this Congress meant to pass. As I understand the resolution offered by the District Regent, it said that this clerk should be the *sole* clerk of the Treasurer General. Now, there are a number of ladies who agree with me that that was said. If you pass that you yourselves will have to suffer the consequences. As you know, the books have been kept for you for two years for nothing, but that was simply the money part. If there is a lady here who has sent me money during the year, and has not during that year written me a letter asking me questions, which involved a great deal of time and thought, which were in connection with money, which were also in connection with the record books, of which the Treasurer General has had the charge, and must have the charge if the work is to be kept

up correctly, I would like to see her. Two-thirds of the clerical service paid by the Treasurer General is in answer to letters which are written from all over the country, and which are necessary. Madam President, there are ladies who came here and wanted to challenge different delegates to this floor. Every one of them came to the Treasurer General and said, "This Chapter has no right to such a delegate, they have not so many members. The dues of their members have not been paid." In every instance the record books were shown, and in every instance the delegates went away satisfied, and all that friction was saved this Congress because there was an accurate account. Every letter has been preserved and placed on file, with the names. Now this expert bookkeeper does not intend to do anything of the sort. All that he means to do is to take charge of the money and render a strict account of the money. When the State Regent of Connecticut wishes to know how many members there are in Connecticut, to whom does she apply? To the Treasurer General. When the State Regent of Pennsylvania wishes to know how many at large there are in her State to whom does she apply? To the Treasurer General. That is not in connection with money, in a sense, but it is in connection with these record books, for which the clerical assistance has been given. Part of the duties of the Treasurer General I do not think are understood. The application papers are sent to the Registrars General. There they are verified. Then they are sent to the Treasurer General, and her clerks have to look over every application paper. If she marks upon them "Paid" with such a date, they pass the Board. If she does not mark upon them "Paid," letters are written to these different ladies, asking them why, and many times it is the fault of the Chapter Treasurers, who do not send the money at the time, or the names are confused. All of this takes time, and time means money. So that while I most heartily endorse that recommendation for an expert, for I think the Treasurer General needs one, I would ask that the word "sole" be stricken out, so that the Treasurer General herself and the Board might decide what help she needs to carry on her work creditably. Then, Madam President, in regard to the second part of that,

that is, in regard to the pay roll—the Administration Committee appointed by the Board has taken the position that every clerk appointed by the Board was appointed by them and could be discharged by them when they saw fit. The Treasurer General took the position that because she was financially responsible for the mistakes of her clerks, for instance, if a clerk, through mistake, sends a receipted bill, as has happened once, when she should have sent a bill, and the lady therefore claims that she has paid her dues, the Treasurer General had to take the money out of her own pocket and put it into the treasury, because the word of [the Treasurer General shall never be challenged—therefore, the Treasurer General claimed the privilege of appointing and]discharging, if incompetent, her own clerks, because as an unpaid officer she felt that the Treasurer General would be blamed if the moneys were not correctly accounted for, and no one else. At the same time, however, she gave the names and amounts to the chairman of the Finance Committee every time, and every item, and her bill for incidentals was always itemized, down to five cents for a bottle of ink, always, and all bills were authorized before being paid by her. For that reason, Madam President, I should object to the last part of that clause, if it meant that thereby if a majority of the Board wished to rush in a favorite of theirs as a clerk and could give her the position as clerk of the Treasurer General, the Treasurer General would be thereby compelled to take her whether she was competent or incompetent. If it does not mean that, then of course there could not be the slightest objection.

Dr. HARRISON. I would like to make answer to the first question, being chairman of the Auditing Committee, in regard to what the Treasurer General said about officers being salaried. I have looked over the vouchers. I saw no officer down as a salaried officer, or receiving any salary. I have not seen that at all. Then I would like to make one other statement in regard to clerks. What I know in regard to clerks is just what I have seen in going over the Treasurer General's books. As I understood her, there are clerks down, named for certain things ; for instance, there is one young lady down as a record clerk. Now that does not signify whether she is

a clerk ; who it is, but we know it is a clerk for the Treasurer General. We could not say here that the Treasurer General needs this, that or the other, but the sole clerk would mean a clerk to attend to the books. If the Treasurer General needs some one to do writing for her she goes down as a record clerk. Therefore, I think that if you say the Treasurer General has a sole clerk, and you want the Treasurer General to have more clerks, put it down as clerks for the Treasurer General.

Mrs. RITCHIE. We are now on the eve of entering a new official year. Have we time to review all that has been done by each National Officer in the year just past? The retiring Treasurer General, in the plentitude of her energy, displaying ability such as I have never seen surpassed and rarely equaled, has served the Society, if such a thing could be possible, too generously. From what she has just said she has evidently assumed and discharged a great many duties which would naturally be discharged by the Corresponding Secretary General. I should think that when they want information they would write to the Corresponding Secretary General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not with regard to that.

Mrs. RITCHIE. Then that leaves her duties the receipt of moneys, the signing of checks and correspondence. If she is an efficient bookkeeper would it not seem that the lady would be able to attend to those duties herself without the additional clerks?

A MEMBER. May I suggest that every application blank has to go to the Treasurer General and has to be acted upon?

Mrs. RITCHIE. When the lady assumes that position she knows those are her duties and she cannot delegate them to anybody else, and to be valid every check must bear her signature.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The work is too great, ladies, for any one woman.

Miss MILLER. May I amend my motion by adding one other clerk?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has not been put from the Chair.

A MEMBER. Will not section 2 of article VI settle this question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You want a section of the constitution read?

SAME MEMBER. Section 2, article VI. I would like to have it read.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Section 2 of article VI of the constitution will be read. What is the page, and what is it about?

SAME MEMBER. It is on page 18, section 2 of article VI.

READER. "The Board of Management shall have full power to manage the business of the Society, to enact by laws, prescribe rules and regulations for the guidance of the officers of the Society, to approve all applications for membership, to establish new offices, if necessary, to fill vacancies in office till the next meeting of the Congress, and in general to do all things necessary for the prosperity and success of the Society, subject, however, to the approval of the Continental Congress; but all acts of the Board shall be legal and binding until disapproved by the Congress."

Miss JOHNSTON. In regard to letters which my friend from Maryland thought anybody might write, I would say that I have occupied part of the room with the Treasurer General and I know there is a great deal of difference between writing a courteous letter, smoothing down a ruffled feeling, and simply signing a check. I know thousands of those letters have been written by our Treasurer General, she taking the blame herself and making them feel that they had done only the right thing.

Dr. HARRISON. I want to make a statement for correction. As I understood, the President General just now said there was no expense connected with the record clerks. As I understand it, the Treasurer General has had \$50 a month to divide among clerks as she wished, and then \$50 as a record clerk. Now these two sums are moneys for the Treasurer General for clerical service. \$50 I think has been paid the last three months, and \$30 heretofore, and then toward the latter part of the year she has asked for additional clerical service. She has had two clerks paid at \$50 a month, at least for the last three months, and heretofore \$50 regularly, and \$30 a month, which made \$80 a month—

A MEMBER. I rise to a question of privilege. As I am

obliged to leave the house at twelve o'clock, I wish to say that New Jersey requests read the recent contribution to the Continental Hall fund Revolutionary Memorial Societies this year. They have purchased one Washington's headquarters in 1778 and 1779, paying already on that a large amount of money. One member now seated on this floor has interested herself in the "Rocky Ford" Association and her own personal offering has been \$1,200.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. An amendment is before the house. We will have that put first. Listen to the amendment first. We will have the amendment to the resolution read.

READER. "I move that two clerks be appointed to assist the Treasurer General, one an expert bookkeeper, and both women preferred."

Miss TEMPLE. I wish to speak to this amendment. The only principle brought out in this discussion on this motion this morning seems to be the fact that the Treasurer General feels that she must have assistants. The Board also seems to recognize that point, and I am sure this Continental Congress recognizes the fact, and the eminent ability of our retiring Treasurer General, and the very great importance of her having the necessary assistance to carry on this correspondence that necessarily must go through her hands, also this expert bookkeeper. The only point now seems to be that this retiring Treasurer General, for the aid of her successor, feels the necessity, on account of the great responsibility that comes to her, of having the privilege of selecting her own assistants. The Congress grants that she needs this assistance, therefore, I would like to amend the amendment, by moving that the Treasurer General be allowed to select her own assistants, subject to the control of the National Board.

Mrs. ROCKWELL. Half the business women, I think, and ladies of the country would agree with me in saying we might as well have a good one and pay for it. They can call them record clerks or anything they want. I think it takes too much time to come here thanking the National Board for what we can pay a clerk to do and have it in the best way.

Mrs. DRAPER. This expert bookkeeper is to keep the books,

i. e., simply to receive the moneys and put them down in the cash book, and from there to the ledger. All those who have kept books know that it means a great deal of work. But that is not one tithe of the duties that have been imposed upon the Treasurer General, and for that reason she has received clerical assistance

“Question ! Question !”

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question is moved. That cuts off debate altogether. We come now to the consideration of the amendment to the amendment. Debate is cut off by the motion for the previous question.

A MEMBER. Has the amendment been seconded ?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Debate is cut off by the motion for the previous question. You will listen to the amendment to the amendment on the original resolution.

READER. “That the Treasurer General be allowed to appoint her own assistants, subject to the approval of the National Board.”

Mrs. WOOTON. As Registrar General for two years—

Cries of “Question ! Question !”

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The vote is upon the amendment to the amendment which you have heard, ladies. Do you understand it ? Are you ready for the vote ?

“Question ! Question !”

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of the amendment will say “aye ;” those opposed, “no.” The ayes seem to have it ; the ayes have it. The vote will now be taken upon the amendment to the original motion.

READER. “I move two clerks be appointed to assist the Treasurer General, one an expert bookkeeper and both women preferred.”

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion will say “aye ;” those opposed, “no.” The ayes seem to have it ; the ayes have it. Now the question is on the original motion as amended. It will be read to you for information.

READER. “*Resolved*, That an expert bookkeeper be employed as the sole clerk of the Treasurer General, and that the books be kept continuously for the year at the rooms of the National Society, and that a fire-proof safe be purchased at

once, in which to keep the books and other valuable properties belonging to the Society, and that this Congress fix the salary of said bookkeeper ; and furthermore, all clerks or persons receiving money for service rendered to the Society be required to sign a pay roll furnished by the office of the Society."

MISS MILLER. I sent up an amendment omitting the "sole clerk."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no conflict then at all. The question now is upon the original motion, as amended.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. It has not been read in full.

READER. That was the original motion. The first amendment was "I move that two clerks be appointed to assist the Treasurer General, one an expert bookkeeper, and both women preferred." The amendment to the amendment that you have accepted is "That the Treasurer General be allowed to appoint her own assistants, subject to the approval of the National Board."

DR. MCGEE. Does that mean that the Treasurer is limited to two clerks?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

DR. MCGEE. If that is the case, ladies, you will have no Treasurer General, in my opinion. There are several that have more than two, and the great difficulty in obtaining a Treasurer General will be found even greater if she is limited to two clerks.

MRS. BRACKETT. There has never been any difficulty. There has never been any objection on the part of the Board of Management to carry out your will, expressed in your resolution of last year, authorizing the employment of all necessary assistants to officers. When they have asked for extra help they have had it, without limit. You cannot limit them unless you rescind your action, because you have already said they could have all necessary clerical assistance, consequently if you do say two regular clerks, and they need more, the Board of Management will most assuredly give it to them.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The vote will be taken on the whole motion. It does not seem to be clearly understood. The previous question has been called, which cuts off all debate. The motion will be put. All those in favor of the motion, as

amended, will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes have it. The motion will be in force.

Mrs. WOOTON. I served as Registrar of my Chapter for two years with Mrs. Draper throughout her administration, and I want to add my statement to the effect that all information which I applied to Mrs. Draper for was sent me, so far as I remember, by Mrs. Draper herself, in the most courteous and proper manner, and I think the Congress cannot do better than take the advice offered by its retiring Treasurer General, Mrs. Draper.

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. Having passed that clause that the books shall be kept continuously at the rooms of the Society at 902 F Street, I wish to say that our Treasurer General will have to live there nearly all the time.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is out of order. The report of the Continental Hall Committee is called for, ladies.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I would like to ask if they will permit Mrs. Shepard, of Illinois, to read this report on the Continental Hall.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you give unanimous consent that Mrs. Shepard, who is not a member of the house, as now there is no Continental Hall Committee, may read a report. Those who are in favor of this will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes have it. Mrs. Shepard will come forward and read this report to the house.

Mrs. HOGG. So many persons are leaving I hold in my hands a bill identical with the bill that passed the Senate regarding the Continental Hall. This bill was reported to the Committee of the District of Columbia, and by them sent to the House, with amendment, which could not be passed because it was An amendment was prepared and yesterday the bill, with this amendment, passed the House. I think it would be interesting to those who are to leave to-day to hear this bill read, with the amendment, and I wish to state that I am informed, without any doubt, Senator Geer, who presents this bill to the House, will see that it is passed, and we shall have our Hall, provided we do not change our constitution to interfere.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Reader will read this bill.

READER.—

AN ACT

Setting apart a plot of public ground in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, for memorial purposes, under the auspices of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That there be set apart for the permanent use of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for the erection of a memorial building thereon, a portion of the reservation or public ground owned by the United States, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, described as follows, namely: A plot two hundred feet square at the intersection of Fourteenth street and B street, bounded on the north by B street and on the east by Fourteenth street. Said land shall be used only for the purposes of a memorial building to commemorate the services and perpetuate the memory of the heroes of the Revolutionary war, to be erected and owned by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and when it ceases to be used for that purpose it shall revert to the United States and all rights hereby granted shall determine and cease: *Provided*, That the plans and specifications for such building shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury before the construction thereof shall be commenced, and that said building shall be completed within ten years from the passage of this Act.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, by unanimous consent Mrs. Shepard will read to you the moneys received.

Mrs. SHEPARD. Since the reading of the report by the committee of last year, we have received the following—

Mrs. DICKSON. We would like to know the whole amount.

Mrs. MAIN. \$6,510.81 since the books closed.

Mrs. FOWLER. I am still struggling. I would like to ask what has become of the order of the day? Cannot the details appear in the proceedings and the order of the day be taken up? Two hundred women from five hundred to two thousand miles from home have remained for no other purpose than to complete the election and consider the constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will Mrs. Fowler please recall the fact that it was by unanimous consent, and the Chair supposed that Mrs. Fowler voted for that, that Mrs. Shepard was allowed to read this.

Miss FORSYTH. May Mrs. Shepard repeat the total, as on

account of the confusion some of the ladies in the back of the house could not hear?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard Miss Forsyth's request, ladies. All those in favor of having Mrs. Shepard repeat will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes have it. The total will be repeated.

Mrs. SHEPARD. \$24,608.93. To that you must add several amounts—it will be fully \$25,000.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are a number of resolutions before the house, so many that the regular order of the day has been called for, which requires that we go on with election of officers without further interruption. The Chair is obliged to make this ruling.

Miss JOHNSTON. Madam President, I would like to speak—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you suspend for Miss Johnston?

Cries of "No! No!"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Who are the next officers to be elected?

Mrs. PECK. At eleven o'clock, nearly, last night we decided the order of the day to be the election of officers and the revision of the constitution. A great many ladies are waiting for that, so before the ladies leave the house we ought to decide something.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The regular order of the day is a continuation of election of officers, two more Honorary Vice-Presidents General and that, the Chair believes, finishes the list. Then it will be the revision of the constitution. That will come next. We are going to have the list read. We are going to suspend business until the ladies take their seats and we have order.

A MEMBER. I wish to offer a resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Resolutions are not in order.

SAME MEMBER. As Honorary Vice-Presidents are not necessary to the work of this Society, and as our time is limited, and as there was no election last night, I move that we dispense with the election of Honorary Vice Presidents this year.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that inasmuch as the time is very valuable to you, the election of the two other Honorary Vice-Presidents General be dispensed with this year.

All those in favor of this will say "aye ; those opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it ; (Cries from Kentucky of "Division ! Division !") the ayes have it. Now the next in order is the revision of the constitution as the regular order of business. Nothing else will be considered. There is a motion relative to the revision which will have to be read.

READER. This resolution comes from Miss Lilian Pike. "I move that the revision of the constitution be rejected *en bloc*, and that a committee be appointed to select such portions of the proposed revision as may seem worthy of being incorporated in the constitution, and that this Congress instruct the incoming National Board to present them as amendments to the Congress of 1898."

Cries of "No ! No !"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion will say "aye ; those opposed, "no." The noes seem to have it ; the noes have it.

Mrs. HAMILTON. Madam President, may I offer a resolution ?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are not a member of the house. It is only by the courtesy of the house that you may be heard. Does an ex-officer have the right to make a motion ?

Mrs. HAMILTON. I move that we—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It will be postponed. I do not think permission can be granted.

Mrs. LYONS, of Virginia. Madam President, in the remarks made lately by the honored Regent of Pennsylvania, she used an expression, "We cannot do this unless we change our constitution this year." I wish to state that we cannot change our constitution this year, unless by amendment which has been sent to the Board of Management and approved by a majority of the Board of Management, and sent out to the delegates to this Congress thirty days before the meeting of Congress. I have asked twice in this house for the chair to rule whether this revision or amendment—since Robert's Rules of Order say that revision and amendment are interchangeable terms—whether this revision or amendment was submitted to the National Board of Management for their approval, and whether it was approved by a majority of the Board of Management. The Chair has ruled twice, has stated twice, that

this revision was not offered to the Board of Management for their approval, that it was sent to the Board of Management to be transmitted by the Board of Management to the Chapters. I hold in my hand the official minutes of the Board of Management at which time this revision was sent. I see no resolution in the official minutes by which any approval of these amendments was given by the Board of Management, or any motion to have them approved by the Board of Management, and I submit that we cannot change our constitution this year by adopting any of the revision. We may, I think, adopt the sections of the revision and ask this Congress, ask the Board of Management to approve them and send them out before the next Congress, then we can accept them as amendments to the constitution. I am sorry to take up your time, but I hope you will understand that as long as this member from Virginia can get the floor she will oppose any amendment to the present constitution, unless it is in accordance with the provision of the constitution which permits amendments.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has been requested to answer this question. The Chair will now take the opportunity of stating to the Congress that the Board acted upon the recommendations made by the last Congress. I will get the Reader to read them, the instructions that were left to the Board to act upon, and then answer further.

READER. "*Resolved*, That the Board of Management at its meeting in November shall cause the proposed revision to be sent to the Regent and Secretary of every Chapter, and to every State Regent; that the proposed amendment shall be acted upon by the Continental Congress of 1897, and if adopted by a majority of its members, such amendments shall be in full force thereafter."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will see, ladies, just there that was a violation of your own constitution. You did it yourselves and the Board was not responsible for it. The President General could not allow your Board to act upon it, because you had forbidden it. Now you will have your own constitution on the question of amendments.

READER. "Article IX. Amendments. Amendments to this constitution may be offered at any meeting of the Board of

Management, but shall not be acted upon until the next meeting thereof. If approved by a majority of the Board, a copy thereof shall be sent to the Regent and Secretary of every Chapter, and to each State Regent, at least thirty days prior to the meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society at which it is proposed to be acted upon, and if adopted by a majority of the Congress such amendment shall be in full force thereafter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There was, at one time, a motion to have the report of the Revision Committee acted upon by the Board. It was carried. The President General stated that she had been personally requested by a member of the Revision Committee that under no circumstances should that report be submitted for approval or disapproval to the Board, and the Board have obeyed this Congress, or the last Congress, and are not responsible for the condition in which you now find the report of your Revision Committee.

Mrs. McLEAN. There is no Revision Committee now—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. McLean has the floor.

Mrs. McLEAN. The whole thing in a nut-shell is this: Two years ago this Congress unanimously decided that the Congress is the superior body of this organization, that the creator is greater than the created, and that therefore if it chose to offer a revision to its constitution it could legally do so without throwing it into the Board of Management for approval or disapproval. That was done again last year, the Congress confirming the committee appointed by the President General, and the Congress said, by resolution, that committee reports back to the Congress, not reports to the Board, simply sends copies of the proposed revision to the Board of Management for transmission. The question altogether is this, is this house going to be the superior body of this organization, or is the superior power to be vested in a committee which we ourselves elect? I wish to say first, that I consider while the revision, by different actions, I do not pretend to characterize them, has been practically forced from day to day from the consideration of hundreds of delegates who have come here to consider it, it has been by force, and has been put here to the last day of the Congress, almost entirely unconsidered, but this much has been estab-

lished. Three days ago, when the chairman, she does not now exist as a chairman, but she did then exist, presented to you a report, that report was acted upon. The same question which has been raised this morning as to whether the National Board had approved it was raised then. It was not within their province to approve the action of the Continental Congress. Therefore you decided to continue, accept the report and continue its consideration, by a vote of this house . . .

. . . but the principle involved has been established by the very fact of your own action, that you decided you would bring the revision upon the floor of this house, and the principle is this ; that this house has the right to bring upon its own floor what it chooses to bring on this floor rather than its approval by a committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to call attention to the fact that Mrs. McLean, who was chairman of the Revision Committee, stated that the Chair had made the ruling that there was no chairman now. The Chair desires the Reading Clerk to read from Robert, upon whose decision she made her decision.

READER. "When the report has been received, whether it has been read or not, the committee is thereby dissolved and can act no more unless it is revived by a vote to recommit."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The vote was not to recommit, therefore there was no chairman of any committee.

Mrs. McLEAN. I have never contested that ruling.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Every committee is dissolved when it makes its report.

Mrs. WALWORTH. Madam President and Members of the Continental Congress, I am sorry to say that our former chairman of the Revision Committee has stated to you that you have the power to violate your constitution. Now we will not enter into the discussion of that ; we have no time. The National Board of Management preceded the Continental Congress in its existence, as I began to tell you the other day. I will not enter into the argument upon any of these points, I simply want to present to you one brief resolution, which I hope will decide this matter finally and entirely and allow us to finish our busi-

ness of the day. I therefore move that this Society continue to act under its constitution.

Mrs. BRACKETT. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is before you and open to debate.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I wish to state that we are not acting contrary to our constitution. The Reading Clerk made a mistake when she read that portion of the constitution. It does not say that we *must* send them up to the Board, but that we *may* do so. If we are the legislative body I should think we would take it into our own hands and settle it right here.

Miss DORSEY. The point is this : A legislative body derives its entire power from the constitution, and no legislative body on the face of earth can violate its own constitution.

Mrs. BURHANS. I well remember when this first resolution was brought forward and adopted, that a committee should be formed to revise our constitution. I felt at that time that it was unconstitutional, and I wanted to say something about that fact, but I was positively too timid, but to-day I want to stand and go on the records of this Society as expressing this sentiment, that this Congress cannot, by a resolution, override the terms of the constitution.

“ Question ! ”

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question is moved. The vote will be taken on Mrs. Walworth's resolution.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Read it again.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of the question will say “aye ;” those opposed, “no.” The ayes seem to have it ; the ayes have it. The motion is carried.

A MEMBER. We do not know what the previous question was, Madam Chairman.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you understand the question, ladies ?

Cries of “ No ! No ! ”

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It will be read.

READER. “ That this Society continue to act under its constitution.”

Miss CHENOWETH. That is out of order. We have never ceased to act under our constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. But we have *not* acted under the constitution. The motion is in order.

“ Question ! ”

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion of Mrs. Walworth's will say “ aye ; ” those opposed, “ no . ” The ayes seem to have it ; the ayes have it. This Congress will hereafter act under its constitution.

Mrs. FRAZIER. I make a motion that all debates be limited to three minutes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion before the house is by Mrs. Frazier, of Massachusetts, that all debates be limited to three minutes. Those in favor of the question will say “ aye ; ” those opposed, “ no . ” The motion seems to have carried ; the motion is carried.

Mrs. McLEAN. I hereby give notice that several amendments which are very badly needed in the constitution, under which “ we have never ceased to act , ” save by proper legal authority vested by the I therefore give notice that those amendments are offered for the consideration of the following Congress, and they will appear in the records of the Congress.

Miss CHENOWETH. I move that the revision be referred to the Board of Management.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you write that, please, and send it up ?

Mrs. BRACKETT. Is this debate limited to three minutes altogether or three minutes individually ? It makes a great difference.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Frazier, what did you mean ?

Mrs. BRACKETT. Individually or the subject of debate ?

Mrs. FRAZIER. Individually.

Miss JOHNSTON. I arose to a question of privilege, but if you have a question before the house I will take my seat. I have a motion. I wanted to make a few remarks and ask for the comment of this Congress regarding the Historian General's duties.

A MEMBER. I move that it be referred to the Board of Management.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that this matter be referred to the Board of Management. The motion is before the house. All who are in favor of referring the matter of the duties of the Historian General to the Board of Management will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes have it.

Mrs. FOOTE. I have a resolution to offer to this house, presented by Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, of Rhode Island. I read it at her request. I will not take time more than to say I have the honor of seconding this motion :

WHEREAS, The three originators and founders of this National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss Mary Desha and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, did on August 9, 1890, prepare the constitution and appoint the leading officers of the Society, which were confirmed at the first public meeting on October 11, 1890, and did in the interval prepare, publish and circulate application papers and other appliances for organization and thus initiated and established the Society which therefrom entered on its successful career ; therefore, be it,

Resolved, That these three organizers and founders of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, viz : Eugenia Washington, Mary Desha and Ellen Hardin Walworth, shall be, and hereby are, *officially* recognized as *Founders*, and shall during the lifetime of each one, be entitled to a seat on the floor of the Continental Congress and to vote on, and a full participation in, all business and events pertaining to its proceedings ; and be it

Resolved, In further recognition of their services, and of the success attending their labors in founding our Society, a committee be appointed by the Continental Congress to prepare three medals to be commemorative of the work done by the said three founders, the same to be designed by a skilled artist, and that said medals be formally presented to the said founders, Eugenia Washington, Mary Desha and Ellen Hardin Walworth, to be retained by them during their lifetime, and at their demise to be returned to the Society, there to be deposited among the valuable historical mementoes of our Society ; and be it

Resolved, That all expenses attending the procurement and presentation of said medals be paid from any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mrs. HENRY. I would like to know where Mrs. Lockwood is? I move to amend that by adding Mrs. Lockwood's name.

Mrs. WHITE. I want to offer an amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the amendment?

Mrs. WHITE. "*Resolved*, That this Congress recognize the three founders of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution by a special act, and accord to Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Miss Eugenia Washington—

READER. "*Resolved*, That this Congress recognize the three founders of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution by a special act."

Cries of "No! No!"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have the original motion read first. Shall we have the original motion read?

Cries of "No! No!"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have to act upon the amendment first.

Mrs. HENRY. My amendment was that Mrs. Lockwood's name was to be added.

Numerously seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that Mrs. Lockwood's name be added to the three other names.

Miss DESHA. Madam Chairman, the first word that was ever said for this Society by any woman was said by Mrs. Lockwood. Mrs. Lockwood wrote a letter, giving an account of Hannah Arnett, and called on the women of the country to organize I read the paper, laid it down by my side, answered his letter, in order that it might get to him early the next morning. In two hours after he got a letter to Miss Eugenia Washington, and about two hours after that we consulted with Mrs. Walworth, and she and Miss Washington and I organized the Society on the 9th of August, 1890. Mrs. Lockwood was the one who sounded the call for us, then we organized. And as to being founders I want to say to you that we feel we discovered you, you did not discover us, but I think for your sake, for the sake

of the National Society, this official recognition ought to be given, because somebody constantly contradicts some one privileges, badges, or votes. Now, all I ask of this Society is their continued affection and respect. I want no privileges. For your sake I would like this act of official recognition, for the sake of the National Society, which is dearer to me than anything on earth.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. At the time that the Sons of the American Revolution held their meeting in this city there were a few ladies present there. My attention was called the next morning, in reading the *Post*, to the fact that very grateful recognition was made of them by Senator Sherman, saying it was very appropriate that they were there to help commemorate the memories of the sires of the Revolution, and the idea occurred to me, were there no dames at that time who should have recognition, and could not an organization of the daughters be made that should see that the memories of their great-grandmothers should be preserved. I then wrote that little article Hannah Arnett, which had been in the papers long before. The next morning after that letter appeared I received a letter from Mary Desha and Mrs. Spofford, of the Riggs House. Mary Desha asked me if I was ready. I said, "Organize as soon as you can." I was on the Board of Management of the World's Fair, and could not be here during the summer. During the summer they worked, and on the 11th day of October, in my house, the National Society was formed.

"Previous question!"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question is called. Mrs. Walworth would ask that she be allowed to make her statement in spite of the fact that the previous question is called. Those in favor of allowing Mrs. Walworth to make her statement will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes have it.

Mrs. WALWORTH. A few weeks ago one of the original officers of this Society asked me if she could present the names of the three founders for recognition, because there has been published in the papers repeatedly such misstatements, which made it important to the organization that the founders should be recognized, and that is all that I thought would be done. I

have persistently said I would have nothing else brought before this Congress, but the fact of official recognition of the three founders of the Society. . . . I am exceedingly sorry I did not bring you the original card, but you will find a facsimile of it in the Magazine of 1893, and that little card, which is one of my engraved cards, shows that there was a call at my rooms at the Langham, in this city, on the 9th day of August, and on that 9th day of August the Society was practically organized. Miss Desha brought the constitution of the Sons, which had been sent to her and altered in a certain way. After we had this meeting and decided we would organize immediately then and there, we appointed a Board of Management, or an Executive Committee, and everyone of those names were written too. We decided upon Mrs. Harrison as President and Mrs. Levi P. Morton as Vice-President. All the ladies were written to and we have the originals of the answers all excepting Mrs. Morton, who was then too busy with other engagements.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have to call time upon you.

Cries of "No! No!"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Extension of time is given.

Mrs. WALWORTH (resuming). And the constitution was then prepared, right there, on the 9th day of August, and I have that original constitution, with Miss Desha's constitution. That constitution was accepted at the meeting of October 11. The Board was appointed which was afterwards confirmed on the 11th of October. The constitution was prepared on October 11 and the application blanks were published at Miss Desha's expense, I think, but at any rate they were published and scattered around, and Miss Washington began her duties as Registrar on the 9th day of August, 1890.

"Question! Question!"

Mrs. PECK. I would only like to call the attention of this Congress to the statement that Mrs. Lockwood sounded the call in the early days and started the Society, and I think it would be most ungenerous to omit her name.

"Question! Question!"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question is again called. Miss PIKE. Please read the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now the vote will be taken on the amendment to the amendment. It will be read.

READER. *Resolved*, That this Congress recognize the three founders of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, by special act, and accord to Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Miss Eugenia Washington and Miss Mary Desha all the privileges of Congress. That their dues be remitted. That they have seats on the floor and votes on all measures under consideration and that this privilege be given them for life.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is the first amendment. All who are in favor of this amendment will say "aye;" those who are opposed, "no." The noes seem to have it; the noes have it. The first amendment is lost. The second amendment will now be presented to you.

READER. "That the name of Mrs. Lockwood be added to the three others."

Miss MILLER. I second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the name of Mrs. Lockwood be added to the three others. All those in favor of this will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. We will have the original motion as amended.

READER. "WHEREAS, Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss Mary Desha and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth did, on August 9, 1890, prepare the constitution and appoint the leading officers of the National Society, which were confirmed at the first public meeting, on October 11, 1890, and did in the interval prepare, publish and circulate application papers and other appliances for organization, and thus initiated and established the Society, which therefrom entered upon its successful career; and,

Whereas, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood inspired a general interest in this subject, this founding, by her pen, in the article published June 13, 1890, that she be recognized as a founder, and four medals be awarded to these founders of the Society.

Resolved, That these four founders of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, viz: Eugenia Washington, Mary Desha, Ellen Hardin Walworth, and Mary

S. Lockwood shall be, and hereby are, officially recognized as founders.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the Continental Congress to prepare four medals to be commemorative of the work done by the said four founders, the same to be designed by a skilled artist, and that said medals be formally presented to the said founders—Eugenia Washington, Mary Desha, Ellen Hardin Walworth, and Mary S. Lockwood—to be retained by them during their lifetime, and at their demise to be returned to the Society, there to be deposited among the valuable historical mementoes of our Society ; and be it

Resolved, That all expenses attending the procurement and presentation of said medals be paid from any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mrs. JEWETT. I move to eliminate “three” and substitute “four.”

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been done.

“Question !”

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question has been called and that cuts off debate. All who are in favor of the motion as amended will say “aye;” those opposed, “no.” The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. The motion is passed.

READER. Announces flowers for Mrs. Robert Hatcher.

Mrs. HATCHER. I would like to thank the members of my Chapter who remembered me so beautifully with these flowers, and to my friends in this Congress who voted so often and so patiently for me yesterday for Vice-President General. I will try to do my very best.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to adjourn until two o'clock is before the house.

Mrs. FOOTE. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Shall we grant a question of privilege? It seems anything can be sprung by a question of privilege. All those in favor of granting a question of privilege will say “aye;” those opposed “no.” The noes have it. The Chair is not permitted by the Congress to recognize Mrs. Foote. The Chair desires to express her very great appreciation and thanks to the Parliamentarian for his assistance, in which she

is sure the Congress will join her; and personal appreciation, and that of the Congress, to the Press, who have treated us with so much courtesy this year.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President, I wish to offer a vote of thanks to the Parliamentary.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion now is to adjourn until two o'clock.

Mrs. McLEAN. I simply wish to say, having an absolute and entire belief in the element of justice, I am perfectly willing, if necessary, and if it seems best, to take a circuitous route thereto. I offered two amendments on the floor of this Congress. They are here in typewriting to be presented to your Board, and I hope, in turn, presented to the Congress of next year. The first of them is simply this, to allow this Congress the privilege of putting, upon its own floor, an amendment, if it desires, to its own constitution. That Congress cannot now possess that power. Your present constitution says distinctly that the National Board must receive the amendment and must first approve it before this house can even consider it.

A MEMBER. It does not.

Mrs. McLEAN. Article IX of the constitution. "Amendments to this constitution may be offered at any meeting of the Board of Management, but shall not be acted upon until the next meeting thereof. If approved by a majority of the Board, a copy thereof shall be sent to the Regent and Secretary of every Chapter, and to each State Regent, at least thirty days prior to the meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society at which it is proposed to be acted upon, and if adopted by a majority of the Congress such amendment shall be in full force thereafter.

Miss DESHA. "May be" means that it may be offered at any Board meeting, but it is to be offered at a Board meeting.

Mrs. McLEAN. That is perfectly correct; it does have to be, and shall not be acted upon until the next meeting of the Board. If a majority of the Board approves it, it may be sent out to every one of the Chapters. The Chapters may then act upon it. If a majority of the Board does not approve it, the amendment never sees the light of day. The proposed revision says, "Amendments to this constitution may be offered at

any meeting of the Continental Congress, provided a copy thereof shall have been sent to the Regent and Secretary of every organized Chapter throughout the United States, and to each State Regent, at least sixty days prior to the meeting of the Continental Congress at which it is to be acted upon; and if adopted by two-thirds of the votes cast by the Congress, such amendment shall be in full force thereafter. Or, amendments may be offered without previous notice, by any members of the Continental Congress upon its floor, provided, no action is taken until the following Congress. Mrs. Walworth has told you we have no right to second or offer any resolution on the floor of this Congress that has not first been approved or recommended by the National Board.— We are at its mercy. Ladies, we pray your mercy.

Seconded loudly.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, it is purely out of deference to Mrs. McLean that the Chair has allowed something that is out of order to go on. However, as it has been allowed we will now hear what Mrs. Dickins has to say.

Mrs. DICKINS. I wish to say, as a member of the Board of Management for some time, that this very amendment, in spirit, was offered to the Continental Congress two years ago by the National Board of Management, where it originated, and I urged it on the floor of the Congress, and you rejected it, that very amendment.

A MEMBER. This Congress is a superior body to the Board of Management. It would never have come before the house, for the Congress must bring it before the house and approve it. The Congress had a right to instruct the Board.

Mrs. PECK. I wish to say one word, and that is, we should be parliamentary, and when a motion is made to adjourn to understand that it takes precedence of everything.

Mrs. BRACKETT. I was going to ask what had become of my motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to adjourn takes precedence of everything. It is moved that we adjourn until two o'clock. All in favor of the motion will say "aye;" opposed, "no."

Adjourned to two o'clock.

Afternoon Session, Saturday, February 27, 1897,

Congress called to order at 2:30, Mrs. Brackett in the Chair.

CHAIRMAN. The order of business for this afternoon is miscellaneous business.

Mrs. COWLES. I would like to call up the motion on the Australian ballot system. I will wait until later when there are more members present.

CHAIRMAN. We will hear a petition from Augusta, Georgia.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL reads petition.

TO THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION.

The Augusta Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution respectfully present this application to the National Society.

Georgia, the youngest of the thirteen original Colonies, was very sparsely settled at the beginning of the American Revolution. Oglethorpe, the founder of the Colony, located the first settlement at Savannah in 1733, and established the town of Augusta in 1735. The sparseness of her population increased the difficulties she had to encounter in joining her sister Colonies in the great struggle for American freedom.

Within her borders, however, there were many fierce engagements, and Augusta more than once became the scene of desperate conflict between American patriots and the British forces. In the early history of the State after the war, and the establishment of American independence, the town and its vicinity became the home of a number of citizens, who participated in the formation of the Republic.

The Augusta Chapter is desirous of providing a home for itself in "Meadow Gardens," one of the places rendered hallowed by having once been the abode of George Walton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from the State of Georgia. In the discharge of this duty they seek the assistance of the National Society, and respectfully ask an appropriation of one thousand (\$1,000.00) dollars for this purpose.

Trusting that this, our application, will meet with favorable consideration, we are in behalf of the Augusta Chapter.

Respectfully,

ANNA PATTON MOORE,

Regent Augusta, Georgia, Chapter.

HARRIET GLASCOCK GOULD, *Vice-Regent.*

HARRIET GOULD JEFFERIES, *Registrar.*

KATHARINE H. CUMMING, *Historian.*

HENRIETTA B. ALEXANDER, *Corresponding Secretary.*

ANNIE W. ROWLAND, *Recording Secretary.*

MARY LOU PHINIZY, *Treasurer.*

CHAIRMAN. What action will you take, ladies? Any action.

A MEMBER. Was that put in the form of a motion?

CHAIRMAN. No.

A MEMBER, from Georgia. I move that that request be granted by the Congress.

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second to this motion? There seems to be none.

Miss FORSYTH. I have taken the greatest interest in this request, which reached me personally early in the year. I have twice laid it before the members of the Chapters of my own State, with the most urgent desire that they should respond to it, at the same time, I do not see, how without a quorum, we would be justified in acting upon it at the present moment. I fear we have no quorum. What can we do?

CHAIRMAN. You can always refer matters to a committee or the Board of Management which you do not wish to take charge of.

A MEMBER, from Georgia. I would ask that it be referred to a committee if there be no quorum.

A MEMBER. I move to refer this to the Board of Management.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that this be referred to the Board of Management. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no," the ayes have it. The motion is carried.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Will you tell us what the order of business is for the afternoon, please?

READER. This comes from Mrs. James Graham Jenkins, of the Milwaukee Chapter: "Madam President, I present the petition of the Milwaukee Chapter praying for a memorial by the Daughters of the American Revolution in Continental Congress assembled, to the Congress of the United States, asking for the passage of an act for the protection of the national flag, accompanied by a draft of a memorial and of an act, to be submitted to the Congress of the United States for that purpose. Accompanying this petition are the resolutions of seventy-seven other Chapters, representing States North, South, East, and

West, endorsing the petition. I have to request, that the petition, the accompanying resolutions, the proposed act, may be read, and if there be no opposition that the prayer of the petition may be granted and the memorial may be adopted and presented to the Congress of the United States."

To the Daughters of the American Revolution assembled in Continental Congress: The Milwaukee Chapter has the honor to present to you for your consideration the draft of a law for the protection of the flag of our country, and to respectfully request that the members of the Continental Congress will transmit the same to the Congress of the United States with their endorsement.

The official requests of seventy-three other Chapters, representing States North, South, East and West, are herewith also presented asking the Congress of the United States to pass a law preventing the desecration of the flag. The emblem which our fathers won has been repeatedly treated with indignity and outrage.

We earnestly request that the Daughters make such a united demand for its protection that the Congress of the United States will grant it, and pass such an act as will hereafter provide punishment for intentional assault and studied dishonor to the flag of our country.

FRANCES SAUNDERS KEMPSTER,

Corresponding Secretary Milwaukee Chapter, D. A. R.

MISS DORSEY. I think such an act, forbidding the use of the flag for advertising purposes, was passed by Congress two years ago. If I am misinformed I would ask a correction.

A MEMBER. That is just what I wanted to say. The matter was brought before our Chapter and I was told by a person whose authority is very good, that that had already become a law.

Mrs. RITCHIE. I submit that the placing thereupon of the candidates for any office whatever is a mode of advertising and that it degrades the flag to use it for any such purpose. I hope this bill will pass.

Mrs. WALKER. I think such an act has been passed, because we made a gift to a Chapter, requesting that certain lettering be put on it. I was reprimanded and told that I ought to know that such a thing would be a violation of the law.

MISS FORSYTH. I am sorry to have a second time to suggest that this seems a matter that we have hardly a right to act upon without a quorum.

CHAIRMAN. Do you move to refer this?

Miss FORSYTH. I simply wanted to make a remark.

A MEMBER. This is for the protection of the flag, and there are many instances where the flag has been degraded. If there is no quorum it can be referred to a committee.

CHAIRMAN. If you will just listen a little further to the Reader I think a little more interest will be elicited.

A BILL

To prevent the desecration of the National Flag.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That any person or persons, corporation or company who shall use the national flag or the coat-of-arms of the United States, or any pattern, imitation or representation thereof, either by printing thereon, or painting thereon, or attaching thereto, any advertisement or device for the purpose of gain or profit, or as a trade mark or label, or who shall imitate or represent the national flag or the coat-of-arms of the United States, for an advertisement, trade mark or label, upon any goods, wares or merchandise, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 2. No political or party device, nor any inscription, nor the representation or image of any person or thing shall be imprinted upon, painted upon, or attached to the national flag or upon or to the coat-of-arms of the United States, except that the devices now attached and used by the Grand Army of the Republic may continue to be used by them.

SECTION 3. Any person or persons who shall tear down, trample upon, or treat with indignity, or wantonly destroy the national flag or coat-of-arms of the United States, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 4. Any person, corporation or company violating any provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding ——— dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding ——— years.

CHAIRMAN. Did this lady say there were seventy-five?

A MEMBER. Seventy-seven.

Miss DORSEY. There are only two instances on record in the past twenty years where the flag has been, and both times under Spanish rule. In each case the State Department has inquired into it and has demanded an apology and full respect has been secured, and as I understand it, it is under our prevailing laws and under the Constitution of the United States, so there could be no question of the flag without arousing the whole American people and causing a letter to be sent at once by the State Department to inquire into it and have the affair settled. I believe in all cases full

satisfaction has been demanded. An armed force, if necessary, would be sent to compel respect and prove the of the flag, and I only cite these two instances to prove that it is an established fact. I do not see how we could ask legislation on it.

Mrs. RITCHIE. I think the delegate from the District does not fully take in the point of this resolution. She surely did not notice, else you in the District did not have the opportunity of noticing it, as we in other places did, during the late campaign, when it was used as a means of, you might call it electioneering, or you might call it advertising, or you might give it any name you pleased, it was used as a means of bringing before the public one of the presidential candidates, maybe both of them. I submit that the flag is for a higher and better purpose than to be used for campaigns.

A MEMBER, from Iowa. I move, Madam President, that we take this action and send this memorial to the Congress of the United States.

Seconded.

Miss FORSYTH. Is it open for discussion?

CHAIRMAN. It is open for discussion, having been moved and seconded that we send this memorial to Congress.

Miss FORSYTH. I rise now to make a motion to the effect that in view of the great importance of this matter we should defer action until we have the proper quorum.

CHAIRMAN. That would have to come in the form of an amendment since this motion was in before yours.

Miss FORSYTH. I do think it is too serious a matter for us to discuss.

Mrs. RITCHIE. May I call the attention of the Regent of New York to the fact that there are on that paper the endorsements of seventy-five Chapters in the country, as well as many in the District, and perhaps more than seventy-five, seventy-seven. It proves that it has had consideration from the Daughters all over the country, and although some of them may have been compelled to leave before there was a vote on it, I do not see why we should not consider or discuss it.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is before you, ladies. There has

been no regular amendment offered. Are you ready for the motion?

“Yes!”

CHAIRMAN. All in favor—

Mrs. KREBS. May I ask if we have a quorum? I have heard a good deal about this. Have we a quorum to transact business?

CHAIRMAN. What is a quorum?

Mrs. KREBS. I do not know anything about the rules of Congress.

CHAIRMAN. It is supposed you come here to transact the business of Congress. If your members do not attend there lies the responsibility. Those who are here will have to go on and consider the business before the house unless you wish to stop all business.

Mrs. KREBS. If you transact any business whatever, you can transact it all.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that this motion be presented to Congress. All in favor will say “aye;” contrary, “no.” The motion prevails and it will be so ordered. A resolution will now be put before you which was ruled out last night. It will now be brought before you if it is your wish to have it.

READER. “*Resolved*, That at the next Continental Congress nominations for election of officers be made on the second day of said Congress. That tickets be then printed, in proper form, with names of candidates, and that elections take place on the fifth day of the Congress by the casting of votes according to the Australian ballot system; the ballot box being placed in the lobby to avoid confusion, and that the returns be given before the close of the Continental Congress.”

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second to this?

A MEMBER. I second it.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded, and is now before you for discussion.

Miss CHENOWETH. Do you think it is safe to put a ballot box in the lobby? Persons might vote two or three times, not that I suppose the Daughters would do any such thing.

Mrs. COWLES. I would like to say that I do not believe the

lady understands the Australian ballot system. It is used in all our large cities throughout the country most successfully. Every vote is recorded. It would be absolutely impossible for any one to vote twice. It would take much less time. I am quite sure that our delegation could vote in one day.

Mrs. RITCHIE. Well, are not the nominations made sometime before hand? They have a regular time of convention, and average nominations are made several weeks before elections are called for. Then these names are printed on this Australian ballot, generally a very large sheet. Now could we, only coming together for a few days, could we have our nominations made a sufficient length of time ahead to be printed and considered and voted upon, all within the space of a week?

Mrs. DAVOL, of Fall River. I merely wanted to say that in our city, there being a very large foreign population, the ladies have been asked to vote for the school committee, and I have on several occasions voted the Australian ballot, and I saw no trouble. It is very simple. It might settle the question of taking so much time here for a ballot as they have. It would give us more time for other matters, and we want to attend to business when we come here.

Miss TEMPLE. I feel that we all want to reach this point in the very quickest and best way possible. We want to simplify our method of voting if possible, but we of the South know that there is great complaint against the Australian ballot system, and I hope we have no possibility in this body of women of taking such a move and adopting this system. In the South we women have never voted in this system, because the ladies do not vote at all; it is only our men. If the ladies feel that it should be done I am sure that this Congress would be glad to adopt it, but it seems to me almost an impossibility for this Congress to adopt it. Is there a possibility of getting a ballot-box to hold the very lengthy tickets we would be compelled to have? I would like to have some one who has really voted that system explain it to us exactly, so that we would really understand it.

Miss PIKE. Suppose we had voted this Australian ballot system, with all its regulations, suppose we found then that one of the ladies, as last night, was not a resident, when

it was absolutely necessary that she should be a resident, how would we then change our vote? Suppose also that some of those who were elected, not only nominated, but elected, declined, then how would we fill their places? Then, on the other hand, when we nominate here some withdraw, some say that they would prefer some other office, they make changes. How could we do that after they were elected?

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. It seems to me that when the nominations were made the candidate would decline, or some one for her, if she would not serve. If she withdrew, her name would not be printed on the ballot and we would not have to reconsider.

Mrs. BURHANS. I am a New York State woman. We vote the Australian ballot in New York State. I think we can settle this whole matter very quickly if we just give up the idea of the Australian ballot and adopt a plan that would bring to us the best features of the Australian ballot and still eliminate some of the undesirable features, that it would be very difficult for us to manage and make practical to our Congress, and my suggestion would be this; suppose we come into the Congress of 1898, and the Congress opens on Monday. We could have bulletin boards the whole width of the stage and place upon those bulletin boards nominations for the entire ticket from first to last. Then we could have a blanket ballot and have that blanket printed in blank. It would be a large sheet, any shape you wished, long, narrow slip, and we would have the different headings. At the top of the sheet we would have President General and there would be a blank space, and so we would run down with all our officers. Nominations could be made later in the week, whenever desired by the Congress, then we would take our vote, and then, instead of distributing ballots for every office we would distribute this one large ballot, that would be made out in blank, then each individual would fill that blank ballot, and when the roll call was made, instead of voting for one officer, or one set of officers, each person would vote the entire ticket on the one roll call. Now, that brings to us the desirable features of the Australian ballot, but we would not call it the Australian ballot, and we would not have to accept the objectionable features of the Australian

ballot. There would be no way by which any member could vote a second time on one roll call. I think it would be a simple and practical way of doing it.

A MEMBER. That is a very excellent suggestion, Madam President, but we cannot possibly vote until we know whom we are going to vote for, whom we are at liberty to vote for.

Mrs. BURHANS. As soon as we can arrange nominations are to be made and placed before us. Well, I suppose this blanket ballot could be printed and ready— How many officers do we vote for?

READER. Thirty general officers.

CHAIRMAN. Of which twenty are Vice-Presidents General.

Mrs. BURHANS. I have been requested to explain. I mean, for instance, if our Congress of 1898 opened on Monday, on Tuesday we would come here and make our nominations, then we would have an interval of several days before we elected. That interval would be just as Congress chose to make it. Suppose we opened on Monday, nominated on Tuesday and balloted on Friday with this blanket ballot, that is what we call it in New York State, this ballot in blank. Instead of distributing these little individual ballots for each individual officer we would distribute one large ballot in blank. Instead of writing for one officer we would write for our whole list of officers, then our roll would be called and we would pass it up.

Mrs. RITCHIE. I think that is a very excellent suggestion.

Mrs. BURHANS. I am glad that it is approved by the representative from Maryland.

Miss CHENOWETH. I second that. I think it is grand.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair is perhaps more anxious than any one here to understand about this method of voting.

Mrs. TRACY. It seems to me that this Congress is composed of regularly appointed delegates, and I think that if the blank ticket should be sent a month before, when you send out your notice for this Congress, if the blank ticket were sent, simply with the offices down, with a space left to fill in the names, if that were sent to each Chapter they would then have time to think over the names and place them upon this ticket.

CHAIRMAN. Let the Chair remind you that nominations must be made from the floor. Will Mrs. Burhans offer her sugges-

tion in the form of an amendment and send it to the Chair. It is quite different, but seemed to meet with so much favor in the house that if you are willing to have this offered as a substitute, that is a very much better way of doing it.

READER. Mrs. Robinson's motion. "*Resolved*, That at the next Continental Congress nominations for election of officers be made on the second day of said Congress. That tickets be then printed, in proper form, with names of candidates, and that elections take place on the fifth day of the Congress by the casting of votes according to the Australian ballot system; the ballot box being placed in the lobby to avoid confusion, and that the returns be given before the close of the Continental Congress."

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. I think if she were and could see the—(interrupted).

Mrs. COWLES. There really is not such a very great deal of difference; the principle is about the same. The method of depositing votes would be the same. I do not think Mrs. Robinson could possibly object.

CHAIRMAN. We will venture to offer the substitute motion as soon as it is ready.

Mrs. TICHENOR. I protest against voting by roll call.

Mrs. COWLES. It would be only one roll call and probably very much less fatiguing than it has been.

Mrs. WALKER. Could not that objection be overcome by having the delegations alphabetically called and answering for the delegation when necessary?

CHAIRMAN. You know that it is absolutely necessary to have a perfect roll and have this call made before you can do any voting of any kind. It may try your patience, but you must do it before any voting can be done.

Miss MILLER. May I ask a question of the house while we are waiting for this motion, and that is, how we are to draw money for the expenses between outgoing and incoming Treasurers?

CHAIRMAN. Your Treasurer comes in on Monday. The Board is called to meet Monday afternoon. Banks are closed now, so that no instructions given now could be acted upon

before that time. Monday afternoon at two o'clock the new Board meets.

Mrs. SARGENT, of Massachusetts. I made a suggestion the other day about this roll call, which I passed to the Chair to be read.

CHAIRMAN. It is now in the hands of the Reader. Would you like it read?

Mrs. SARGENT. I would like to speak to it, as it relates to the roll call. the State Regent passing down in front, and they passing after her, the State Regent standing and verifying each county as they came along. It would simplify the roll call.

Mrs. RITCHIE. I would like to say a word in support of that. That is a simple and proper way to do.

CHAIRMAN. Anything further about the method of voting? Will Mrs. Burhans send up her motion?

Mrs. BALLINGER. While we are waiting may I speak a word? I would suggest, Mrs. Chairman, that when a method of voting is adopted—(interrupted).

CHAIRMAN. I only wish to say that I hope everything that is said will be in regard to voting—say anything and everything you wish to.

Mrs. BALLINGER.

Mrs. SARGENT. If my motion is on the table we would like to have it added to this motion of Mrs. Burhans.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Burhans' will come first, then yours may come perhaps as an amendment and she may accept it and get it together. Is that it?

Mrs. SARGENT. Perhaps we might consult and have it embodied in the same motion.

Miss TEMPLE. It seems to me that a great deal of time could have been saved the other day not only by the State Regents coming first, but by the delegations knowing the order in which they were to be called, I mean, the Chapters knowing the order in which they would come. A great deal of time was lost by one delegation passing another, and if we knew this was to be our regular method we could vote more rapidly. Some went into one aisle and others into another, the last were first and the first were last, and this could be avoided by the delegations

from the different States noticing the order in which they should come. I think the Chapters are on the roll call in the order in which they were formed in the States. And then this objection that has been made in regard to depositing the votes would be done away with from the fact that we would know that we would vote according to the position of our State, and the States coming in the afternoon need not be here during the morning session at all, and we could get through with the whole voting in one day.

CHAIRMAN. Anything on the method of voting?

Mrs. FOWLER. I have a suggestion. You may have it for what it is worth. I am a member of the New England Woman's Press Association, a large body, in Boston, and we vote upon this method properly, but one month before the time of voting these blanks are sent out to be filled by each member. They are afterwards counted, and those women who have the largest number of votes are taken from the list and used as nominees, whether two or forty are needed for a certain office, then those names are suggested from the floor as nominees. This simplifies matters. It seems to me when the names come in if there were forty for Vice-Presidents General it would make things very complicated.

CHAIRMAN. Still the fact remains that you are required to make nominations from the floor. The Chair does not see how it is possible for any name to be sent out before you meet here in Congress.

READER. "The Kentucky delegation wish to announce that as the election of Honorary Vice-Presidents General has been deferred until next year, they have unanimously elected Mrs. Pope as Honorary State Regent."

Mrs. FOWLER. May I ask if the amendments which were presented to the Board in December and sent to the Chapters over the country have been considered?

CHAIRMAN. They have not.

Mrs. FENDALL. I have sent up a motion which I will ask the Reader to give to the Congress.

CHAIRMAN. Just as soon as we dispose of the motion before the house.

Miss DORSEY. Would it be out of place to have the lost articles advertised in the Magazine for the first month after the Congress?

CHAIRMAN. You might have that suggestion sent to the Board of Management, Miss Dorsey.

Mrs. WALWORTH. May I rise to a question of privilege? Madam President and ladies, I simply want to make a very short statement in behalf of the ladies you so kindly honored this morning. In the preamble to the resolution which you passed it is stated that on the 9th of August this business was transacted. As Mrs. Lockwood was in Chicago at that time of course it could not be correct. Therefore these four names should not "Whereas, Mary S. Lockwood inspired a general interest in this subject by her pen, in an article published June 13, 1890, that she therefore be recognized as a founder, and four medals be awarded to these founders of the Society." I ask that it may be so corrected.

A MEMBER. Didn't we vote for four this morning?

CHAIRMAN. If there is no objection it will be so ordered. Is Mrs. Burhans ready? Give it to the Reader.

READER. "I move that in the Congress of 1898 nominations shall be made from the floor and recorded on bulletin boards in full view of the Congress, and after an interval of at least two days the elections shall take place by the use of a single ballot printed in blank, with the n of each office."

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, the motion is before you. Is it seconded?

A MEMBER. I second it.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded. Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. COWLES. It seems to me there is a strong objection to that in the feature of a majority of votes.

A MEMBER. A majority must elect the officers. It is keeping us here forty-eight hours electing our Vice-Presidents General that we object to, and I think if we might add to that that the nineteen Vice-Presidents who have the highest number of votes could be elected, that would help us.

CHAIRMAN. According to your constitution the majority elects.

Miss MCKNIGHT. As one of the Tellers, who has spent a great deal of time and strength in the rear of the house in counting the votes, I would urge for the use of the Congress next year that some change be made in the way of balloting. The Australian ballot has one objection, and that is, when all the votes are put on a blanket ballot, one has to make the rule that the plurality will elect, and not the majority. If we use this method of election in future I should be very glad to present a resolution asking the Board to send out to the Chapters an amendment amending section 1 of article IV of the constitution by changing the word "majority" to "plurality."

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. McLEAN. No, Madam Chairman. It seems a pity to change the rule of a majority, and we have lately gone through a little discussion in regard to changing our constitution. Let us keep our majority vote, but may I make a suggestion? I do not offer it yet in the form of a resolution because I want the house to consider it. A poll list, that is, a fully made up list of the accredited members of this Congress, can be made before we arrive here by the Secretary in charge, from the fact that every Regent of a Chapter is instructed to send such Secretary the names of delegates and alternates. Now that list, if thoroughly and properly made out according to the credentials forwarded by Chapter Regents, is intact when we arrive. Upon election day nominations can be made, as they are now, from the floor, but limit the time of nominations, for two hours, for instance, certainly ought to be ample. Then close the nominations, have a ballot printed with the names of all the officers—

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. McLean, will you allow the Reader to read this?

READER re-reads Mrs. Burhans motion.

Mrs. McLEAN. It is the interval of two days exactly which I do not believe in. We should do our nominating and electing the same day. Adjourn when you have finished your nominations for an adjourned session. Have Tellers in charge of your ballot box. Come and go, get a little fresh air, come

in and deposit your ballots. If your name does not appear on that poll list you cannot deposit a ballot. If it does they will put a cross opposite to it. If they do not come they do not give their names; that number of ballots of course are not deposited. The ballot box is then closed. It is one afternoon.

Miss PIKE. I second that.

Mrs. BURHANS. I would like to speak to my own motion. I would like to say that I do not recognize where the material difference is between the suggestion of the member from New York and my own, with one exception, and that is the interval of two days. Now, I wish to state to this house that I make no point whatever of the interval of two days. The deliberations that preceded my motion seemed to indicate a sentiment that there should be an interval. I am perfectly willing that all this should be done the same day, but I think there should be an interval. I would be perfectly delighted if we could nominate and vote on the same day. My motion was intended to bring before you a simple way of voting. In regard to the poll list, I think we have practically a poll list. You have a roll call before voting. Perhaps the member from New York was not present when I spoke to this before I formulated it into a motion, and if I may be allowed to say a word more, I would like to explain. We come here on Monday, the Congress opens on Monday, for instance; on Tuesday we come here and have bulletin boards all the way across the stage, and we make nominations for all these officers. In New York State a blanket ballot is printed in blank, containing the names of all the officers, and then instead of distributing single ballots for each officer, we distribute what we call in New York State a blanket ballot in blank, and then the roll call is made and we vote our entire ticket, and instead of coming up here over and over again, we simply poll the entire vote. That is my idea, and I think it is perfectly constitutional, as there is a clause in the motion emphasizing the fact that nominations shall be made from the floor.

Mrs. McLEAN. I am only too delighted to be informed. The difference between a roll call and a poll list is this—we of course must have a roll call when we are first organized.

. If you call the roll over again for those who were

not present when their names were called, for a poll list is kept after the first roll call, which is made up beforehand by the credentials sent by each Chapter Regent. Tellers keep the poll list. The house must be in order to hear a roll call; that isn't the case with a poll list.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Burhans will speak once more to her motion.

Mrs. BURHANS. I simply wish to say in regard to the poll list, that I think it is an excellent practical suggestion, but I thought that if we had a roll call it was just one more little piece of machinery, it is just one more thing, but if the member from New York wishes and desires to amend my motion by introducing the matter of a poll list, and it is accepted by the Congress, I am perfectly willing to accept it, and I see no objection to it whatever.

Miss PIKE. Suppose after we have deposited these blanket ballots, or that they are collected and counted and verified, suppose then that some officer does not receive the necessary number to elect. How then should we proceed? We should be provided with some manner of electing after that. How then should we proceed?

Mrs. KREBS. I would like to answer the delegate. The Australian ballot takes out all of that idea that we have been going through here that we must have a number to elect. If there are six different names nominated for the office and one of the six gets five votes or six votes, and no one else gets more, that person would be elected.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. That is plurality; that is not majority.

Mrs. KREBS. If there are six to be elected then the six that get the highest number of votes will be elected. We would not have to vote again for the same officers here if we had been voting on that principle, because the one getting the highest number of votes would have been elected.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. Before the subject of voting is closed, I would like to say a word in favor of the absolute security which we have had in our present system of voting, that the will of the house has been carried out, and we must be careful that there is nothing to prevent that. I do not see how, under the new arrangement, should we fail to elect a member to one of-

fice and we did wish her for another, we could accomplish it.

Mrs. WALWORTH. The Australian ballot is not founded entirely on a plurality vote. If so, it is unconstitutional. Our constitution calls for a majority vote.

CHAIRMAN. That idea of the Australian ballot was dropped and Mrs. Burhans' motion is a substitute.

A MEMBER. Couldn't we call it a Daughters of the American Revolution ballot, doing with it as we please?

Mrs. MCLEAN. I move that we have a Daughters of the American Revolution ballot.

Miss PIKE. I didn't ask to delay this or criticise it, but wanted further information.

CHAIRMAN. Miss Pike has asked this question.

Mrs. RITCHIE. If anyone is not elected we distribute a fresh ballot. If no officer receives a sufficient number to elect there will be a fresh ballot.

Mrs. BURHANS. It does seem to me that that is a very simple matter. A single, separate ballot for that office, would be distributed.

Mrs. MCLEAN. Is there supposed to be an amendment in order to carry that?

CHAIRMAN. Do you wish to hear the motion as it is?

READER. (Again reads Mrs. Burhans' motion.)

Mrs. MCLEAN. I would like to amend to the effect that after an interval the house proceed to elect by the ballot prescribed, deposit in the ballot box under care of Tellers, and the ballot accredited by a poll list. I will write it, but that is the sense of it.

CHAIRMAN. Do you accept the amendment, Mrs. Burhans?

Mrs. BURHANS. I have to make an apology to the Chair and to the house, for I did not hear it, was not paying attention.

Mrs. MCLEAN. The only practical difference is, Madam Chairman, that we have no interval. Am I right?

A MEMBER, from Kentucky. I would like to suggest that if we do the nominating and electing in one day, we have that day the latter part of the week.

Cries of "No! No!"

Mrs. ALEXANDER. I would like to offer an amendment to this amendment, that the present plan, which has been used

this morning, or in this Congress, should be continued, with some slight arrangement in regard to Vice-Presidents General, which shall take less time. I think that we have been very successful in securing the will of the house. I think we can congratulate ourselves on having absolutely secured the will of the house and a very fine ticket, a beautiful corps of officers. I think we ought to go away very well satisfied. We have not lost so very much time, and I therefore congratulate the Congress and suggest that we continue our present method.

Mrs. McLEAN. There is a great deal of sense in that, Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Is Mrs. Alexander's amendment ready?

Mrs. ALEXANDER. Not quite.

Mrs. SARGENT. I would like to say a word about the interval. I think we do need an interval, to find out about our candidates, but I think an interval of two days would be apt to degenerate into prodigality. There is danger of it, and I should like to amend it by saying one day instead of two.

CHAIRMAN. It is not in order until we get through with these two amendments. Mrs. McLean, you may give your amendment if you are ready.

A MEMBER. I said one day. This would obviate the difficulty under which those from a distance labor, and also they wish to do what is best for the National Society.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I think the members from a distance could make up their minds quite as well in a few hours as they can in one day.

A MEMBER. I said a few hours.

CHAIRMAN. We will hear Mrs. McLean's motion.

Mrs. McLEAN. "That the Continental Congress nominates from the floor, that the house adjourns after a certain time resolved upon by the Congress. Immediately upon adjournment the election be proceeded with, members of the Congress depositing a ballot bearing the name of each officer to be elected in the ballot box, accredited according to a poll list in the hands of tellers for identification, the ballot box to be closed after several hours, the hours named by the Congress." Suppose we nominate from ten to twelve. The house resolves nominations are to be closed at twelve. Immediately the election is to be

proceeded with. The ballot box is to be open for six hours. There are six hours for you to consult and get your opinions. If you want five hours for consultation, take it, but the ballot box is to be closed at six o'clock. There is one morning given to business, one afternoon free while you deposit your ballot, and no confusion whatever. That is the meaning of the amendment.

CHAIRMAN. We will now hear Mrs. Alexander's amendment to this amendment.

Dr. McGEE. In order that the Congress may understand the difference between a roll call and a poll list, I will call to your mind that we had a roll call when we elected officers; we had a poll list when we received our credential cards at the outset; when you secured your badges and your cards of admission to the theatre, that was by a polling list, in the lobby. When you voted for the First Vice-President General you did it by roll call.

Mrs. BURHANS. I do not accept the amendment.

READER. Amendment to amendment. "I move that the method of balloting which has been used in the present Congress be continued, with some arrangement to shorten balloting for Vice-Presidents General.

CHAIRMAN. The amendment to the amendment is before you for your vote. Is it seconded?

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the method of balloting which has been used in the present Congress be continued, with some arrangement to shorten balloting for Vice-Presidents General. Please pay attention. Are you ready for the question? Then we will have it read again.

READER. "That the method of balloting which has been used in the present Congress be continued, with some arrangement to shorten balloting for Vice-Presidents General."

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. Those in favor of this amendment to the amendment will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The amendment is lost. We will have Mrs. McLean's amendment.

Mrs. TIBBALS. If it takes the Tellers to recognize each one

who is entitled to a vote as long as it did for us to be recognized at the office to get our badges, what are we going to do, for I can state personally that our party went there three or four times, and but for the courtesy of Dr. Harrison I do not know as we would have had ours at the present time.

CHAIRMAN. The amendment is before you for your vote. It will be read.

READER. "That the Continental Congress nominates from the floor, that the house adjourns after a certain time resolved upon by the Congress. Immediately upon adjournment the election be proceeded with, members of Congress depositing a ballot bearing the name of each officer to be elected in the ballot box, accredited according to a poll list in the hands of Tellers for identification, the ballot box to be closed after several hours, the hour named by the Congress."

CHAIRMAN. This is the amendment to Mrs. Burhans' motion which is just placed before you. Discussion is in order.

Mrs. ESTEY, of Vermont. It seems to me that Mrs. McLean's amendment to the motion is what we need, but I am sure it was not a poll list we had when we came here. If it was, we don't want that. I stood two and a half hours waiting for my badge, but it seems to me we could not have anything better than Mrs. McLean has explained.

Miss TEMPLE. I would like to amend the amendment by striking out the words "poll list" and inserting the words "roll call."

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Could not time be saved on Mrs. McLean's amendment if more than one ballot-box was provided and more than one Teller, and have it in the passage, as was suggested first? You never can take two days, as you did, to get your tickets and your cards here, for casting a vote. If we can overcome that, I agree with Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. MCLEAN. May I speak to my motion? You would not have to stand in any line to deposit your ballot, as we had to do to get our credentials. The poll list should be made up before we come here. When Mrs. A comes forward she says to the Teller, "I am Mrs. A." Quickly the Teller turns to an alphabetical list and identifies her. Mrs. Z may come next. There may be nobody for an hour. If you choose to come in

or go out you can do it, but simply there is an alphabetical list and you announce your name according to the beginning of your name alphabetically and they can scratch it off. Of course I do not pretend to state—

“ Question ! Question ! ”

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question ? A new amendment to the amendment is offered.

READER. An amendment to Mrs. McLean's amendment, by striking out the words “ poll list ” and inserting the words “ roll call by States.”

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the amendment ?

“ Question ! ”

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of the amendment will say “ aye ; ” contrary, “ no.” It is lost. Mrs. McLean's amendment is before you. Are you ready for the question ?

“ Question ! ”

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this amendment will say “ aye ; ” contrary, “ no.” The ayes have it. The amendment prevails. It is in conflict in certain points with the original motion. Do you wish the original motion, Mrs. Burhans motion ? We will have the original motion.

READER re-reads Mrs. Burhans motion.

CHAIRMAN. It is so in conflict that the Chair thought it was almost as a substitute. The amendment was surely accepted by the vote of the house.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. Is it not a fact that the amendment is simply carried ? If you defeat the original motion now, as it is amended, you defeat your amendment.

CHAIRMAN. The motion, as amended, will be read to the house. You will then vote upon it.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. That motion wants to stop after the words “ bulletin board ” and Mrs. McLean's follow, and that makes Mrs. McLean's amendment and Mrs. Burhans motion intact.

READER. “ I move that in the Congress of 1898 nominations shall be made from the floor and recorded on bulletin boards in full sight of the Congress. That the nominations shall be made from the floor, and that the house adjourns after a certain time resolved upon by the Congress. Immediately upon adjournment the election be proceeded with, members of the

Congress depositing a ballot bearing the name of each officer to be elected in the ballot box, accredited according to a poll list in the hands of Tellers for identification, the ballot box to be closed after several hours, the hour named by the Congress.'

CHAIRMAN. The motion as amended is before you. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of the motion as amended will say "aye;" contrary "no." The ayes seem to have it. The Chair is in doubt. All in favor of the motion as amended will rise. Please be seated. Those opposed will rise. The motion is carried.

Mrs. FENDALL. I sent a motion up.

CHAIRMAN. Yes, your motion will be read. The Chair recognized you and your motion will be read.

READER. "In view of the confusion of mind and impediment to business in this and previous Congresses, growing out of the seeming conflict between the National Board of Management and the Continental Congress relative to the clause in the constitution on the method of accomplishing amendments thereto, *Resolved*, That the National Board of Management be instructed by this Congress to report favorably to the Continental Congress of 1898 the following proposed amendment to the constitution: 'Proposed amendments to the constitution may be presented at any Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, and acted upon at the next Congress, the full power to amend being vested in the Continental Congress.'"

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded. Are you ready for the question, or do you wish debate?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary "no." The ayes have it. The motion is carried. There is a motion which has been lying here for some time, which will now be read to you.

READER. Resolution offered by Mrs. G. van Cortlandt Hamilton, ex-Vice-President General: "*Resolved*, That we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the descendants of the patriots of 1776, in Congress assembled, do hereby extend

our sympathy to the Cuban patriots of 1896 and 1897 in their struggle for liberty, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the representative of the Cuban Republic in this city."

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded, ladies. Are you ready for a vote. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no."

Miss FORSYTH. I believe that this is out of order. I understand that we are forbidden to take any stand of this kind.

CHAIRMAN. Out of order. There is another motion upon the table which will be read, showing that written motions have the preference.

Mrs. DICKINS. I wish to speak about the bill before the Senate when it is time

READER. Motion of Mrs. Walker, of Illinois: "I move that hereafter the nominations of Vice-Presidents General be made by the chairman of the delegation from each State, the States to be called for alphabetically."

Mrs. WALKER. I withdraw that, as I do not know where I am.

READER. Mrs. Ritchie's motion: "*Resolved*, That the constitution and by-laws be printed to themselves in a pamphlet entitled 'Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, organized October 11, 1890,' a sufficient number of copies being printed this year to make it unnecessary to have more printed for some time, each copy to bear no date. *Resolved, further*, That after each annual election a list of the National Officers and State Regents, with their addresses, will be printed in a separate pamphlet."

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second to this?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Not on the eve of revision.

Mrs. RITCHIE. Will anybody second it, to do away with the very great confusion of issuing a separate constitution every year? We have just gone through a tremendous fight to maintain our constitution.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for this question? Do you wish it read again for information? There is a request that this be read again. The Chair does not wish to put it unless you know what you are voting.

Mrs. JEWETT. I rise to make an inquiry Is it

possible that we can never make one to the Daughters of the American Revolution? (Cries of "Oh, No!") And then if amendments are made wouldn't we wish to issue other pamphlets containing those amendments?

Mrs. RITCHIE. The Constitution of the United States has been, within my memory, amended two or three times, but we have never seen a copy of the Constitution of the United States which was dated. It bears the date 1787 or 1789, when it received the signature of all the States then forming the American Union. It has since been amended several times, and the amendments have been added, but no date on the Constitution, because we have but one Constitution.

Mrs. PECK. There is a strong argument against publishing the names of officers every year in the constitution. A great many constitutions are left over, and those are positively valueless to send to people.

Mrs. JOHNSON. I have received within the past few days a letter addressed to me as "Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson, Registrar General." I occupied that office in 1893, and Mrs. Smith receives them constantly.

CHAIRMAN. Because your name was on the constitution at that time?

Mrs. JOHNSON. Yes.

Dr. MCGEE. I am quite in favor of having names of the officers printed, but I object very decidedly to leaving off the date, the date of printing. You pick up the constitution and you want to know that has been amended. You must have some date on it. You can make it small if you please, but date this constitution. It is not the date of adoption; it is the date of printing.

Mrs. RITCHIE. I have no desire in the world to forestall amending this constitution, but since it is our constitution I maintain that it should not be issued after every Congress with a fresh date.

CHAIRMAN. When the fact is, it is only a new list of officers that is published.

Miss PIKE. Mrs. Chairman, I think this objection made by Mrs. McGee is an admirable one. She does not propose to put that date as the date of the adoption of the constitution, she

proposes simply to number the pamphlet. It is just as if you said number 1, 2, 3 or 4, that date is the issuance of the pamphlet, and as she suggests, it would be very good down at the bottom of the page, and I offer that as an amendment to Mrs. Ritchie's motion, and to put somewhere inside of the pamphlet the date of the adoption of the constitution.

CHAIRMAN. Dr. McGee moves an amendment.

Dr. MCGEE. May I have the motion read, so I will know just exactly what I want to amend?

READER. "*Resolved*, That the constitution and by-laws be printed to themselves in a pamphlet entitled Constitution and By-laws of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, organized October 11, 1890, a sufficient number of copies being printed this year to make it unnecessary to have more printed for sometime, each copy to bear no date. *Resolved*, further, that after each annual election a list of the National Officers and State Regents, with their addresses will be printed in a separate pamphlet."

Dr. MCGEE. I move to amend by adding after the words "no date," the words "except that of printing."

CHAIRMAN. Will Mrs. Ritchie accept this amendment? Is Mrs. Ritchie present?

Mrs. RITCHIE. Mrs. Ritchie is present and does not accept the amendment. I should have put the date when the constitution was adopted. I should be very glad to accept the amendment from any lady who would offer that.

Miss PIKE. I did offer that as an amendment.

CHAIRMAN. Did you write it and send it up?

Miss PIKE. Must I write it?

Mrs. PECK. Does Mrs. Ritchie mean that we are going to have a large number of constitutions printed?

Mrs. RITCHIE. No. I want the Congress to understand that I did not intend this as a movement to obstruct any desire for future amendments or for a new constitution, not at all, only enough copies printed to take the place of a great many that are now out, you know?

CHAIRMAN. Do you mean that in printing new constitutions the list of officers shall always be left out?

Mrs. RITCHIE. That is exactly it. It has been our custom

immediately after the adjournment of Congress, to have a great many copies of the constitution printed, in which are included the lists of the newly elected officers. My motion means to print those things separately.

Mrs. BURHANS. I would like to ask the Chair why she did not ask Mrs. Burhans whether she accepted Mrs. McLean's amendment to her motion? Mrs. Burhans heard the Chair ask Mrs. Ritchie if the amendment to her motion was accepted, and Mrs. Burhans distinctly stated to the Chair, without being asked, that she did not accept Mrs. McLean's amendment, and I would like to ask the Chair to kindly explain.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. It is a matter that a great many people misunderstand, and once for all we ought to know that no mover of a motion is obliged to decline or accept an amendment. If she declines an amendment that amendment is going to be put just the same.

CHAIRMAN. That is why the Chair put the amendment, because Mrs. Burhans declined.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. If you do not accept we can vote on your amendment without your accepting it.

CHAIRMAN. It is not for the mover of a motion to say whether it shall be amended or not, it is for the body to say.

Mrs. BURHANS. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN. You are welcome.

READER. Amendment by Dr. McGee: " ' Except that of printing ' to be added after the words ' no date. ' "

Miss PIKE. I had that amendment.

CHAIRMAN. Miss Pike had an amendment in, but had not written it. The Chair explains that Miss Pike did not know she had to write it.

READER. " I offer as an amendment that the date of adoption of the constitution shall be incorporated in every future copy of the constitution and by-laws. " Dr. McGee's amendment is that after the words " each copy to bear no date, " the words " except that of printing " be added.

CHAIRMAN. That is Dr. McGee's amendment to the amendment. Are you ready for the question.

" Question! "

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of Dr. McGee's amendment to the amendment will say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is carried.

READER. Miss Pike's then comes, "That the date of adoption of the constitution shall be incorporated in every future copy of the constitution and by-laws."

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this amendment will say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is carried. It is so ordered. The motion as amended is before you.

READER. "*Resolved*, That the constitution and by-laws be printed to themselves, in a pamphlet entitled 'Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, organized October 11, 1890,' a sufficient number of copies being printed this year to make it unnecessary to have more printed for some time, each copy to bear no date, except that of printing. *Resolved*, Further, that after each annual election a list of the National Officers and State Regents, with their addresses, will be printed in a separate pamphlet. That the date of adoption of the constitution shall be incorporated in every future copy of the constitution and by-laws."

Mrs. RITCHIE. Has the mover of a motion the right, after it has been put, to withdraw a clause?

A MEMBER. No, it belongs to the house.

Mrs. RITCHIE. I would like to withdraw any reference to any number.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Ritchie asks the consent of the house to strike out "a sufficient number to be printed this year," &c. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none whatever. You understand it thoroughly. The motion is before you for your vote. All those in favor will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it. The motion is carried.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I ask now a voice of this Congress, that the four pages that have been used lately every month to publish all the Vice-Presidents General and all the State Regents in the Magazine, can be left out and merely the names and addresses of the officers here at our headquarters, where you want to know their addresses, to write to them. It seemed to me all the time a very superfluous thing that your names are paraded on four pages of that Magazine.

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second?

Mrs. FOOTE. I second it.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded. The Editor's motion is before you, moved and seconded. All in favor of it will say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is carried.

Mrs. PRINCE, of New Mexico. Mrs. President and Members of the Congress—I have something to suggest to you, which it seems to me is of vital importance to every member of this Congress. It is in reference to the Census of 1790. As all know, it was the first census taken in the United States. It contains the names, age, occupation, residence and nativity of the head of each family living in the United States. Those sheets containing the census of five of the States are now missing, that I know, of the census of Virginia, Rhode Island and three other States. The last three are missing from the archives in the Interior Department; they were deposited in the State Department. After the formation of the Interior Department they were obliged to be transferred. As I before stated, those five States of 1790 are all missing, and you will agree with me that as Daughters of the American Revolution, that the first census, that of 1790, is of vital importance to each member of our Society. Therefore, I would suggest that this Congress memorialize the Congress of the United States to have the name, age, residence, nativity and occupation of the head of each family living in this country in 1790 collected, printed and published in book form, that it may come within reach of every woman of the United States if she wishes it. I believe that a bill has lately been introduced in the House of Representatives, asking that the names of the heads of families be printed. It is not quite as broad as this motion which I make, Therefore, I would call your attention to this matter, and I would like to ask to put this in the form of a motion. "*Resolved*, That the Congress of the United States hereby is memorialized to cause to be printed and published the names, age, occupation, residence and nativity of each head of a family contained in the census of 1790." As there were only about three thousand inhabitants of the United States at that time, there would be only about six or seven hundred names, and as it is the first census immediately following the Revolution, if you will think

about it I am sure you will all agree that it is of great importance to us.

Mrs. McLEAN. I second that motion.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is seconded by Mrs. McLean. Are you ready for the question? All in favor of the motion will say "aye;" contrary, "no." Carried. Ladies, will you pay attention to this motion?

READER. "WHEREAS, Alternates are allowed for Chapter Regents and delegates; *And whereas*, State Regents are elected by their respective State delegations, and not by the Congress; be it *Resolved*, That this Congress recommend to the National Board of Management for adoption an amendment providing that alternates be allowed State Regents during the Continental Congress, and that these alternates for State Regents be elected by the Chapters in their respective States." Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. This motion has been seconded.

MRS. LYONS. I would like to explain to the Congress why this motion is offered. During the month of January the various Chapters throughout the State of Kentucky held meetings, at which they unanimously elected Mrs. . . . , who was unavoidably detained at home. . . . We sent the name of this alternate on to the Credential Committee, but were refused on the ground that the Board had We entered a mild protest, and received a letter containing a resolution that WHEREAS, There is no provision in our constitution for *Whereas*, The laws of the District prohibit voting by proxy; be it *Resolved*, That no I wish to announce that this was passed by the Board on the 25th day of January, and the name of our alternate for State Regent I would like to ask why State Regents are placed on the same footing as national officers why should they not be elected precedent has already been established. At the report of the last Continental Congress there were two State Regents represented as having alternates. We reported this back to the Credential The State Regent of Illinois answered that the lady who represented her simply read her report, but did not act for her in any other

capacity, but the alternate having stated that she was not elected, but was appointed by her State Regent by a telegram asking that she be thus represented, was given a State Regent's badge and allowed on the floor of the Congress, that she voted once and refrained thereafter. If she were given a State Regent's badge she had the right to vote whether she did or not. If this we would be perfectly willing to pass it by, but it is a question of national interest, and there may be instances in the future when three or four

Are you willing, then, to lose your State representatives when by legally electing an alternate you can have ? Now in this I mean no disrespect to the National Board. We fully appreciate and that they are women who will rise above personality. I leave feeling perfectly sure that whichever way you decide will be the right way.

CHAIRMAN. The chairman of the Credential Committee for last year will answer Mrs. Lyons.

Mrs. BUCHANAN. As chairman of the Credential Committee of 1895, having filled the office of Recording Secretary General for that year, I have the pleasure to state that this matter was brought before the Board of Management at one of the recent meetings, probably a month or two ago. However I was very much appalled at their stating that it so appeared in the Magazine. I immediately arose and said that if those ladies appeared on this floor as alternates for State Regents they were not so authorized by the Credential Committee. Upon further investigation it proved that one of those ladies, whose name I would not mention, was Vice-President General. I understand the other one was the chairman of the Continental Hall Committee, who simply appeared on the platform and gave her report, but did not act in the capacity of a delegate and did not vote. This Credential Committee of 1895 did not, in any way, knowingly, give a badge to any alternate for a State Regent, that question having been brought before us so many times and had no authority for prohibiting alternates for State Regents.

Mrs. LYONS. I am perfectly sure, Madam President, that the Board has a perfect right to pass this law. I simply wanted this matter corrected for the future, and I thought this was

the proper time to bring it before the Congress.
It was written by her husband. He answers for her. . . .
. . . that she was telegraphed to by her State Regent and was
given a State Regent's badge and admitted on the floor of the
house.

Mrs. MAIN. I will say that when this question was brought
up before the Board of Management that no State
Regent was permitted an alternate. Very naturally she wrote
back immediately, "If that is your ruling why was this al-
lowed to two State Regents last year?" and referred me to the
proceedings of last year's Congress, which were printed in the
Magazine. It certainly did appear, undoubtedly through a
mistake. I wrote immediately to the two State Regents who
apparently had been represented, and received replies from each
of them. I have their letters with me here if any one desires
them. A copy of these letters I sent to the lady in Kentucky.

Mrs. BUCHANAN. I, of course, can account for the discrep-
ancy in the Magazine, but we have the original credential list,
and in not one instance is an alternate on that credential list
. There isn't one instance of an alternate for a State
Regent.

Mrs. PECK. The reason why State Regents are not allowed
alternates—I regret to say they are not—is that the State Re-
gents are members of the National Board and are expected to
attend their meetings, and have learned by experience what
their duties are. If an alternate came here she would not un-
derstand the duties and it would make a complication in the
National Board meetings. I have taken some trouble to find
out about the ladies mentioned. I find that the lady who rep-
resented her Regent was a duly accredited delegate from her
Chapter and is now one of the ladies on the floor, who is acting
for the Regent as a duly accredited delegate from her Chapter.
They simply read the State Regents' reports and that is all that
has been done, and I think you ought to take State Regents off
the National Board or else—

Mrs. LYONS. It is for alternates during the Continental Con-
gress.

Mrs. CHRISTOPHER. I have asked this of my State Regent
and have been answered by her that it is unconstitutional.

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. I would like to say that if my State Regent's report, which I expected to read on Wednesday—I also appeal to the Congress to allow the appointment of State Regents' alternates during the Congress. As you know, the sessions are very fatiguing. Chapter Regents are allowed alternates, most of them come here and relieve them, but the State Regent has no relief. She must be in her place. I ask that in future some relief be furnished by Congress.

Mrs. MAIN. I would like to ask one question in reference to what has been said by the lady from Massachusetts. If the State Regents require alternates, what do the national officers require?

Miss TEMPLE. Tennessee can speak feelingly on this subject. For the two last sessions of Congress we have, unfortunately, been without the services of our State Regent. We have felt that loss exceedingly. Therefore, we wish to second the motion made by Kentucky, because we actually need the leadership of a State Regent during the sessions of the Congress or some one to take her place. We not only need that, but we need the close contact which the alternate and the State Regent would have with the National Board during the sessions of the Congresses.

Miss DORSEY. I have to ask the same question. If it is unconstitutional for the State Regents to have alternates, how can we authorize the appointment of alternates?

Mrs. KING. Could not this matter be settled by having an assistant State Regent appointed in each State?

Mrs. DICKINS. I think that the question seems to be upon the amendment recommended to the Board, allowing alternates for State Regents. Is that the case?

CHAIRMAN. The motion will be read.

Mrs. DICKINS. I am very sure that we would all be . . .
. . . but it seems to me it would be well to set a date for such election, as a date is set for the election of delegates. I would therefore like to move an amendment to Mrs. Lyon's motion, that a duly elected alternate shall be received in the Congress for each State Regent to be elected by the Regents and delegates of the State, before the first of February.

Dr. MCGEE. I do not think the ladies realize the influence

of the constitution over the actions of the National Board of Management. At our meetings during the three years in which I have served on the board, we have paid the highest respect to the constitution. If a question was raised about the legality of a matter, the constitution was there before us on the table to be appealed to. That was the case in this matter. The Board of Management is not willing to take the responsibility of any possible charge of violating the constitution. In the constitution it says that the State Regent is to be chosen at the annual meeting. How, then, is it possible, in accordance with our constitution, to have an alternate to the State Regent elected? That was the question that confronted us. You see delegates at the Continental Congress of 1896 elected their State Regent and she served until 1897? How can you elect her alternate now, just before the Congress of 1897? Who was to elect her? The Board of Management could not take the responsibility. If you will remember for a moment the authority which the constitution has over the actions of the National Board you will appreciate immediately the reason for our declining to take the responsibility. That does not prevent the Congress from authorizing such alternates. The only thing is, that a rule shall be given as to how such alternates shall be elected.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will ask the Reader to read once more the motion, so that you may hear the exact wording.

READER. "*Whereas*, Alternates are allowed for Chapter Regents and delegates; and, *Whereas*, State Regents are elected by their respective State delegations, and not by the Congress, be it *Resolved*, That this Congress recommend to the National Board of Management for adoption an amendment providing that alternates be allowed State Regents during the Continental Congress, and that these alternates for State Regents be elected by the Chapters in their respective States."

A MEMBER. If State Regents came for the sake only of voting, they might be represented by delegates, but we are supposed to be here for the purpose of legislation, and no delegate from any Chapter would be as familiar with the work as a State Regent, therefore it seems to me unless there is a Vice-State Regent no one could represent that work fairly and be

familiar with the work of the National Board. We ought to distinguish between legislation and voting. I do not think that an alternate appointed just before the Congress, could have the work of the State properly in hand.

Mrs. GREVE, of Cincinnati. As that is only a recommendation to the Board, would it be in order for me to offer another amendment to the amendment?

CHAIRMAN. It is quite in order.

Mrs. GREVE. I would like to amend it to read that the State Regent, if she be allowed an alternate, will be accorded the privilege of appointing that alternate.

CHAIRMAN. It is scarcely worth while to put your amendment, Mrs. Greve. Is your amendment written?

Mrs. GREVE. No, I will write it. I only wanted to explain that as she is in constant communication with her Chapter, she would probably know who could represent her and represent her interests as she would like to have them represented.

Miss DORSEY. This brings us back to the original question. If it is illegal for the officers of the National Board to have alternates, how can State Regents be provided with alternates?

Miss FORSYTH. I entirely agree with what has been said. It seems to me that this is unconstitutional to provide State Regents with alternates.

CHAIRMAN. The amendment will be offered when you have finished debating, and the question put.

Mrs. RITCHIE. The statement of the State Regent of New York has just answered the question I was about to ask, whether the constitution provided for alternates to State Regents? It does not, does it?

CHAIRMAN. It does not.

Mrs. RITCHIE. Well, it is right and proper that Chapter Regents should have alternates, because Chapter Regents represent the Chapters, and their constituents must be represented, but the State Regent—it is a very delightful office, yet it is not a very important office. We do not represent anybody. The people are represented by the Chapter Regents. So that even if we can come here, there is not much else, and every lady should take into consideration when she accepts the office the probability of her being able to attend. We

might be detained by sickness or a great many other things, but we should do the best we can.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. Has the amendment been written and sent up, and is there a second to it? Is this amendment seconded?

Mrs. PECK. It seems to me we are wasting a great deal of valuable time.

CHAIRMAN. As soon as the amendment is sent up it will be read from the platform. Are you ready for the question, the original motion?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. It will be read once more for information, and the vote will be taken.

READER. "*Whereas*, Alternates are allowed for Chapter Regents and delegates; and, *Whereas*, State Regents are elected by their respective State delegations, and not by the Congress, be it *Resolved*, That this Congress recommend to the National Board of Management for adoption an amendment providing that alternates be allowed State Regents during the Continental Congress, and that these alternates for State Regents be elected by the Chapters in their respective States."

A MEMBER. I rise to a question of privilege.

CHAIRMAN. The question has been called. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is lost.

Mrs. BALLINGER. May I ask—last year, I think it was on the last day of Congress, the District Regent, Miss Virginia Miller, made a motion here that the State Regents from the Board of Management. I would like to know why that motion was not presented at this Congress.

CHAIRMAN. That can be offered at any moment, Mrs. Ballinger.

Mrs. BALLINGER

CHAIRMAN. The motion has not been put before the house. We will get it if you wish to discuss anything. It has not been presented, but it could have been at any time.

Mrs. DICKINS. I move we adjourn.

CHAIRMAN. To what hour? There are several committees to report to you, and there is much miscellaneous business.

Mrs. FOWLER. I do not know where we are "at," whether we are discussing miscellaneous business, the order of the day or new business—

CHAIRMAN. Miscellaneous business.

Mrs. FOWLER (continuing). But if it is the proper time and this Congress has the power to amend the by-laws, or recommend to the Board of Management to do so—

CHAIRMAN. It has the power.

Mrs. FOWLER. If so, may I offer an amendment to the by-laws? I would like to offer an amendment to section 6, article IV, by inserting in the last clause after the word "one" the word "active," so that it may read "No one shall hold more than one active office at the same time, in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution," as it reads in the revised constitution.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. There is a second to it. Will you write it?

Miss PIKE. Is it in order now, under the head of miscellaneous business, to offer an amendment?

CHAIRMAN. You can offer anything you please, Miss Pike.

Miss PIKE. I want it read to the Congress.

CHAIRMAN. That is what will be done with it.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move that we adjourn Mrs. President.

Numerously seconded.

CHAIRMAN. To half past seven? One moment, as soon as Mrs. Fowler's motion is read.

Mrs. NEWCOMB. Will the evening begin with music? In that case many of the ladies will not be present until it is over. We merely wish to know if you will excuse the musicians. It is for you to say.

CHAIRMAN. The Committee on Music understands that the Congress wishes to go on without music this evening, having so much business.

Miss WILBUR. As chairman of the Music Committee I wish to say that there was so much trouble in getting the audience together last night that the exercises were longer than we had intended.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that the house will be called to order at 7.30; if the music is then ready we will have

music; if not, at 8.00 o'clock business will begin promptly. The house will be called to order for business at 7.30; if the music is here we will have it; if not, we will go on with the business. Mrs. Fowler's motion will be read.

READER. "To amend the last clause of section 6, article IV, by inserting after the word 'one' the word 'active,' so that it may read, 'No one shall hold more than one active office at the same time in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.' "

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question?

Dr. MCGEE.

CHAIRMAN. Will Mrs. Fowler accept that?

Mrs. FOWLER. Certainly.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this—do you understand it?

"No! No!"

CHAIRMAN. It will be read for information, if the ladies will be silent three minutes.

READER. "I move that the National Board of Management be instructed to amend the last clause of section 6, article IV, of the by-laws, by inserting the word 'active' after the word 'one,' so that it may read, 'No one shall hold more than one active office at the same time in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.' "

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" contrary, "no." We will have a rising vote. The ladies in the back part of the house be seated. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. We will have it read again.

READER. "I move that the National Board of Management be instructed to amend the last clause of section 6, article IV, of the by-laws by inserting the word 'active' after the word one, so that it may read 'No one shall hold more than one active office at the same time in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.' "

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question ?

“ Question ! ”

CHAIRMAN. All those in favor of this motion—

A MEMBER. May I ask that the Reader read the clause in the by-laws that that changes ?

READER. This is the clause that is being amended, “ No State or Honorary State Regent shall be appointed or elected who is not a resident of the State she represents ; and no one shall hold more than one office at the same time in the Daughters of the American Revolution.” Amendment : “ No one shall hold more than one active office at the same time in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.”

CHAIRMAN. That is the amendment. Are you ready for the question ?

“ Question ! ”

CHAIRMAN. Do you understand the question ?

READER. “ I move that the National Board of Management be instructed to amend the last clause of section 6, article IV of the by-laws by inserting the word ‘ active ’ after the word one, so that it may read ‘ No one shall hold more than one active office at the same time in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.’ ”

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question ?

“ Question ! ”

CHAIRMAN. All those in favor of this motion will rise and remain standing until counted—

Mrs. PECK. I will give you a practical illustration, and the same illustration has come from the ladies of Massachusetts. Last fall in organizing a Chapter in one of the interior towns of the State, the Honorary State Regent had a great deal of time and was very willing to serve as Vice-Regent. I did not consider that the word “ Honorary State Regent ” meant duties and responsibilities, so I allowed her to be elected Vice-Regent of the Chapter. To my great humiliation, two weeks later, I was written to, stating that an Honorary State Regent could not hold two offices, consequently she gave up the Vice-Regency of the Chapter and still remained as Honorary State Regent.

CHAIRMAN. Are there any further remarks ?

Miss DORSEY. Do we understand that the office of Honor-

any State Regent is simply a position without any vote or any duty, and that she therefore is not really recognized as an officer, because, as Mrs. Peck has said, an officer has duties to perform?

Mrs. PECK. May I further say that the Revision Committee certainly represents seven women of a great deal of ability, and they certainly thought this better, as they have incorporated in the by-laws that same provision.

Mrs. MAIN. I would like to ask the reason for inserting "National Society," why she desires to insert the words "National Society." They are not in the by-laws, and as I have understood this section of the article, it reads, "No one shall hold more than one office at the same time in the Daughters of the American Revolution," and I have always understood, and it has been explained to me again and again by national officers who have been on the Board a great many years, that that applies to the Chapters as well as to the National Society. If you put it there, "the National Society," then one person can represent three or four officers in a Chapter.

Mrs. McLEAN. Are we not all members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, whether serving on the National Board of Management as a national officer or as a lay member of a Chapter? Are we not all members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution? Therefore, why raise any point?

Miss PIKE. In a foot-note, I cannot recollect the page, but it is one of the first articles of the constitution, it is stated, this should be National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, consequently, ladies, you see that through that constitution and by-laws that same foot-note should go wherever that "National Society" was omitted.

Mrs. FOWLER. Why wasn't it incorporated then in the by-laws?

CHAIRMAN. Is this resolution satisfactory to you now, as it stands? The Reader will read it before every one leaves the house.

READER. "I move that the National Board of Management be instructed to amend the last clause of section 6, article IV

of the by-laws by inserting the word 'active' after the word 'one' so that it may read, 'No one shall hold more than one active office at the same time in the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.'

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question? Do you understand the question? Do you want it read any more? Do you want any further debate?

"Question! Question!"

CHAIRMAN. Those in favor of this motion will rise. Do you wish it read any more.

"No!"

CHAIRMAN. Those opposed to this motion will rise. The motion is carried.

Adjourned until 7.30.

Evening Session, Saturday, February 27, 1897.

Congress called to order at 7.50, Mrs. Brackett, First Vice-President General in the chair.

Vocal solos were rendered by Mr. R. de Mauny Talvande and Madame Albertini.

CHAIRMAN. The question comes to the Chair, "When are the State Regents' reports to be sent in?" Just as soon as you can possibly send them in to the Recording Secretary General, and they will be recorded in the Magazine.

READER. Miss Pike's motion: "I move to amend article XVI of the by-laws by substituting, 'Any member of the National Society who shall maliciously seek to injure the Society, or shall falsely defame the reputation of any member thereof, may, upon proof, after thorough investigation, be censured, suspended, or expelled, as the National Board of Management shall decide.'"

MISS PIKE. I offer this as a substitute.

CHAIRMAN. For what, Miss Pike?

MISS PIKE. For article XVI.

CHAIRMAN. The Reader will read the article from the by-laws.

READER. "Any member conducting herself, either at the Chapter meetings or elsewhere, in a way calculated to disturb

the harmony of the Society, or to impair its good name or prosperity, or to injure the reputation of any member thereof, may, after thorough investigation, be reprimanded, suspended or expelled, as the National Board of Management may decide." Now, the amendment is this: "Any member of the National Society who shall maliciously seek to injure the Society, or shall falsely defame the reputation of any member thereof, may, upon proof, after thorough investigation, be reprimanded, suspended or expelled, as the National Board of Management shall decide."

MISS PIKE. The reason I offered this substitute is, that the article as it now stands in the by-laws might be the means really of injury to some innocent person because of the expression "Any one who might disturb the harmony." Some one might disturb the harmony when it never was intended to disturb the harmony. Chapter meetings are usually somewhat confidential, and the idea that anything said confidentially at a Chapter meeting should be an occasion of offense outside does not seem right. It might be an injury to the Chapter—I think it is capable of an injury. The ladies know what I mean, that it might be misconstrued, or tortured, or misrepresented. I may not have made it in the best form, but I offer that, and am willing to accept any reasonable amendment.

MRS. BALLINGER. I second that.

MRS. PECK. Madam Chairman, I should like to know what reason Miss Pike has to feel that that amendment would be considered. We have not decided to consider it in revision, and I for one will protest against anything disciplinary being put into the constitution—

MISS PIKE. It is in the old constitution.

CHAIRMAN. It is in the by-laws.

MRS. JOY. Madam Chairman, I simply want to ask if Miss Pike moved this as an amendment.

CHAIRMAN. As an amendment to the by-laws.

MRS. JOY. May I call the attention of the Congress to article XVII, which says, "These by-laws may be altered or amended by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any meeting of the National Board of Management, written notice

thereof having been given at a previous meeting." I do not quite see how we can consider it.

Miss PIKE. I offered it to the Board of Management.

CHAIRMAN. It is not so stated, Miss Pike.

Mrs. WALKER. Madam Chairman, I heartily endorse the remarks of Mrs. Peck. I disapprove of these disciplinary measures.

CHAIRMAN. That is all that is necessary. The subject is disposed of. The next thing on the programme we will adhere to the programme. First, new business will be taken up. The first thing before the house is the report of the National University Committee.

Mrs. HOGG. I rise to a point of personal privilege. So many questions have been asked regarding the flag that hung over the right-hand side of the stage yesterday that I have been requested to make a statement about it. That flag was prepared to decorate Independence Hall, which has recently been restored and renovated by the women of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The design of the flag was prepared under the direction of the Philadelphia Chapter and sent to me for approval, as State Regent of Pennsylvania. I presented it to the Board of Management; it met with their approval, and the insignia of the Society asked for use as a State flag. The flag has not the name of the State inscribed upon it, as I suppose it will be. We thought in case it was wanted in other States there might be some change. I make this statement at the request of a number of persons who saw the flag.

Dr. MCGEE. I have been very much interested in that flag and have admired it greatly, and when I realize that we may have a Continental Hall for the National Society, and other Chapters besides the Philadelphia Chapter, may have flags or already possess flags of their own, I would like very much to ask the State Regent of Pennsylvania if that flag could be adopted as the flag of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution?

Mrs. HOGG. I would say that Pennsylvania would be only too delighted.

Dr. MCGEE. May I have the pleasure of introducing such a

resolution, that the National Society adopt the flag already adopted by the Chapters of Pennsylvania.

A MEMBER. Can we not have the order of the day?

Mrs. BALLINGER. It seems to me that a great deal has been overlooked by our Congress at present, one thing is a vote of thanks to these musicians who have so kindly entertained us during this session of Congress.

Miss WASHINGTON. I second that.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of a vote of thanks to the musicians, from the beginning of our sessions to the close, will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The vote of thanks is extended.

Mrs. FOWLER. I move we commend the piece of music distributed and sung yesterday morning, which seemed to sing itself, written, I think, by a member from New York. It was most excellent.

CHAIRMAN. The next business before the house is the report of the National University Committee. Is Mrs. Walworth, the chairman, present.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I shall not detain you this evening by reading the report if the house will consent to hear just a few words as preliminary to the recommendations of our report simply because we do not want to detain you one minute longer than possible. We do want an action upon this report, upon the recommendations of the report, which are very simple, indeed, and I would say to those who are entirely unfamiliar with the subject that I have had some documents laid near the door for two or three days, which I hope you have picked up and carried home with you, and that a few of those documents are left, which you can take when you go out. I would state briefly that in the report of the committee last year we gave a brief history of this National University, or rather, of the efforts made in its behalf. It was recommended by President Washington, the first president of the United States, in the most urgent way, and he left in his will a sum of money, which if it had been taken care of by those under whose direction it was left, would amount to nearly five millions of dollars, and therefore we think that the honor of the courts of the United States and the honor of the people of the United States is at stake in establish-

ing this university. I would only call your attention to one of the main objects of our Society, which is education, the diffusion of knowledge, and therefore we are working directly in the line of our future object. We have done that in a certain primary way in our efforts in a public school, but we have not done anything directly in the way of the highest education, and in what direction can we do it so well and in so elevated a manner as in the promotion of this great National University. This university is not intended to be a school for boys and girls, but only for those who have already won degrees in the other universities and colleges of the country. It is for special and advanced courses in special departments of learning. Now I just want to quote a few words from Professor Jordan, professor of the University of Stanford, California. He first speaks of the immense number of young men who go to Germany for these purposes of special subjects and that more than eight million dollars goes out of this country every year for that purpose, that these young men would be glad to take these courses at home. He says that our local needs are amply supplied by State universities and colleges all over the country, but that the Nation needs this national university, that the world needs this university, that it would be the greatest instrument in an education in and in Democratic and Republican principles, that men would come from all over the world for these special studies scientists and in the principles of our Government, therefore it is a great need for the advancement of studies in that direction. Then I want to say we have all the elements for this university already. It is engaged with the geological and coast surveys, with the agricultural schools, and certain parts of it the bureau of education and very many of the special things, the National Museum, Smithsonian Institution—all these things have only to be systematized, and put under a careful, learned man, to make up this great university which is to be so advanced. Now, I entreat you, Daughters of the American Revolution, to take an active and interested part in this. Our committee reported all that had been done in the bills of Congress presented at various times, in the recommendation of

President after President of the United States, trying to urge this matter on, but has never been very extensively known. A large meeting was held in Boston on the 22d of February, and those documents and leaflets were started out that day all over the country, to influence everybody, therefore, it is now taking on a popular aspect, and we who started this thing before it was done anywhere else among women, have the lead, and I desire that we should keep the lead. Our committee desires it. They have been most hearty in their co-operation. We had an enthusiastic meeting of this committee a few days ago, and have pledged ourselves to do everything we can during the next year to advance it. Now, in regard to the recommendations, they are very brief. I want to tell you that it is endorsed by the presidents of all the great universities, with the exception, I think, of two, all over the country, and by every State superintendent of instruction in the United States, and the list is here, a fully authorized list. These gentlemen form a committee of one hundred, for this purpose, and this and many other documents will give all the details, and the addresses, as well as the names of these gentlemen, can be had just for the asking. Now in regard to recommendations; your committee would respectfully recommend and urgently ask that documents to be furnished by this committee, shall be sent by the National Society, through its Corresponding Secretary, or otherwise, to every Chapter Regent, with the request that they have them, or parts of them, read at a Chapter meeting, and that copies of these documents be sent to the State Regents and National Honorary Officers. That is one recommendation. The second is, we also ask you most urgently that this Congress will express its approval of the effort to establish a National University

CHAIRMAN. The report of the National University Committee is before you. What will you do with it, ladies?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I move that it be accepted.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the report be accepted. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is carried and the report is accepted. The Recording Secretary General has an announcement to make.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL makes an announcement regarding Insignia Committee.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I believe I am a member, with Mrs. Burrows, on this committee. She was here this morning and could not remain. The report is very short and she asked me to read it. We took the report, as asked by the Continental Congress, to the Government of the United States, and they very courteously declined. They said if they began it there were so many of these in the United States there would be no end to it, and they did not feel they could give us any power to protect our insignia. We must try something else.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved that we accept the report of the Insignia Committee.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is seconded. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is carried. We will now hear the report of the Maumee Valley Committee.

READER reads this report.

At the Fifth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution the chairman of this committee had the honor to present a resolution in which this Society requested and urged the Congress of the United States to pass upon a bill which had been presented to the Senate by Mr. Sherman and in the House by Mr. Southard, of Ohio. This bill provided for the purchase and preservation and suitable marking of historic places in the Maumee Valley, made memorable by the great battles fought in the War of 1812, including the purchase and marking of the battle ground in Put-in-Bay, wherein are buried many of the brave men who participated in battles wherein Commodore Perry achieved his famous victory. Also the purchase and marking of Fort Meigs where lie buried many hundreds of the brave soldiers from the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Kentucky and Virginia.

With much enthusiasm the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution passed this resolution, and thereupon the President General of our Society appointed a committee to wait upon the Committee on Military Affairs in the Congress of the United States.

With much zeal the committee undertook its work and in two days a number of its most interested members appeared before the Committee on Military Affairs and advocated so warmly its cause its result was a favorable consideration of the bill; and April 16 Mr. Mitchell, of Wisconsin, reported the bill to the Senate where it passed with an amendment which provided for the payment of seventeen thousand dollars (\$17,000) by Congress; provided the State of Ohio also contributed the same amount for the purchase of these memorable sites.

The bill was next presented in the House of Representatives. Here it was amended to provide for the purchase of these battlefields of the Government of the United States for the sum of fifteen thousand (\$15,000) dollars. The bill unfortunately was deferred and placed on the calendar, and although 306 out of 358 members of the House signed a petition for it to be taken up and considered, it looked as if only strenuous efforts would cause the Speaker of the House to allow it to be brought up before the House, therefor at the request of the chairman of the Maumee Valley Committee, on February 23, 1897, the committee came together and the Speaker of the House was waited upon by as many members as could be secured at short notice. After a courteous reception by Mr. Reed the matter was brought to his notice and his earliest attention urged.

With grave mien and much firmness the Speaker explained to the committee that with a deficiency of \$65,000,000 in the Treasury of the United States last year, he could not feel that it was right to burden the Treasury with the purchase of these battlefields, naming at the same time six or eight other bills of the same nature which also called for appropriations from the United States Government. Various arguments were used, but the Speaker remained unconvinced.

The committee appreciating that the matter had received the Speaker's earnest attention and final decision, and that the subject had been well weighed and considered by him, withdrew, realizing the disapproval of the Speaker of the House meant that the bill could not receive another hearing in the Fifty-fourth Congress.

Respectfully submitted,

KATE D. HINKLE, *Chairman*,
MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
MRS. ELROY M. AVERY,
EUGENIA WASHINGTON,
MRS. HULL,
MRS. O. J. HODGE, of Ohio,
MRS. SWANSON,
MRS. BRECKINRIDGE,
MRS. MARY HARRISON MCKEE.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the report, ladies, what will you do with it.

A MEMBER. I move it be accepted.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that we accept the report. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is carried. There is a report of a committee that was appointed last year, of which Miss Richards is chairman. She now asks an opportunity to report to you.

Miss RICHARDS. Ladies, I shall make a verbal report. I speak to you by virtue of the fact that in last year's Congress I was made chairman of the committee to petition the National Congress to declare, by special enactment, "The Star Spangled Banner" as our National song. I would like to tell you what the committee has done during the year. You may remember that in last year's Congress I offered a resolution that our Congress memorialize the United States Congress to declare, by special enactment, "The Star Spangled Banner" to be the National song. That was unanimously carried, and the committee appointed by the President General was as follows: I was made chairman, with Mrs. John Ritchie, State Regent of Maryland, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Hatcher with me on the committee, and Mrs. Stevenson consented to act also. At the re-assembling of Congress this year we drew up a bill and the whole committee approved it. We went to the Senate. There we found that it would have to be referred to the committee on library, of which Mr. Hull is chairman. He received us most cordially, and the bill was reported to the Senate by Mr. McMillan, and reported back to the committee on library for its consideration. Since then it has been reported favorably to the Senate, and has gone to the House, and there We, too, have seen Speaker Reed, and had our experience. Mrs. Ritchie and myself went up to the capitol between the morning and afternoon sessions, and saw Mr. Reed. We told him about this little bill, which would not take two minutes to report, "To enact The Star Spangled Banner as our National song." Mr. Reed looked at us and said, "Ladies, do you realize that the state of legislation at this moment is like a two-foot road with a twenty thousand steer team wanting to get through?" You may think that would have discouraged us, but it didn't. We said, "We will risk its getting through if you will give us your word to give it recognition," We still hoped he would, and up to to-night we hoped to hear favorably from it, but unfortunately we have heard nothing more than that it has passed the Senate and is awaiting action in the House. But we feel we can afford to wait, and with your coöperation this thing is bound to be accomplished. It is the only song which claims to be a national

song, which really embodies a history, that of the failure of the British to get down our flag, although they boasted that they would do it at the battle of North Pine in 1814. That song should be finally enacted the national patriotic song of America

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the report, ladies, what will you do with it ?

A MEMBER, I move it be accepted.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that this report be accepted. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." Carried. It is accepted.

Dr. McGEE. I have a resolution, That, *Whereas*, the National Society and various Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution do now, or may in future, feel the need of a banner of the Society to display from buildings, or at meetings, therefore, *Resolved*, That this Congress adopt the beautiful banner now used by the Chapters in Pennsylvania, as the banner of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution."

Mrs. HATCHER. I would like to second the motion of Dr. McGee, because two years ago, in Congress that we as a body should adopt a flag, and said the Stars and Stripes were good enough for us

CHAIRMAN. The Chair was just going to remind you of your action upon this. You will find it in the proceedings of the Congress. You decided that the Star Spangled Banner, Stars and Stripes, was the flag of this Society.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Can we not have a banner ?

CHAIRMAN. It has been seconded. It is before you for debate. Mrs. Hatcher was recognized and seconded Dr. McGee's motion.

Mrs. BURHANS. The very refrain of the hymn that we are adopting as our National song is, "The star spangled banner, oh long may it wave, o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave !"

"Question !"

CHAIRMAN. The question is before you, ladies.

Dr. McGEE. Does any one imagine that the Society, Daugh-

ters of the American Revolution, is in conflict with the United States? Does any one imagine it conflicts with the flag of the United States?

CHAIRMAN. The question has been called.

Miss WINSLOW. Why couldn't the Daughters of the American Revolution have a flag of their own, which shall not conflict with the most beautiful flag of the world, and not conflict with any one's personal feelings in the matter, and be our banner?

CHAIRMAN. Do you offer that as an amendment to Dr. McGee's amendment?

Miss WINSLOW. Yes.

Mrs. HOGG. The object in having the flag in Pennsylvania was, the first property owned by the Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was deeded to the Daughters of the American Revolution in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. We have the flag of the country, but there is no symbol or sign to show who has care of this property or to whom it belongs. It seems very pitiful that there, as well as at Independence Hall in Philadelphia, there should not be something to mark the owners of the property and the restorers of the old places, and for that reason this flag was adopted in connection with the Daughters to be placed over these places.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. I move that it be referred to a committee to decide upon the design.

"Question was called!"

CHAIRMAN. The question has been called. Any further remarks upon this?

Mrs. WALKER. May I give a conception of the flag in about six lines?

Mrs. MCWILLIAMS. If the Daughters of the American Revolution, or this Congress, wish to adopt a flag, or at least this suggestion, why not call it a banner?

CHAIRMAN. That has already been suggested.

Miss DESHA. The flag that is over us is our flag, but that don't prevent

CHAIRMAN. Do you accept the amendment and change the word?

Dr. MCGEE. I will.

CHAIRMAN. Dr. McGee accepts the amendment and changes the word to banner.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Kinney. This is the first time the Chair has had the pleasure of recognizing Mrs. Kinney.

MRS. KINNEY. We would prefer to have a little more thought given to it. We would prefer to have this matter referred to a committee and have designs submitted.

MRS. RITCHIE. Could not the Daughters of the American Revolution adopt for use in processions or to mark property, or anything of that kind, streamers of their own colors, small banners or streamers, pennants? I think that would be the most appropriate thing for all of us.

CHAIRMAN. The question before you is whether you will have a banner or not, it isn't a design, it is whether the Daughters of the American Revolution will have a banner.

A MEMBER. The other day when the report

"Question! Question!"

MISS PIKE. I only wanted to say to the Congress that almost every organization has its own banner, and when it goes into any assemblage or hall, or any procession, it carries its banner with the United States flag above it.

MRS. BALLINGER. I would like to say, that I see no objection to our making it a white ground.

MISS PIKE. Not yellow!

MRS. HILL. Long ago the Chapter to which I belong in Norwalk, Connecticut, had a banner painted, a white ground with blue trimming, and our insignia on it. On Chapter meeting days it hung over the doorway under the Star Spangled Banner. The banner which I have seen hanging here all the week had the colors of the Daughters of the Revolution, not our colors.

MRS. LOCKWOOD. I noticed at the Illinois reception the other day one of the things that attracted everybody when they went into the room were the beautiful banners they had there for their Chapters—simply our insignia. It doesn't make any difference whether you want it or not, you are not going to make it our flag. We have our flag, no banner can take its place, but the time is coming when you will want something to designate you from the Colonial Dames and forty other patriotic so-

cieties. We want something to show that we are Daughters of the American Revolution, a banner or pennant or something else, but our flag is the stars and stripes.

Miss CHENOWETH. We all love our States very much, and having banners is all very well for States, but let us keep the Star Spangled Banner as our flag.

Mrs. PECK. I feel compelled to call for the order of the day. It is almost nine o'clock and we have not had any discussion on the future good of the Society.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. The question will be read for information.

READER. The word "banner" instead of "flag."

A MEMBER. Is that the only amendment?

CHAIRMAN. You will hear if you will listen.

Miss PIKE. Well, I offered an amendment that we have a banner with a white ground instead of yellow.

A MEMBER. I would suggest the continental colors, yellow and blue.

CHAIRMAN. The amendment has been seconded. Miss Pike, will you state it, since you have not written it?

Miss PIKE. I move to amend by substituting for this special banner that we shall have a banner in our own colors, not in the colors of the Colonial Dames or any other Society.

CHAIRMAN. There is an amendment before you, Miss Pike's amendment—

READER. Dr. McGee's motion: "WHEREAS, The National Society and various Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution do now, or may in the future, feel the need of a banner of the Society to display from buildings or at meetings; therefore, *Resolved*, That this Congress adopt the beautiful banner now used by the Chapters in Pennsylvania as the banner of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

CHAIRMAN. Miss Pike amends it that we have a white ground instead of yellow. The amendment is before you for your vote.

Mrs. FOOTE. I cannot imagine anything more beautiful than the banner of the Chapter of Philadelphia, and the ground of that banner is buff, and I think the buff and blue would be

beautiful for a banner for the National Society. I shall not vote for the amendment.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. I merely want to suggest to the ladies that either the blue or white or the yellow will soil very easily indeed, if exposed to the outside, that the blue ground would be much better, much more serviceable. There are two Chapters that already have banners, one has the white and the other the blue, and the blue is far more serviceable.

Mrs. LOTHROP. I move the amendment be blue ground instead of white.

Seconded.

Miss DORSEY. I move as a substitute amendment—

CHAIRMAN. Business is suspended. It is impossible for the Chair to hear one word.

Miss DORSEY. I move as a substitute amendment that we sustain the action of the Congress of two years ago and retain the flag of our organization.

Mrs. LOTHROP. We have the flag—never can touch that—all we are talking about is a banner, which it is most important we should have as an organization.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. I would like to ask a reference to my amendment—

Cries of "Question! Question!" and "Motion to Close Debate!"

CHAIRMAN. Silence! Mrs. Alexander is recognized.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. I intended to make the first amendment, which was that it should be referred to a committee for decision as to the form of banner.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. The motion to refer is not an amendment. It is in order, but not an amendment. We will have the amendment to the amendment.

READER. "That we sustain the action of the Congress of two years ago and retain the United States flag as our banner."

CHAIRMAN. That is not in order. Miss Pike accepted Mrs. Lothrop's amendment that the ground be blue instead of white. The amendment is before you, the blue ground instead of the yellow.

Mrs. LOTHROP. Silver wheel.

CHAIRMAN. No, the wheel is not silver ; the wheel is blue. You can settle this by your vote and you cannot settle it in any other way. Are you ready for the question?

“Question!”

A MEMBER. Will you have it read once more?

CHAIRMAN. Yes. Miss Pike’s amendment.

READER. “I move to amend by substituting a blue ground instead of a yellow.”

“No!”

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question? All in favor of this will say “aye;” contrary “no.” The amendment is lost. We will have the original motion.

MISS WASHINGTON. The Continental colors were buff and blue. They have gone through the Revolutionary War.

CHAIRMAN. Business is suspended. There is no business before the house.

MRS. HARDY. If we adopt a banner with a white ground we would have to adopt a ground that is used by a great many other patriotic societies, and moreover, it will have to be sent to the cleaner’s every other week.

MRS. WHITE. There seems such a difference of opinion ; I want to know, after all, if the insignia is not the symbol of our order, and those who want to have buff, let the Chapters have buff, and blue, and white, but let everybody be pleased.

MRS. LOTHROP. There seems to be some misapprehension in regard to the wheel showing up on the blue. The wheel is outlined with gold, we must remember, and stands out beautifully on the blue ; then the silver flax shows on the blue well.

CHAIRMAN. We are voting, at least we hope to vote on the original motion.

DR. MCGEE. I move the previous question.

CHAIRMAN. The previous question is moved. It takes a two-thirds vote. Those in favor of the previous question will rise. Be seated. Those opposed to the previous question will rise. We will now have the previous question. Read it.

READER. “WHEREAS, The National Society and the various Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution do now, or may in future feel the need of a banner of the Society to display from buildings or at meetings ; therefore, *Resolved*, That this

Congress adopt the beautiful banner now used by the Chapters in Pennsylvania as the banner of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution."

CHAIRMAN. That is the question. All those in favor of this motion will say "aye;" contrary, "no." A division is called, a rising vote. The Chair will have to ask all persons now standing to be seated; otherwise, you could not be fairly counted.

MISS CHENOWETH. Please read the motion again.

READER. "WHEREAS, The National Society and various Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution do now or may in future feel the need of a banner of the Society to display from buildings or at meetings; therefore, *Resolved*, That this Congress adopt the beautiful banner now used by the Chapters in Pennsylvania, as the banner of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution."

CHAIRMAN. Now, all in favor of this will rise. Be seated. All opposed to this will rise. The motion is lost.

MRS. LOTHROP. As the way seems to clear now, I move that we have a banner, and a committee be appointed to whom details be referred.

CHAIRMAN. If you will simplify your motion—divide it.

MRS. LOTHROP. I move that we have a banner.

MISS WINSLOW. I second that.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that we have a banner. Is there anything to be said upon the subject?

"Question! Question!"

A MEMBER from Massachusetts. Can't we have the order of the day, and leave this for one more year?

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question? It is moved and seconded that we have a banner. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no."

MRS. LOTHROP. I move that we refer the details of that banner to a committee.

"No! No!"

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that this be referred to a committee. All in favor of the motion will say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is lost.

Miss WINSLOW. I believe that we have an insignia. We expect to use that. We have what we call our insignia. We expect to use that on our banner. We have also our colors.

CHAIRMAN. Have you a motion.

Miss WINSLOW. I do not know whether I have. I will try.

CHAIRMAN. At this stage of the proceedings the Chair will be obliged to state that only motions will be entertained. You cannot talk without a motion. Therefore when any one addresses the Chair it is supposed at once that you will have a motion to offer.

Miss MILLER. Madam Chairman, I—

CHAIRMAN. Have you a motion?

Miss MILLER. Yes. I move this Congress proceed to fix a salary for the bookkeeper decided upon this morning.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that we fix a salary for the bookkeeper decided upon for the Treasurer General. That is what you mean? Those in favor of the motion will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is lost.

Mrs. PECK. It was not stated that Congress should fix the salary.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move, Mrs. Chairman, that the banner of the Daughters of the American Revolution be the colors of the Society, blue and white.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. A motion is before you, seconded. Mrs. Ballinger moves that the banner be the colors of the Society, blue and white.

Mrs. JOHNSON. Would not that be out of order, as we have already referred it to a committee?

CHAIRMAN. That was lost. You have not referred it.

Mrs. GREVE, of Cincinnati. I think this is highly important. If we adopt a banner and if we have one with a white field we will have to keep it at the cleaner's.

"Question! Question!"

Mrs. PECK. I rise to a question of privilege.

Mrs. LOTHROP. I move to amend the banner from blue and white to a rim of gold on the blue ground for the wheel—

Mrs. BALLINGER. I only stated the colors were to be blue and white.

Mrs. LOTHROP. I move to have the insignia on the blue ground, the wheel being a rim of gold.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. There is an amendment, which has been seconded. The amendment will be read.

READER. Mrs. Lothrop moves to have the insignia on the blue ground, the wheel being a rim of gold.

“Question! Question!”

Mrs. HILL. We tried on one occasion in Connecticut, having badges on the blue ground, our own Society’s insignia, and we gave them up because it was not conspicuous enough to show, and that is why we have adopted the national colors, our own insignia on the white ground. We have our own insignia on our own colors. It seems to me proper.

A MEMBER from Tennessee. At the opening of the Tennessee Centennial the Daughters of the American Revolution had a banner with a dark blue ground, with a white edge, and it was very conspicuous and very beautiful.

“Question! Question! Question!”

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I was going to say let the whole thing rest on the insignia.

CHAIRMAN. Is there anyone who wishes to say anything upon this subject?

“Order of the day!”

Dr. MCGEE. I wanted to move to refer this to the National Board of Management so that we should not spend all the evening on it.

Seconded.

Miss WILBUR. No one has suggested gray. Harmonize the two sections, blue and gray, represented by the Society.

Mrs. PECK. I rise to a question of privilege, and that is, to ask the Chairman if she will kindly tell us if we have any more real business?

CHAIRMAN. We have business, Mrs. Peck, but this is supposed to come under the talk for the good of the Society. We hope they will get some good out of it.

Mrs. PECK. I only thought we are furnishing amusement for the reporters.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready to hear the amendment?

"No!"

CHAIRMAN. You are obliged to hear it.

READER. "Moved that the insignia be always on the banner, but the color of the ground be left to the pleasure of each individual Chapter."

"No! No!"

CHAIRMAN. The noes have not been called yet. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." Lost. Dr. McGee's motion to commit to the National Board of Management has been seconded. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." Well when we take—this motion to commit is before you.

Mrs. LOTHROP. Isn't my motion before the house before the other? We could not hear at all down here.

CHAIRMAN. It was to refer this to the National Board of Management.

Mrs. LOTHROP. Doesn't my motion take precedence?

Mrs. HILL. May I protest? The National Board have troubles enough.

"Question! Question!"

CHAIRMAN. The Chair tried to tell you that it was impossible to tell you what that vote was. The noes came in such a straggling manner. All who wish to commit it to the National Board will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The noes have it. It is lost.

READER. The amendment to the original motion, by Mrs. Lothrop: "Moved to have the insignia with a blue ground, the wheel having a rim of gold."

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is lost. Division is called for.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I moved, Mrs. Chairman, that the color of the banner of the Daughters of the American Revolution be in the national colors, blue and white, the colors of the Society.

CHAIRMAN. Is this the question on which the division was called?

MEMBERS. No, the amendment.

READER. Moved to have the insignia with a blue ground, the wheel having a rim of gold.

CHAIRMAN. Now those in favor of this will rise. Be seated. Those opposed will rise. Not worth while to count; it is lost. Now Mrs. Ballinger's motion is before you at last. The Reader will give it to us.

READER. "I move that the colors of our banner be the colors of the National Society, blue and white."

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it. It is carried. There is a motion to close the discussion on this question. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." It seems to be carried.

Dr. MCGEE. I have been very much interested in some questions which have been disturbing the different States, and in my recent trip to the Western States I asked regarding State Regents and some of their duties. It seems to me, Madam President, that the State Regents of many States have very arduous duties, really too much for one woman to accomplish successfully, although they have done it, I am surprised to say.

Mrs. JEWETT. I rise to a point of order.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair is going to beg your pardon. I never ask Dr. McGee to repeat anything.

Mrs. JEWETT. I did not know we were allowed to talk unless there is

Dr. MCGEE. That is quite true. I wish to offer a motion "That each State Regent may send bills for such clerical assistance as she may find necessary, to the National Society for payment, if approved in the regular way."

"No! No!"

CHAIRMAN. The noes have not been asked yet.

Dr. MCGEE. The officers of the National Society, when they find their duties too arduous to accomplish, receive clerical assistance from the National Treasury. Now State Regents, being members of the National Board, should, in my opinion, when their duties become very arduous, receive assistance in the same way from the National Treasury. We can, Madam President, with the income of \$1.00 which we receive, have enough in the treasury to pay for such clerical assistance. Of

course it says "approved in the regular way." In that way no State Regent could send in any exorbitant amount.

Miss MILLER. I would like to say that the State Regents for the past year have had all the money for postage and stationery they asked for, as I said in my report. I do not see any need of anything else.

A MEMBER. I think one State Regent paid twenty dollars for her stationery.

Dr. MCGEE. I had the honor two years ago of offering the motion that State Regents should receive postage and stationery from the National Treasury, so that I am quite familiar with that.

Mrs. RITCHIE. I offer an amendment to the motion, "That those State Regents who need clerical or other assistance calling for the expenditure of money call upon the treasuries of their own Chapters for the needed funds."

CHAIRMAN. Dr. McGee, do you accept the amendment? Mrs. Ritchie, write out your amendment.

Mrs. HILL. I have the honor to state that Connecticut, the State to which I belong, pays her own bills. Her Chapters raise the money and pay all her expenses. We raise a large amount of money and we do not ask any other State to pay our bills. We pay our own.

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. While I am sure all the State Regents feel very grateful to Dr. McGee for what she has done in the past and would now do, there is another way out of this difficulty. If it is in order I would like to offer this: "*Resolved*, That the Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution be instructed by this Congress to report to the Congress of 1898 an amendment of article VIII, section 3, of the constitution, to read as follows: 'The local Chapters shall be entitled to retain three-fourths of the annual dues and three-fourths of the life membership fees paid to them respectively, for their own use. The local Chapters, etc.'"

A MEMBER. Is that not to be found in the revision?

CHAIRMAN. An amendment is before you. Is there a second? Seconded by Mrs. Hogg.

Mrs. HOGG. I think Dr. McGee's motion was most kindly meant, and I most thoroughly appreciate it, but in the name of

the State Regents I do ask that all these motions will be withdrawn.

Dr. MCGEE. I consulted with several State Regents before I offered it, and they seemed to be very favorably inclined. I do not know whether Mrs. Hogg speaks for all of them or not.

Mrs. PECK. Madam President, I will admit that there is justice in Dr. McGee's motion. It is true, but still I think that every State Regent, or the majority, would prefer either to meet her own expenses or to have it done by her own State.

A MEMBER. I am sure Tennessee would agree with Mrs. Peck.

Mrs. RITCHIE. I have just said that Maryland would prefer to pay her own expenses.

Miss WILBUR. Would the Board be responsible for clerks engaged without their jurisdiction? I simply ask for information.

"Question! Question!"

Mrs. ALEXANDER. I move that we build a Continental Hall before we put any little blocks of marble anywhere else. I had rather have my name on the big monument first before I have contributed to a dozen other little stones.

CHAIRMAN. Mme. von Rydingsvärd's amendment will have to be read. The Reader will read it.

READER. "*Resolved*, That the Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution be instructed by this Congress to report to the Congress of 1898 an amendment of Article VIII, section 3, of the constitution to be read as follows: 'The local Chapters shall be entitled to retain three-fourths of the annual dues and three-fourths of the life membership fees paid to them respectively, for their own use. The local Chapters,' etc."

Dr. MCGEE. I had forgotten, as others have sometimes forgotten, that there is an amendment to that to come up before the Congress.

CHAIRMAN. It is out of order. Dr. McGee's motion is before you, with the amendment offered by Mrs. Ritchie.

READER. Amendment to Dr. McGee's motion, offered by Mrs. Ritchie, "That those State Regents who need clerical or other assistance, calling for the expenditure of money, call

upon the treasuries of their own Chapters for the needed funds.”

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. The amendment is before you. All in favor of this will say “aye;” contrary, “no.” The Chair is certainly in doubt. The amendment will be read once more.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I would like to say that the very name of a State fund is out of order. There is no State recognition in this Society except that of State Regents, who give two representations, and on their votes you may say two kinds of representation, a representation in the Congress and a representation in the Board of Management, and every motion, every thought of a State officer of any kind, Treasurer, Registrar, Secretary, or anything else, any Board, or any Advisory Board, or anything that creates State organization, is contrary to the constitution of this Society. Any State that adopts any such plan, or any organization, will have to go out of the Society.

Mrs. RITCHIE. Did I understand Mrs. Walworth to be speaking to my amendment?

“No! No!”

CHAIRMAN. This will be read once more, ladies. It is to be hoped you understand it. It will be read once more.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. The State Regents are members of the National Board. I see no reason why they should not have the same assistance as any member of the National Board, and be paid in the same manner.

Mrs. DRAPER. I was going to say, before the ladies began to speak, I was going to speak in favor of this amendment, because I had received a number of letters from different ladies who said that it would be impossible for them to continue the work in their own States. It was not in those States where there are numerous Chapters, but it was in newer States, that is, those where there are very few Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, those of the South and the West, where the Chapters were struggling and they needed the presence of their State Regent in order to encourage them. It was almost impossible for a woman to take the position unless she had ample means of her own. Such a recommendation as this, such a motion as this, might enable us to have the

services of very valuable women of whom otherwise we would be deprived. But if all the State Regents say they do not care for it, of course it would not be the object of any lady who has been a member of the National Board to force the money upon them.

A MEMBER. All of the State Regents are not present to speak for themselves. I know of one in Nebraska and she gave as her reason for declining that she could not afford to come. It was only \$2.50, and yet her presence would have been of incalculable benefit to the Omaha Chapter, which was just beginning to form.

Mrs. RITCHIE. It has been said that the expenses of the State Regents had been borne themselves ; that the national officers, when they need assistance, have it from the National Treasury, but national officers do not have their traveling expenses paid. Then I hold that if any one of the national officers have their traveling expenses paid by the National Treasury, there is no good reason why the State Regents should not have their expenses paid by the National Treasury. I had no idea of State organization. I formulated my amendment to avoid any appearance of this. I said that the State Regent should ask, if she felt she needed, she could ask the Chapter Treasury to let her have it.

Miss JOHNSTON. I was only going to mention the very small item of car fare. I expect the car fare of each national officer amounts, in the year, to more than a trip from Nebraska to Washington. This is to be considered. We don't want the car fare paid, but when you are making a point of your traveling expenses, *we* travel every day.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I hope the members of this Society will not forget that they keep the same amount of money at home that they send to the National Society. Now, compare the work that is done in the National Society with your own work. The printing of our blanks, the constitution and the official printing is done at Washington. The headquarters have to be supported, the clerks have to be paid, all this clerical service, and there are very few of the States that do not get back a very large proportion of the dollar that they send here in printing. I cannot see why you need so much more

for your State work than the National Society needs for its work, when their work is ten times as much as yours.

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. The sentiment of our valued member from New York was so much applauded that I do not know but I shall have to go home to Massachusetts and tell the Chapters that they are in danger of being put out of the organization. But I wish to say to you, if you had heard, perhaps, some of the items in the report of the State Regent, you would better understand why we speak of assistance in the State. When I tell you that the State Regent has nearly two thousand letters to write in her own hand, had addressed twenty-seven Chapters, traveling back and forth in the State, I think you will agree with me that she needs a secretary, for this State is growing rapidly, and we are founded so in our State that we must have an advisory board, or a committee of assistants, or whatever you choose to call it. We must have it or the work cannot go on satisfactorily to the organization.

Mrs. PECK. I rise to ask why it is necessary for any State Regent, in her work, to have an advisory board. I cannot understand it.

Mrs. BOYNTON. The lady from Massachusetts tells us that if they do not have a State fund and a State treasury, and a State Secretary and a State Treasurer, the work must stop. I would like to inquire how is it that the work has grown to the proportions it has since 1890 without a State fund anywhere, without a State Registrar or Treasurer, without a State organization? Now it is not true, I think, that the work will stop without State organization. Your Chapters in your State will not only be glad to do it, but they already have furnished the funds for going on with the work. Why not have your Chapter Treasurers furnish the funds so that they do not need the State Treasury? A State Regent, of course, is entitled to a private secretary. The moment you have State officers and a State fund, the next thing is a place of meeting, and the next thing is to own that place, the next thing a charter, the next thing a full fledged State organization. If our Society is anything it is because it is national, for if we lose our National organization the Society will drift back into State Societies. The South, that has learned that the United States is greater than

a State; the South, that has come into close relationship with the North so that there is no longer any talk of this section or that, will turn again toward State organizations the moment that you anticipate a secondary interest; and the Southerners themselves have told me, "We do not want State organization, we have learned that Washington belongs to us, that that is our proper center." We do not want any scattering interests put in between ourselves and Washington. Drift into petty State Societies and all you will have left will be a National charter in a frame on the wall of a room—a few salaried clerks and that is the end of it.

MISS FORSYTH. I have the honor to represent a State that has no State organization whatever. We have no Treasurer, no Secretary, no anything to come between the Chapters and the Board, with the exception of the State Regent, that makes the link between them all. After two years experience in this way of working, I feel far more strongly, if possible, than I did when I began the work of State Regent, that this is the ideal way for this Society to work. I believe we will never cease to regret it if we allow anything to break up this beautiful idea that every Chapter do its own auditing, that it is responsible to itself, that the State Regent has no authority over the Chapter, but that she has a most cordial and delightful relation to them, and that she is also a close link between the Chapters and the Board. I am quite sure, from my own experience in so large a State as New York, that this is infinitely the better way.

MISS TICKNOR. This is a National meeting and a National organization and I claim that Massachusetts has not been fairly represented here. We send the largest delegation and our voices are not heard. Other States are given a preference every time to Massachusetts when she tries to speak.

CHAIRMAN. Since there is nothing whatever in this house to designate one delegation from another, it seems a little unreasonable that this charge should be made. Until you yourselves announce what State you are from the Chair has not the remotest idea where you do come from. The Chair would say that Massachusetts has announced itself a great many times on this floor.

Mrs. LOTHROP. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Of what State, Mrs. Lothrop?

Mrs. LOTHROP. Massachusetts.

CHAIRMAN. I thought so. Mrs. Lothrop, of *Massachusetts*.

Mrs. LOTHROP. All this discussion about State organization, anything else but a State Regent, is unconstitutional, we cannot have it and there is no use discussing it.

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. Madam Chairman—

CHAIRMAN. Of what State?

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. Massachusetts. You have taken it for granted that Massachusetts was for State organization, when, as a matter of fact, we have always been loyal to the national organization. It is because we want to further the work of the national organization in our State that we wish to meet and confer and work in harmony. We wish to have a little more money in the State to further the national organization, and carry out some of the aims and objects and preserve our historical spots, with which our State is well filled, and we want a little more money to preserve those and carry out the work of our National Society.

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam Chairman—

CHAIRMAN. Of what State?

Mrs. FOWLER. Of Massachusetts. I desire to thank the Chair for recognizing me as many times as you have, but I wish to reply to a question which is made. We have forty-three organized Chapters, fifteen have been organized the last year. I will tell you how it has been done. We have made wrecks of three women. They are wrecked physically to-day because they have been traveling over that State at all hours, at all times. Two of them have impoverished themselves by paying their expenses. Let me say a little further, that! we want no State organization, but our State Regent, who travels over that State, must have a State assistant. Madame von Rydingsvärd, the Regent for the last year, has been until you see now what a poor, faded thing she is. [Laughter.]

Miss WASHINGTON. We would like to have Madame Von Rydingsvärd step out that we may see her.

Mrs. FOWLER. I wish to say that we do not wish State organization, but we formulated a State association, by which we might meet yearly and consult for the good of our Order, and

that matter is laid upon the table at my Chapter, waiting to see what you have to say about it. I want to say that the Daughters of the Revolution in Boston and Massachusetts are outnumbering us. They are forming Chapters every day because they have headquarters and concerted action, which we did not have. But we do not wish for State organization.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I want to say to these ladies that I have had various explanations about these incipient State organizations. I find that in some cases there are State Registrars. Now I would like to know how those State Registrars and Chapter Registrars can possibly imagine that they can have the application papers of Chapters sent to a State Registrar, when there is a National Registrar, to whom they are directed explicitly to send those applications. Therefore that is unconstitutional—but this is what I wanted to say, ladies, just one word about the money, which is this, that the dollar which you send here to Washington from your treasuries every year is absolutely I think, every cent of it spent in the returning to you of all that is necessary for each member. A lady who has been in this work for many years made a calculation to me the other day which was the actual expense—about ninety-six cents on every member of the National Society. When you consider the application blanks, and certificate and various other things that come to you, all that expense which you will be obliged to meet in your own Chapters if you take this money away from the National Board—you would have to do as the Daughters of the Revolution do, and a great many others, pay for your application papers. I know that in the Children's Society, and many others, you have to pay for everything you get. Now you get it free. All of these things actually cost you a dollar a member. Some say they want the Chapters to have more money to do patriotic things. Now they get up these State organizations—(Cries of "Time! Time! Time!") If they choose to contribute to pay her expenses, that is a different thing altogether, and I think that has been done. You know it is just like our Continental Hall.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair cannot refrain from reminding you that until this moment you have not said anything about time. There was no limit placed upon your debate this evening.

Mrs. HILL. Why is it that we have been able to carry on this work? There is no State that brings more money into the National Society, that brings more enthusiasm and believes more thoroughly in the National Society, and we disclaim doing anything that is contrary to the spirit of our national constitution, but we have found that expenses must be met, that railroads require payment, and that for all other expenses we must have cash, and the only way we can do it is to have a systematic way. We have an organization, but it is in no sense contrary to the spirit of our National organization, in any form or manner.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, there was a vote taken, on which you called a division, Mrs. Ritchie's amendment. Since you called for a division, the Reader will read Mrs. Ritchie's amendment, the vote upon which a division was called.

READER. "That those State Regents who need clerical or other assistance calling for the expenditure of money, call upon the treasuries of their own Chapters for the needed funds."

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this will rise and remain standing until counted.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. It is not understood.

CHAIRMAN. It is not understood. Read it again.

READER. "That those State Regents who need clerical or other assistance calling for the expenditure of money call upon the treasuries of their own Chapters for the needed funds."

CHAIRMAN. You understand that this is an amendment to Dr. McGee's motion, the original motion. Would you like to hear that motion?

"No!"

CHAIRMAN. Well, the amendment is before you. Is it understood now? Those in favor will rise and remain standing until counted. Be seated. Those opposed to this will rise. The motion is lost.

A MEMBER. It is not understood. They say we are voting—

CHAIRMAN. If you do not understand this question you had

better leave it. We will proceed to the original motion. The Reader will give it to you.

READER. Original motion, "That each State Regent may send bills for such clerical assistance as she may find necessary, to the National Society, for payment, if approved, in the regular way."

CHAIRMAN. It is Dr. McGee's motion. Are you ready for the question? All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary, "no." It is lost. Be seated, ladies, a division is called for. Read the motion.

READER. "That each State Regent may send bills for such clerical assistance as she may find necessary, to the National Society for payment, if approved in the regular way."

CHAIRMAN. All those in favor of this will rise and remain standing until counted. Be seated. Those opposed will rise. It is not worth while to count. It is lost.

A MEMBER. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Nothing will be entertained but a motion.

Mrs. EDWARDS. There is a motion of Madam von Rydingsvård before the house.

CHAIRMAN. No, there is not a motion.

Mrs. EDWARDS. Will you kindly ask Madam von Rydingsvård?

CHAIRMAN. It was an amendment.

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. I will put it now. "*Resolved*, That the Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution be instructed by this Congress to report to the Congress of 1898 an amendment of article VIII, section 3, of the constitution, to read as follows: 'The local Chapters shall be entitled to retain three-fourths of the annual dues and three-fourths of the life membership fee paid to them, respectively, for their own use. The local Chapters,' etc."

CHAIRMAN. Is there is a second to this?

Miss FORSYTH. I second it.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary, "no." The Chair is in doubt. All in favor of this motion will rise—

Miss DORSEY. Does that mean all in favor of recommending it to the Board?

CHAIRMAN. It will be read again, ladies.

READER. "*Resolved*, That the Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution be instructed by this Congress to report to the Congress of 1898 an amendment of article VIII, section 3, of the constitution, to read as follows: 'The local Chapters shall be entitled to retain three-fourths of the annual dues and three-fourths of the life membership fees paid to them, respectively, for their own use. The local Chapters,' etc."

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready to vote? All in favor of this will rise. All opposed will rise. It is carried. 71 to 59.

Mrs. RITCHIE. Is this Congress to instruct the Board of Management what amendments it will bring in? No, it has no such right. The National Board of Management has a right to recommend to this Congress amendments to be acted upon by this Congress, but this Congress has no right to instruct the Board of Management what it shall do after it has elected its Board of Management.

Miss BENNING. I move that the lady from New York tell us the name of the State that has a State Registrar.

CHAIRMAN. The lady from New York is asked to tell what State has a State Registrar.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I think that Connecticut has.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Hill, will you answer that question? It is stated that Connecticut has a State Registrar. That is the truth, is it not?

Mrs. HILL. I cannot answer you that question.

A MEMBER. Connecticut has no State form of government.

CHAIRMAN. Has it no State Registrar?

SAME MEMBER. She has not.

Mrs. HILL. In consultation about a year ago the question was asked if it would not be a great help to the National Registrar if every State had some person they could consult and they should have their papers verified. The plan was to have a State Registrar simply for consultation, to verify the papers there, so that they could assist the National Registrar, but nothing else.

Mrs. RITCHIE. May I ask the Vice-President General from

Connecticut if they have not Chapters in Connecticut, and if their Chapter Registrars cannot verify the papers?

Mrs. HILL. I would answer that question in this way; I suppose the Chapter Registrars from Connecticut are circumscribed in the same way. Every Chapter Registrar is not so well informed as to all the Colonial records, and it was for the sole purpose of helping the National Registrar that the idea was entertained there.

Mrs. RITCHIE. Well, does the State Registrar have all this information?

CHAIRMAN. A question for information was asked. Miss Benning, have you received the desired information?

Miss BENNING. I have heard what was said.

Miss LATHROP. Has this house been sufficiently instructed as to the legal steps required to merge the old corporation of the Daughters of the American Revolution into the new corporation which has been created?

Miss DESHA. I do not know, Madam Chairman. I have told them all I know.

CHAIRMAN. The chairman of the Charter Committee has told you all she knows.

Miss DESHA. Would you like to hear the charter read?

CHAIRMAN. Have you the charter with you?

Miss DESHA. Yes, I always carry the charter around in my pocket.

Mrs. RITCHIE. While Miss Desha has gone to get it out of her pocket, may I ask the member how there comes to be such an accumulation of State work? What is the State work after organization of the Chapters? After a Chapter is organized it is a Chapter and where comes in the State work? What is State work as separate and distinct from Chapter work?

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. I will answer for her, that if her work is similar to what mine has been, it is organization of Chapters. I have organized twenty-two in Massachusetts in the past year. Letters to answer, visits to make, addressing bodies of women to arouse enthusiasm in this cause, going to present their charters, and similar work—helping them in every possible way.

Mrs. RITCHIE. Has it always been necessary to go personally to present their charter?

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. No, not necessary, but it helps them if the State Regent comes and presents the charter in a public meeting. The persons of a town generally do not understand our organization, and they find our Chapters receive better membership by having a public presentation of the charter.

Mrs. RITCHIE. Yes, I understand that.

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. Time is money up our way. We aim to get and we get it.

CHAIRMAN. It was asked that the charter be read. Will you listen to the reading of the charter? It is inevitable. Listen to the reading of the charter.

READER reads charter.

Miss DESHA. I would like to state that the incorporators under the old corporation were Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, Mrs. Greely, Mrs. Goode, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Boynton and Miss Desha. We consulted a lawyer cannot possibly do it until we get a majority of these incorporators, the old corporation and the new corporation having entire control of it. Nobody has anything to do with it except those two corporations. We had a vote of Congress yesterday, recognizing the committee and telling the committee to take the steps as quick as we possibly could. I do not know anything else to tell you about it. If the incorporators had not worked those forty women would have owned your land on which you build your Continental Hall.

Mrs. BOYNTON. May I now answer the lady from Massachusetts? I wanted to before this charter was read—

CHAIRMAN. Well, the charter was only asked for.

Mrs. MCLEAN. I have something to say about the charter whenever it is in order. Of course it is not necessary to say that every member of this Society is highly delighted and honored with the fact that the National Congress has granted us this charter, but Miss Desha, who has had the matter in charge as chairman of the Charter Committee, has said that the matter requires most careful legal attention, because as we now exist we exist as two corporations, the Daughters of the Ameri-

can Revolution, which was organized in 1890 and hold a charter from the District of Columbia, and the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, with the forty ladies named, which was incorporated in 1896. There are two separate incorporations. We are not merged yet; we cannot be without due and suitable action. It is such a very good thing that we should not go home without fully realizing it. In the Magazine of July or of August, published by this Society, I read the legal opinion of Mr. Ross Perry, one of the best attorneys in the country, on this subject. He went on to say that we are all now members of the new corporation, if we go into it, for the first corporation has nothing to do with the new corporation until we make it so. We have our seal, constitution, by-laws. The new corporation of 1896 has a right to have its own, entirely separate and distinct from ours. I take it for granted that we all want that National Charter.

Miss DESHA. Our act of incorporation of the District of Columbia, of 1891, says National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, but in the first section of our constitution we have never put it in. We have said all the time, we are the Daughters, the name of this Society shall be the Daughters, and with all our revisions and corrections to the constitution, and I think I read it over eight times one year before it went to the printer, we never noticed it. I don't believe anybody ever noticed it but Mr. Clark, but in adopting the constitution the other day, we decided to adopt the constitution as it is with the words added in the first section "The National Society of." We adopted the whole constitution as it stood with the exception of one amendment.

Mrs. McLEAN. Then this statement this afternoon meant nothing?

CHAIRMAN. Meant nothing.

Mrs. McLEAN. Then will the Chair instruct us before we leave as to this? We are not merged into this new corporation, as we understand it.

Mrs. FOWLER. I move we merge at once.

Miss DESHA. Ladies, you are merged. We adopted you yesterday, but the old corporation has to release all hold upon everything.

Mrs. McLEAN. I hope we will all merge absolutely, but let us realize that the corporation of 1890 must legally protect itself when it goes into the corporation of 1896, so that at no future time, when our children are here in our places, two societies may rise up and conflict. If we know it is in the hands of proper legal authority we may go home satisfied.

CHAIRMAN. You need not be uneasy.

Mrs. KEIM. If we had not been properly incorporated and properly chartered as National Society we could have received no recognition from the United States Government, as we have done twice this winter.

Miss PIKE. I would like to call attention to the constitution and by-laws printed in 1896; in a foot note below the first article it says "article I, section 1, should read: The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. (See National Charter.)"

Mrs. BOYNTON. Now, if the Convention will excuse me, I very much want to answer the lady from Massachusetts in regard to expense of organizing Chapters.

CHAIRMAN. One moment, Mrs. Boynton. This was a matter of information asked of the Chair. If you have had all the information you want we will consider the point settled.

Mrs. SARGENT. I would like to make a motion in regard to charter.

CHAIRMAN. Yes, the motion is here. There is a motion in regard to charter.

READER. "I move that when this charter is ratified it be printed with the constitution."

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that when this charter is ratified it be printed with the constitution. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried. It is so ordered.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. They simply mean the difference between National Officers and Chapter Officers?

CHAIRMAN. The word did not mean anything. Do you want to know anything else about the charter?

A MEMBER. Is it best for us to print our charter and throw it broadcast over the land?

CHAIRMAN. You have voted to print your charter with the constitution. Now we will drop the charter.

Mrs. BOYNTON. From the fall of 1891 to the fall of 1892 we had to do organizing work over all the country. In the fall of 1893 almost every State was organized. I at that time took but one trip in two years, up to Columbia, in Pennsylvania. We made a success of organization, so that I do not see why if we can organize most of the United States by correspondence, they cannot organize a State in the same way.

CHAIRMAN. Nothing but a motion will be entertained at this stage.

Mrs. FOOTE. I wanted to ask the State Regent of Massachusetts if she will kindly tell the Congress if there is a State Registrar in that State.

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. There is not.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair has stated that no business will be considered unless it is a motion.

Dr. MCGEE. There cannot be State Registrars.

CHAIRMAN. There are no State Registrars. We hope the question will not again be asked.

Miss TEMPLE. I move to hand up the amendments to the constitution. I see printed on the programme

CHAIRMAN. Who will hand them?

Miss TEMPLE. I do not know.

CHAIRMAN. How can we proceed unless you find them out?

Mrs. PECK. I think Miss Temple is mistaken about last year, but we have received copies within the last few weeks, of amendments that were to be brought up at this Congress.

Mrs. SARGENT. Each Chapter Regent had a notice of those amendments, signed by the Recording Secretary General, and it was a special order for this Congress, so we understand, and we came here to vote upon it and we have been waiting for a week.

Mrs. DRAPER. I rise to a point of personal privilege for a moment, please. It seems to me there is quite an important matter. I rise to ask by what authority a committee can have published as part of the proceedings of this Congress a report which has not only never been read, but which this body decided not to hear by actual vote. They decided not to hear

that report. That, I understand, has been printed in the public press. May I ask the Chair by what authority or how that was obtained?

Dr. HARRISON. Does Mrs. Draper mean by that that the Auditing Committee have sanctioned that to be printed?

Mrs. DRAPER. I do not say anything. I asked the Chair by what authority a committee can have published as part of the proceedings of this Congress a report which has not only not been read, but which this body decided not to hear. I am very glad it was printed. It was the first time I had had a chance to see it, although I know various others had been requested to see it. If it had been read in this body I should have replied to it, and demanded that the report of the expert that is, however, not germane. This question is simply, how can a committee's report which has never been read to this Congress be given to the press?

CHAIRMAN. No such report has been read here. The report of the Auditing Committee was read in this body. It was decided, by a vote of this body, not to hear the recommendations. No further report of the Auditing Committee has been offered to this body, and it could not possibly have given to the public any such report.

Mrs. DRAPER. How did they get it?

CHAIRMAN. The press will have to answer that question. Can an answer be given to this question?

Dr. HARRISON. It has not gone out of their hands. If we had wanted to give it to the press we would have given it under our signature.

CHAIRMAN. These amendments—

Mrs. DRAPER. Since this has been given, may I ask that the report of the expert appointed by the President General be printed in full, as part of the official proceedings of this Congress? It is but fair, as I am retiring, that that should be done. There have been various points of difference, as it is seen, between the Auditing Committee and the Treasurer General. The Auditing Committee has said that the moneys were correct, but the Treasurer General while she was Treasurer General as long as she was Treasurer

General should have certain rights and privileges. She is now no longer Treasurer General. That is a matter entirely for the new Treasurer General and the new Board and the new Chapter Treasurers, but inasmuch as there are inuendoes, ambiguous statements in that so-called report, then I think that I have a right to ask that this official report of an expert who worked five days trying to see if he could find five cents wrong, be printed.

A MEMBER, from Michigan. I move that it be printed.

Mrs. EDWARDS, of Michigan. I second the motion.

Dr. HARRISON. We submitted the report of the Auditing Committee and you have—

Mrs. DRAPER. We all know that the books of the Treasurer General were closed February 8 instead of February 15, because the Auditing Committee refused to accept the report of any expert who might be appointed by the President General. That is down in the minutes of the Board, which will be printed, but this expert did report to the President General. . . . from the President General to the Auditing Committee, therefore, it cannot be read from the Chair, but it can be printed without being read. It was official. It was sent by him—

“Previous Question! Previous Question!”

Mrs. HILL. I think that an injustice to the Auditing Committee, of which I am a member. We ought to have a chance. Now there has never been any question about the honesty, integrity, or the greatest care of the books. There has never been any question, to my knowledge, and I have gone carefully, with the Auditing Committee, over every item in the books. The only thought of any criticism in regard to the work of the Auditing Committee and the expert accountant's report, was in regard to the methods of the Society, which do not effect this Treasurer General any more than any other Treasurer General. It was an unfortunate method we had, and other Treasurers General will acknowledge that thing. We have not had any safe at the rooms of the Society. There was no place to keep the books there. One of the recommendations I disclaim any knowledge of anything that has been published. I do not know what has been published, and did not know that anything had until it was told me in

the box to-night. I do not know whether it is anything relating to the Auditing Committee. There has never been any question of the integrity of the Treasurer General in any sense, and the only criticism had nothing to do, as far as I know, with the Chapters whatever. It was the methods of keeping accounts, that is, in not having one regular accountant here, in having several clerks, which in the aggregate costs the Society just as much as one clerk would who would be at the rooms of the Society, and that was the only question.

Mrs. EDWARDS, of Michigan. In view of the fact that this is going all over the country, with its inuendoes, I would suggest that our motion be brought before the house and carried to print the full report of the expert.

CHAIRMAN The motion is before you to have the full report of the expert printed.

"Previous Question ! Previous Question !"

Mrs. HILL. This Auditing Committee—it was a constitutional committee—

CHAIRMAN. The previous question has been called and the Chair must put the previous question. We want a two-thirds vote. Be seated all. Those in favor of the question will rise. Be seated. Those opposed to this question will rise. It is carried. The previous question will now be put. It is that the full report of the expert employed by the President General (am I right ?) be printed in full. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no."

Mrs. RITCHIE. Printed in what ?

Mrs. EDWARDS. In the newspapers.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this report being printed in the proceedings of the Congress will say "aye;" contrary, no." The motion prevails——

Mrs. EDWARDS. I wish to say that as the papers have printed the other, with inuendoes, it is but fair to Mrs. Draper that the papers should print this.

Mrs. RITCHIE. I protest.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Draper does not wish it. Is that satisfactory? Is there anything further on this subject? Now we will go to something else.

A MEMBER. I move we adjourn.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Hill has a motion.

Mrs. HILL. I move that the Auditing Committee's report be printed with the proceedings of Congress. That is a constitutional committee employed—it was recommended that the same should be employed to examine the books of the Society, solely for the interest of the National Society.

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam Chairman, is there a motion before the house?

CHAIRMAN. Yes.

“Time! Time! Time!”

Mrs. HILL.

Mrs. DRAPER. And it was at the request of this particular member of the Auditing Committee, made in the presence of the Board, that I yielded and was willing that the proceedings of the Board of Management, the official minutes, should be eliminated, because there were individual ladies who would have allowed it all to go out to the press. There was nothing in Mr. Coffin's report which could not be printed, but inasmuch as it has been printed, I ask that this other report be printed also.

Mrs. TIBBALS. Realizing the fact that from sheer exhaustion we will very soon be without a Vice-President General, I move to adjourn.

Seconded.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I only wanted to say that it seems very unnecessary that any resolutions should be made in regard to these reports. Whatever has been presented to this Congress will appear.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Hill's motion.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. The motion is unnecessary.

Mrs. RITCHIE. The report and the recommendations of the Auditing Committee must appear in the proceedings of the Congress, but not in the public press.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I hope this Congress will not adjourn without—

CHAIRMAN. The Chair wants this matter settled to the satisfaction of this body. We want no one to go away from here dissatisfied. The lady who moved to adjourn the Chair thanks, but wishes to state that she is perfectly willing to stand here

and listen to any motion made. We can only stay an hour longer, as it will be Sunday morning.

Mrs. FOOTE. I desire to put a motion in regard to revolutionary relics.

CHAIRMAN. This will be settled first. The report of the Auditing Committee cannot be kept out of the 'proceedings of this Congress since it was offered here and accepted by this body.

Mrs. HILL. What about the recommendations?

CHAIRMAN. The recommendations were not accepted by this body. They declined to hear them, by a regular vote.

DR. HARRISON. The expert accountant's report was not put in, nor has it legally a right to go in.

CHAIRMAN. The proceedings of this Congress will be printed. You will receive every word that the stenographer has been able to hear. Your Editing Committee will edit those proceedings to the very best of its ability, and you will receive everything that has transpired, but things that have not been received here and have not been acted upon legally, and things that our Official Stenographer could not hear, of course cannot appear. Now, is this matter settled to your satisfaction?

A MEMBER. It was just voted to have something, and yet the Chair rules that it cannot be printed. I ask for information.

CHAIRMAN. The report of this expert you decided to have printed. Now the Auditing Committee's report is asked to be printed. It cannot be kept out. It was made here. The recommendations, which were not made, have nothing whatever to do with it.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. There is a correction which must be made here. What would you do with the State Regents' reports? They have none of them been read, but they are all to be printed, and as I understand that report, and there are other reports that were not read—that was a question that never occurred to me that the whole of that report should not be printed.

CHAIRMAN. Is there any doubt that this will be printed, the whole of the Auditing Committee's report?

Mrs. HILL. We supposed the whole thing would be shut out because the Congress did not wish to hear it.

CHAIRMAN. Not the report of the expert. The Chair understood that the expert's report was embodied in the Auditing Committee's report, but that what they declined to hear was the recommendations of the committee. Isn't that so?

Mrs. RITCHIE. They accepted the report and the recommendations, but waived reading them here. They were accepted, but the Congress decided by a vote that they did not care to have them read.

CHAIRMAN. That is true.

Mrs. BALLINGER. They will pass into the records, will they not?

CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Dr. MCGEE. We get in the proceedings here exactly what is said in this Congress plus what is distinctly ordered printed, and only that. Now the Congress did not hear the recommendations read, the Congress has not yet passed the recommendations.

Mrs. HILL. Those who will understand the position that the Auditing Committee has been in through this whole year

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I move they be printed.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that it all be printed. Those in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it. The motion is carried. They will all be printed.

Mrs. FOOTE. I move that a vote of thanks be extended to the officers of the United States National Museum for the care of our revolutionary relics until the Continental Hall shall be erected.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is so ordered.

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. May I have the honor of thanking you for the courteous treatment we have all received at your hands. We come here with business, and you have treated us very kindly.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I move a vote of thanks to our Pages who have been so diligent in doing their duty for us.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of a vote of thanks to the Pages will say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is so ordered.

Dr. MCGEE. My question has not been answered yet.

CHAIRMAN. Well, I am very sorry. The motion was carried that it all be printed.

Mrs. PECK. The reports of the State Regents are carefully done. I made a motion that they be carefully placed on file and printed. It was unanimously carried.

CHAIRMAN. So it was. A vote of thanks to the musicians was unanimously carried.

Mrs. DRAPER. In this report there are serious remarks, which, if they had been made before this Congress, would have been answered by the Treasurer General, or the opinion of the auditor of the treasury for the course which she took, which is severely criticised. Now, if this is to be printed, may it not be stated that this was not read, and therefore the Treasurer General was not given an opportunity to reply?

Dr. HARRISON. What is in the paper is not absolutely our report. We have not had a chance to read it and therefore don't know.

CHAIRMAN. Is there any business that can come before us through a motion?

Miss FORSYTH. I was merely going to make a motion of thanks to all the ladies who have had the care of this Continental Congress.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is carried. The Chair is going to do something which she has never done, having always gone on record as opposed to votes of thanks, feeling that when an officer discharges her duty thanks are not necessary, but the Chair herself is going to thank every member here for the pleasure you have given her in this Congress. It has been a pleasure to serve you, and I do thank you most sincerely.

"Another motion before the house!"

A MEMBER. I move we adjourn.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of the motion to adjourn will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The Congress stands adjourned.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

The Auditing Committee, appointed in March last, respectfully report: That, owing to the fact that the revenue of the Society now amounts to nearly \$30,000 a year, your committee deeply feel the responsibility laid upon them. They have, therefore, not only examined the books of accounts to see whether the funds of the Society were properly accounted for, but have endeavored through acknowledged government authority of high order, to improve the present system of keeping books in the direction of clearness, and as a guard against error,

The committee audited the books of the Treasurer General in the spring. The moneys were found to be properly accounted for, and your committee so reported.

But various ambiguities in the method of keeping the accounts seemed to call for changes, in order to afford a ready understanding of the books.

Your committee found the labor of auditing the books for long periods so great that it was proposed by the committee and agreed to by the Treasurer General, that the auditing should be monthly. In the early summer your committee, following this agreement, gave the Treasurer General notice of their readiness to examine the books, but received answer from the Treasurer General that "books would be taken out of town in a few days, and would not be returned until September," although the Treasurer General herself stated at that time she was to remain in the city for several weeks.

Your committee, in view of the responsibility placed upon them, and acting under authority given them by Congress, invited George M. Coffin, the Deputy Comptroller of Currency of the United States Treasury, an expert accountant of the highest standing and authority in the service of the Government, to examine the books for the Auditing Committee and report upon their condition.

The report of Mr. Coffin is herewith submitted. It shows that he found the accounts correct, with the exception of various minor errors which did not affect the general excellent character of the accounts. However, he regarded the system of bookkeeping as defective in several important respects and recommended certain improvements which your committee regard as essential to the best interests of the Society. The recommendations, however, do not in any degree reflect upon the integrity of the Treasurer General. These recommendations of Mr. Coffin's were approved by your committee and were submitted to the Board. This report, not being favorably received by the majority of the Board, the Treasurer General then asked that her books might not be audited

again until the close of the fiscal year, and such order was given. The result was that your committee could not obtain the books to begin their final work until Wednesday of last week, February 17. They labored industriously during the few days allotted them, and finished the long task of auditing the books to February 8, 1897, the date upon which they were closed by the Treasurer General, by order of the Board.

Again your committee found the moneys correctly accounted for, the vouchers pertaining to expenditures were found to be clear, and to explain themselves.

Your committee further suggests that one competent accountant be employed by the Society at the office of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 902 F street, at a sufficient salary, instead of the present system of one clerk at the office of the Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, at \$50 per month for the Treasurer General and one unnamed clerk for the Treasurer General elsewhere at the rate of \$50 per month, making a total of \$100 per month, and that the books of the Society be kept in a fire-proof safe in the custody of the Society, as there is at present inadequate provision for them.

The books of the Business Manager of the Magazine were found to be in excellent form, clear and concise, and moneys accounted for.

JULIA C. HARRISON,
Chairman.

HELEN M. BOYNTON,
MRS. E. J. HILL,
AGNES M. DENNISON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 10, 1896.*

Dr. JULIA CLEVES HARRISON,

Chairman Auditing Committee, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.

Madam: In accordance with the request and instructions of your committee, I commenced auditing the accounts of the Treasurer General of the Society on the morning of the 6th inst., at her office in the Washington Loan and Trust Building, and concluded the work on the afternoon of the 9th.

The books of the Treasurer General showed the following cash transactions:

Cash on hand, February 10, 1896,	\$4,048 11
Cash received since to September 30, inclusive,	21,388 96

Total,	\$25,437 07
Less cash disbursed to September 30, 1896, inclusive,	24,707 44

Cash balance September 30, 1896,	\$729 63
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The cash receipts comprised a large number of small amounts, and with regard to those, I verified the correctness of the additions of items extended to the outer column of the cash book, and then verified the footings of these amounts. On the side of expenditures, which comprised nearly 500 items, I verified each and every item, and found them all properly vouched for, or explained; I also verified extensions and additions here. Nearly all expenditures were made by checks on bank, all of which were returned by the bank, with the exception of a few which have not yet been presented by the holders, and all paid checks were found properly endorsed by the parties to whose orders they were made payable.

These I regarded as sufficient evidence of payment of all expenditures charged on the Treasurer General's books, but in addition I examined all receipts for expenditures filed by the Treasurer General and found all these properly receipted and approved by the chairman of the Finance Committee, with the exception of a few payments for clerical services in the various offices of the Society for the month of February.

The pass book showing transactions with the National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, District of Columbia, was written up to the 7th inst. by the bank, and returned with all checks paid to that date, and showed a balance in bank on the 7th to the credit of the Treasurer General of

of	\$778 23
To this addition checks drawn after September 30, and paid	
since that date,	102 85

The result is,	\$881 08
Deducting the sum of sixteen checks drawn prior to September	
30, but not presented for payment,	146 45

The resulting balance is,	\$734 63
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This balance (\$734.63) exceeds the balance called for by the Treasurer General's books (\$729.63) by \$5, which she explains by the statement that this amount was at some time since February 10 deposited by her to make good what appeared to be an error. I suggested that this difference be adjusted by refunding herself the amount of \$5.

The pass book showing transactions with the American Security and Trust Company, Washington, District of Columbia, was also written up by the company to October 7, and showed a balance for September 30, 1896, belonging to the permanent fund of,

\$713 51

The books of the Treasurer General call for,

738 57

an amount \$25 greater, which is explained this way:

In several instances printed checks on the American Security and Trust Company were used for drawing checks on the Metropolitan National Bank, the name of this bank being written in below the printed words "American Security and Trust Company," and the pen being drawn through these printed words. In the case of one check for

\$25, so drawn, no line was drawn through the printed words, and the check being presented at the Trust Company by the payee, it was paid by the Trust Company instead of the bank. This makes the bank account \$25 over and the Trust Company account \$25 short of the correct amount in each case, and I suggested how the difference could be adjusted.

In addition to this error, I found some checks wrongly numbered, some numbered in pencil, and one without a number (374). To guard against such errors in future, I would suggest the use of a check book, neatly printed and bearing the design of the Society, and that the checks bear numbers printed in sequentially, the stubs being numbered in the same way to correspond, also that all such checks be drawn successively from such a book on the bank or company by which it is payable.

I would also suggest that all disbursements, small or large, be made by check, payable to the order of the party to whom the amount is due, and also that receipts for all expenditures be taken in a receipt book in printed form, instead of on loose vouchers, as at present.

In this connection, I found on cash book several entries for dues refunded Chapters where the check, in each case, was drawn for \$5 less than the refund. This, the Treasurer General stated, was done because in each case the Chapter owed \$5 for a charter, which she deducted from the dues refunded, charging the full amount of dues on cash book and crediting the \$5 as received from the Chapter. If it is necessary to retain fees for charters from the dues refunded, this treatment is proper, but if the Chapters can be relied on to remit the charter fees, then the better plan would be to remit each Chapter a check for the full amount of dues refunded, and have the Chapter remit the Treasurer General the amount of the charter fee.

With the exception of two entries made on the cash book to correct errors in the amounts of dues received, and two made to correct errors in the amounts received from the permanent fund, and one error in the footing of a column, through transposition of figures, I found the cash book neatly and accurately kept.

I could find no account for "cash" on the ledger, as there should be, for posting the total receipts and expenditures monthly, or oftener, if desired. The ledger, so far as I examined it, was also very neatly written up; but does not, in my opinion, show the condition of the Society's affairs as clearly and simply as it might if a day book or journal was used in connection with the cash book, and in some respects much labor could be saved.

If this were done, the ledger accounts could be kept so that a balance of its accounts, at end of each year, would show at a glance the total receipts and sources from which received and total expenditures and nature of these. The accounts with Chapters could also be balanced and closed, while now it appears they are simply ruled off without being balanced and closed.

With the Treasurer General I also visited the vaults of the American

Security and Trust Company, where she exhibited to me the following securities:

Note of W. H. Doherty, dated May, 1892, secured by real estate,	\$1,000 00
Note of Jno. H. Walter, dated May 9, 1896, secured by real estate (\$2,500), costing with interest,	2,556 66
Two debenture bonds of American Security and Trust Company, \$500,	1,000 00
Four debenture bonds of American Security and Trust Company, \$100,	400 00
One debenture bond of American Security and Trust Company,	1,000 00
Two United States 4 per cent. registered bonds, \$1,000 each, par value,	2,000 00

These securities, the Treasurer General states, belong to the Permanent Fund of the Society.

I also found there:

Six United States 5 per cent. registered bonds, \$1,000 each, par value,	\$6,000 00
Two United States 4 per cent. registered bonds, \$1,000 each, par value,	2,000 00

And was informed that

One United States 4 per cent. registered bond, par value, 1,000 00

Was in the hands of the cashier of the National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, District of Columbia.

These nine United States bonds are said to belong to the Current Fund of the Society.

In addition, I was shown a note for \$240 payable on demand, signed by T. B. Moran, belonging to the Continental Hall Fund.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

Yours very respectfully,
(Signed,)

GEO. M. COFFIN.

REPORT OF EXPERT APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 16, 1897.*

MRS. A. E. STEVENSON,

President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.

Madam: In accordance with your instructions, I commenced auditing the accounts of the Treasurer General of the Society on the 12th day of February, 1897, and finished the work the night of the 16th instant. The books of the Treasurer General show the following transactions:

Cash on hand October 1, 1896,	\$729 63
Cash received since October 1, 1896, to February 8, 1897, inclusive:	
Charters,	\$240 00
Life Members,	437 50
Initiation Fees,	2,984 00
Annual Dues,	8,118 00
Miscellaneous,	2,996 55
	<hr/>
Total receipts,	\$15,505 68
Cash disbursed from October 1, 1896, to February 8, 1897, inclusive,	11,650 50
	<hr/>

Balance, \$3,855 18

The cash book showing the transactions with the National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, District of Columbia, was written up to February 10, 1897, by the bank and returned with all checks paid to that date, showing a balance in bank on that day to the credit of the Treasurer General of \$5,382.24 The difference between the balance shown by the Treasurer General's cash book and ledger, and that of the National Metropolitan Bank, is caused by sixty-five checks drawn prior to February 10, 1897, amounting to \$1,527.06, which have not been presented to the bank for payment. The cash receipts were made up of a large number of small amounts from different sources; and with regard to these, I verified the correctness of the additions of items extended to the outer column of the cash book, and then verified the correctness of the footings of these amounts. On the side of expenditures, which comprise a large number of items, I verified every item and found them all properly vouched for. I also verified the additions on the side of expenditures.

All expenditures were made by check on the National Metropolitan Bank (with the exception of a few cases, which were dues refunded), all of which have been returned by the bank, with the exception of those that have not been presented for payment. All the checks that were returned were properly endorsed.

I examined all receipts for expenditures filed by the Treasurer General from October 1, 1896, to February 8, 1897, inclusive, and found them all properly receipted and approved by the chairman of the Finance Committee. I also verified the posting in the ledger of each item, both debit and credit, to every account from October 1, 1896, to February 8, 1897, comprising about 1,800 items, and found them all correctly posted, with the exception of one item, of October 20, 1897, of \$5.00, which was credited to Minneapolis, on page 297 in the ledger, when it should have been credited to Colonial Minneapolis (which accounts were on the same page). This error in posting does not change the balance of the Treasurer General in any way, but simply makes the balance of Minneapolis \$5.00 less and Colonial Minneapolis \$5.00 more. (On my pointing it out to the Treasurer General the two balances were adjusted).

The pass book showing transactions with the American Security and Trust Company, Washington, District of Columbia, was written up by the company to February 9, 1897, showing a balance of \$3,088.51 belonging to the permanent fund. This also agrees with the book of the Treasurer General.

On the cash book there appear several entries for dues refunded Chapters, where the check in each case was drawn for \$5.00 less than the refund. This, the Treasurer General stated, was done because the Chapter owed \$5.00 for a charter, which she deducted from the dues refunded, charging full amount of dues on cash book and crediting \$5.00 as received from Chapter, for which the Treasurer General has shown me receipts from the Chapters.

With the Treasurer General I visited the vaults of the American Security and Trust Company, where I was shown the following securities :

Note of John H. Walter, dated May 9, 1896, payable three years after date, with interest at 6 per cent., secured by real estate and guaranteed by the American Security and Trust Company,	\$2,500 00
Note, William H. Doherty, dated May 11, 1892, payable five years after date, with interest at 6 per cent., secured by real estate and guaranteed by the American Security and Trust Company,	1,000 00
Two United States 4 per cent. registered bonds of 1907 (par value \$1,000 each),	2,000 00
One American Security and Trust Company debenture 5 per cent. bond, par value,	1,000 00
Two American Security and Trust Company debenture 5 per cent. bonds (par value \$500 each),	1,000 00
Four American Security and Trust Company debenture 5 per cent. bonds (par value \$100 each),	400 00

These bonds, I was informed by the Treasurer General, belong to the Permanent Fund. I was also shown by the Treasurer General :

Three United States 4 per cent. registered bonds of 1907 (par value \$1,000 each),	\$3,000 00
Six United States 5 per cent. registered bonds of 1904 (par value \$1,000 each),	6,000 00

all of which, I was informed, belong to the Current Fund of the Society.

In addition, I was shown a note for \$240.40, signed by T. B. Moran, belonging to the Continental Hall Fund.

After a careful examination of the books from October 1, 1896, to February 8, 1897, I find that all moneys received by the Treasurer General, according to her books, have been accounted for.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY H. FLATHER.

STATE REGENTS REPORTS.

CONNECTICUT.

Madam President and Members of the Sixth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, Ladies: It is an honor as well as a satisfaction to report the abiding interest of little Connecticut in the objects and aims of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution; to record a steady and healthful growth in membership, and an abundant fruitage following faithful effort along chosen lines of Chapter work. These lines of work include the careful preparation of historical papers; the celebration of patriotic anniversaries; the offering of prizes to school children for essays on designated historical subjects; the restoration of crumbling tombstones which bear the names of our heroes and heroines of a century ago; the reverent care of revolutionary burial places; the collection of data concerning the military, civic, and personal history of our revolutionary soldiers; the placing of wayside stones to indicate the localities where battles or skirmishes were fought; the collection of papers, letters, commissions and other relics of the revolutionary period, and the erection of monuments, and placing of tablets, to the memory of those who fought the good fight, and to whom death meant victory, and the grave, liberty.

The ten minutes time limit for reporting State work calls a peremptory halt to my earnest desire to speak of the splendid enthusiasm of our Chapter Regents, officers and members, and to mention in detail the specific interests and faithful efforts of each separate Chapter. A few examples—incomplete and inadequate though they must necessarily be—will, perhaps, serve as hints of what all our Chapters are doing, and indicate the variety and quality of Connecticut's patriotic work.

The Ruth Wyllys Chapter, of Hartford, has undertaken an enterprise of absorbing interest. In the heart of the city is located the burial place of the founders of Hartford. Among the distinguished dead whose ashes lie there are four of Connecticut's earliest Governors; but the name which is regarded with more reverent interest than any other is that of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, who is said to have written Connecticut's Constitution of 1639, wherein is to be found the first deliberate utterance ever given to the world of the democratic and federative principle of limitation to governmental power—a principle which was afterwards embodied in the Constitution of the United States. By reason of neglect, and its proximity to a somewhat disreputable section of the city this precious "God's acre" has become almost a scandal—"an unseen, unused back-yard, flanked by a filthy side alley." It is the purpose of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter to not only reclaim and care for the burial place itself, but to interest the city government in the matter, to secure, if possible, the condemnation of the squalid tenements in the alley, and

- to transform the narrow lane itself into a broad, handsome boulevard leading directly into the beautiful city park.

Public opinion appears to be much awakened, and the success of the movement is probably assured. Should this prove to be so, the debt of gratitude to the Ruth Wylls Chapter will indeed be a large one, and one which will be shared by a very large constituency, for Connecticut has sent her children and grandchildren into every section of the United States, and it is more than probable that even in the audience here to-day are some from the East and the West, from the North and the South, who have ancestors sleeping in the old Hartford "burying ground."

The Wadsworth Chapter, of Middletown, the Eunice Dennie Burr, of Fairfield, the Lucretia Shaw, of New London, and the Sarah Riggs Humphrey, of Derby, have also undertaken as their special work, the restoration and future care of the revolutionary burial places in their respective localities. The Sarah Riggs Humphrey Chapter has already expended about \$900 upon this work, and the Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter has had re-cut and re-set many hundred tombstones whose records of names, dates, and events, all of them bearing upon the history of Connecticut, were fast going to decay, and would soon have been lost forever.

The Mary Wooster Chapter, of Danbury, and the Mary Clap Wooster, of New Haven, are devoting their energies more especially to the collection of revolutionary and colonial relics. Their efforts have met with such success that the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter has placed a large, handsome, and well-filled cabinet of relics in the New Haven Historical Society's building, and Mary Wooster, which has the distinction of being the only Chapter in the State with a home of its own, has many cases of choice relics lining the sides of the pleasant rooms it occupies. These rooms are thrown open to the general public one day each week, and it is probable that the enterprise will eventually lead to the establishment in the city of Danbury, of a historical museum, of which the present collection will be the nucleus.

The Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter, of Ansonia, has presented handsomely framed portraits of George Washington to six of the public schools in that vicinity, and to the public library in the town has made a gift of one hundred volumes on historical subjects. This Chapter has also placed a cabinet for relics in the public library. Its charter is beautifully framed in oak from the famous old ship "Constitution." The Melicent Porter Chapter, of Waterbury, has placed upon the inner wall of the public library in that city a beautiful marble tablet bearing the names of the revolutionary soldiers who went from that town and whose burial place was the site of the present library building.

The Fannie Ledyard Chapter, of Mystic, has erected a monument to the memory of its namesake, and during the coming year the Sarah Ludlow Chapter, of Seymour, purposes to mark, in a similar manner, the grave of its special heroine.

The Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, of Groton, remains the custodian of the monument grounds which are a part of the Fort Griswold battlefield, and by the sale of commemorative china and the unique "Mother Bailey" petticoat bell, a generous sum has been secured and expended upon furnishings and decorations for the battlefield museum. This Chapter is especially interested in the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, through its ex-Regent, Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocomb, who is now the State Director for these Societies. Her energy and enthusiasm have proven so inspiring that nine Societies have been organized in New London County alone under the direct auspices of the Chapter. There are similar Societies in Bridgeport, Torrington, and two in Meriden, making a total of thirteen Societies, with a membership—including officers—of 498.

The Katherine Gaylord Chapter, of Bristol, has erected a monument to its patron saint, has assumed the care of the public "Green," and now plans to reclaim what in olden times was known as the "old training ground" and, as a memorial to Bristol's revolutionary soldiers, to erect thereon a round tower built of stones taken from abandoned revolutionary homesteads.

The Faith Trumbull Chapter, of Norwich, is proud of the fact that for the historic arch of trees representing the thirteen original States which has recently been planted in California's Golden Gate Park, she contributed a sturdy grandchild of Connecticut's famous Charter Oak.

The Abigail Phelps Chapter, of Simsbury, has the distinction of being the first Chapter in the country to make a contribution toward the fund for building Continental Hall. The amount contributed was \$250, and in addition the Chapter contributes annually a sum sufficient for the entire support of its "True" Daughter.

The Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, of New Canaan, has also contributed \$90 toward the Continental Hall fund, and is preparing an exhaustive series of sketches of the lives of all revolutionary soldiers from that vicinity.

Last July, by direction of the Mary Silliman Chapter, of Bridgeport, a wreath three feet in diameter, and made of some durable material representing the fleur de lis of France, and bearing a suitable inscription, was placed upon the tomb of General Lafayette, in the neglected burial place connected with the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Paris. In offering this tribute to the memory of a patriot who is dear to the hearts of the American people, the Mary Silliman Chapter has honored, not only itself, but every Daughter of the American Revolution in the State of Connecticut.

The Connecticut Chapters are very neighborly, and as the distances between them are not great, much sociability exists among the members, and during the year many delightful social occasions have been enjoyed, the largest function being in the nature of a "coming out" party given by the second youngest Chapter in the State—Freelove Baldwin

Stow, of Milford. This Chapter, though organized only since last March, has an active membership to-day of seventy. It is indeed a vigorous infant, and not only felt but proved itself entirely capable of entertaining its older sisters. On the 19th of September it extended its cordial hospitality to all the Regents and Chapter officers in the State, making a total of about three hundred guests, including a liberal sprinkling of Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of Colonial Wars, and other patriotic brothers, and cousins, and uncles.

The town was bright with waving flags, church bells pealed forth a welcome during the hour in which the Daughters were assembling in the historical church building whose first organization dates back to 1635; suitable literary and musical features, followed by a collation, marked the celebration by this Chapter of the anniversary of Washington's Farewell Address. Connecticut is very proud of her little army of "True" Daughters. The exact number in the State of living Daughters of revolutionary soldiers is not known, but fifty-four of them are, or have been, members of the Society, and of this number thirty nine have joined the ranks since our last Congress. Orford Parish Chapter in Manchester rejoices in the unusual luxury of two "True" Daughters, who are sisters, one of them ninety-four, the other ninety-eight years of age.

The Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, of Willimantic, claims a "True" Daughter, whose fifty-seven years only make it probable that she is the youngest living daughter of a revolutionary soldier in the United States.

As an offset to this juvenile claimant of a gold souvenir spoon the Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, of Windsor, points with pride to her "True" Daughter, who is hale and hearty at one hundred years of age, and apparently growing younger every day!

Several Chapters have two or three, and in the case of Ruth Hart, of Meriden, even four "True" Daughters, but to the Susan Carrington Clark Chapter, also of Meriden, must be accorded the honor of being the banner Chapter, not only in Connecticut, but in the United States the national records crediting this Chapter with the unique membership of eleven living daughters of revolutionary soldiers.

One of these interesting "Daughters," Mrs. Nancy Ray, who is one hundred years and eleven months old, quaintly says: "Although I have had to wait a good while for it—longer than most people—I have a gold spoon in my mouth at last."

Our annual conferences serve to bring the "Daughters" in touch with one another, and make possible a general and a helpful interchange of thought and opinion as to the best and most practical methods of accomplishing the historical and commemorative purposes of the National Society. These conferences have done more than anything else to rouse interest and stimulate enthusiasm among our members, and especially among the many who are necessarily deprived of inspiration to be gained by the attendance upon the National Congress. In no other way can we account for the continuous and steady growth of membership within our

restricted boundaries, and for the development of a genuine and studious interest in every phase of Americana. Every square inch of Connecticut soil is historic, and in their efforts to adequately carry out the objects and aims of the National Society, it is probable that ere long the "Daughters" will have starred our little State with tablets, monuments, and other memorials of historic sites, and of revolutionary heroes and heroines who have given to us the golden heritage of a free country. A few rules for the regulation of our conferences and local affairs have been adopted, and a few officers (who do not expect or desire official recognition from the National Society) have been chosen, who freely give their time and strength to increase the efficiency of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution as members of the National Society.

By vote of the Connecticut "Daughters" at a recent conference a "Bureau of Exchange for Historical Papers" was established. A custodian is to have charge of such type-written copies of valuable historical papers as shall be contributed by the members throughout the State, and they are to be held subject to the call of any Chapter desiring the loan of papers on designated topics.

Two important committees were appointed at the same conference; the first, a committee of three "Daughters of the American Revolution," being appointed—by invitation—to serve on a general committee composed of three representatives from each of the several patriotic societies in Connecticut—the Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, the Colonial Dames, and the Sons of Colonial Wars—this general committee to consider the subject of historical landmarks in the State, to verify the same and determine what legislation is necessary in the matter, and to present to the General Assembly such bill or bills bearing upon the subject as may appear to them proper.

The second committee, a much larger one than the first, was appointed to consider and report upon the feasibility of a suitable memorial to the women of the American Revolution, to be erected by the Connecticut "Daughters," possibly upon the Capitol grounds at Hartford.

In addition to its interest in the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, the Connecticut "Daughters" have taken pleasure in contributing very generously to the permanent fund, which is being secured by a sister Society, for the purpose of caring for the monument erected by the women of America, to the memory of Mary, the mother of Washington. Including thirty-one life memberships in the Mary Washington Memorial Association, the aggregate sum contributed in Connecticut, for the purpose referred to, amounts to \$1,192.60

We now have in Connecticut thirty-three organized Chapters, and two additional Regents, who hope to secure their Chapters during the coming year. In the discharge of her official duties the State Regent has visited twenty seven towns, has attended forty-two Chapter meetings in various parts of the State, and has organized large and flourishing Chapters in the towns of Torrington, Milford and Suffield. The Connecticut Chapters will this year pay into the treasury of the National Society

Daughters of the American Revolution, more than \$3,000 dollars. Three hundred and ninety-five copies of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE are taken in the State. The Ruth Wyllys Chapter, of Hartford, has a larger membership roll than any other in Connecticut, 190 names being on the records to-day. The Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter carries off the palm for increase in membership during the year, 71 names having been added since last Congress.

The general increase in membership since February last is larger than in any previous year, and since we have drawn no recruits from other patriotic societies, it is certain that Connecticut has this year given to the National Society an absolutely new membership of 711 Daughters.

On the authority of the National officers, I am prepared to state that Connecticut's membership is in excess of that of any other State, our number to-day being 2,511, and with 80 accredited delegates to this Sixth Continental Congress, Connecticut ventures to "hang out her banners upon the outer walls," and once again claims the honor of being the "Banner State."

Connecticut may be what Tallyrand once called it: "only a little yellow spot on the map," but has she not proven that a "Little one shall become a thousand, and a small one a strong nation?"

SARA THOMSON KINNEY,
State Regent of Connecticut.

MARYLAND.

I have the honor to submit to the Sixth Continental Congress, my second annual report as Regent of the State of Maryland. Within the year just past two new Chapters of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, have been fully organized in the State, making in all four active Chapters. The Baltimore Chapter has well sustained the reputation so happily acquired by it since its foundation. It has been foremost in patriotic works during the year, has held regular monthly meetings from October to June, at which meetings, valuable papers have been read by women and men so eminent as Mrs. Clark, of Texas, who spoke of the influence of patriotic societies, Miss E. W. Freeland, Historian of the Chapter, who treated of "Baltimore during the Period of the Revolution;" Miss Alice Smith, who read a charming paper upon "The Women of South Carolina During the Revolution." Also a most valuable historical paper by the Hon. A. Leo Knott, entitled "Maryland in the History of the United States, and Her Contributions to the Formation of the Union." An equally interesting paper was read to the Chapter by Mr. Andrew C. Trippe, on "The Founding of Maryland by Lord Baltimore." But the Chapter has not confined itself to literary efforts alone, it has subscribed from its treasury towards the purchase of Meadow Garden, and also towards the Mary Washington Memorial Fund. Nor has the social side been neglected. In addition to several delightful teas and informal entertainments at the homes of the members, the day chosen as their especial day was celebrated by the

Chapter. The 19th of October is a date made famous by the action of the Maryland patriots seven years before the haughty Briton laid down his sword at Yorktown, and the great Washington selected from his own staff a young Marylander to bear to the Congress, then in session in Philadelphia, the glad, the almost incredibly glad tidings, which Finch Tilghman rode through the land, day and night, shouting, "Cornwallys is taken"—"A fresh horse for the Congress," "Cornwallys is taken." On that day seven years before, the 19th of October, 1774, the patriots of Maryland had the Peggy Stewart burned to the water's edge at the good town of Annapolis; and a brilliant and faithful reproduction of the scene was furnished by the Baltimore Daughters to their friends and invited guests, at the beautiful reception given by the Chapter on the 19th of October last. Among the many distinguished guests present was our Governor, who unites in his own, two of the oldest and most honored Maryland names of which the State boasts.

The Chapter continues to increase, thirty-four names have been added to its roll. It has been called upon to mourn the death of one of its oldest members, Mrs. Catharine Chase Banney Oldfield. It now numbers one hundred and twenty-five members, and under the administration of its highly qualified Regent and capable officers, has entered upon a new year of usefulness and efficiency.

The Frederick Chapter has held regular monthly meetings at the homes of its members, and endeavors to keep up the business matters with which it is concerned. It has made a liberal subscription to the building fund of the Continental Hall, contributing by individual subscription as well as from its treasury. It sent by express, at its own expense, a young mulberry tree to be planted in the circle of the thirteen historic trees in the Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. On the 19th of September last, in obedience to a request from the National Society made at the suggestion of our learned Historian General, the Chapter celebrated the centenary of Washington's immortal farewell address, by a public reading of the same in the Court House Park with appropriate services and remarks from his honor the mayor of the city and other public men present, and the assistance of Prof. Sheperd, of the Frederick College. That was its only public occasion of the year, for several months this Chapter was heavily overshadowed by the serious illness of its beloved Regent, beloved and honored indeed as Regent, and the dear personal friend of each member of the Chapter. At length the blow fell, on the morning of November 17 she closed her eyes forever on this world. To her we know it was peace and joy to go, "Then is she glad because she is at rest, and so he bringeth her to the haven where she would be," but we are left desolate. Seldom is it granted so fully to a woman the opportunity for the discharge of the duties of daughter, wife, mother, aunt and citizen, as in her case, and nobly did she avail herself of and live up to her privilege, faithfully and wonderfully did she perform her whole duty. She united in her own person the beauty, intelligence, patriotism and public spirit for which the long line of distinguished ancestry from

which she sprung has been noted. Her loss to the community, to the Chapter and to the National Society is irreparable. We bow in submission, but we mourn our loss !

The Maryland Line Chapter was organized in Baltimore city in the Spring of 1896. Its existence is mainly due to the conception and active work of Miss Alice Key Blunt and Miss Elizabeth Lloyd Pennington, ably assisted by Miss Florence Mackubin, whom the Regent had the honor to appoint Chapter Regent. This Chapter was formally organized May 12, 1896, with thirteen members. It received its charter from the National Society in August, 1896. It holds regular meetings on the third Friday in each month from October to June, with Board meetings a few days previous to each Chapter meeting. In the spring of 1896, notwithstanding its recent formation, the Regent of the Chapter gathered and forwarded to New York a most valuable and interesting collection of miniatures, jewelry and relics of colonial and revolutionary times, for exhibition at the Key Monument Exhibit, which the New York City Chapter was at that time holding, to aid the fund for an erection to a monument to the author of the Star Spangled Banner. Mindful of the immortal name it has chosen, and fully alive as it is to all it must live up to to be worthy its name, great things may be expected of this Chapter, which is yet, as it were, only entering upon its career.

Still younger is its sister Chapter in Salisbury, the Eastern Shore of Maryland Chapter, which was formally organized in October, 1896, with Mrs. Walter B. Miller as Regent, and a full staff of able officers. Regular monthly meetings are held and the work is carried on in an earnest and satisfactory manner.

There are also two unorganized Chapters with Regents holding their commissions in the State, and I have to report the resignation of one Chapter Regent.

In pursuance of the objects set forth in section 2, article II of the constitution desiring to stimulate the study of the history of the State among its youth, the State Regent has offered a prize medal for the best essay upon Maryland history from 1634 or earlier, to the beginning of the present century. The competition was open to any student of the State under twenty years of age, of either a private or public school of either sex. In response to this offer a large number of essays have been received and are now in the hands of a committee of gentlemen whose services the Regent feels she has been singularly fortunate in securing. Their decision as to the most meritorious essay has been promised by the latter part of next month so that the award may be made on, or as near as possible to the 25th of March, the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims of Maryland.

In retiring from my office at the close of my second official year, I must beg to express again my sense of pride at having been elected by my fellow members to twice represent them in so dignified a position as that of the chief officer of the State in our Society, and to make my acknowledgments of the perfect courtesy, consideration, and kindness

which I have universally met in the discharge of my official duties, both in my State work and from every member of the National Board of Management. I can bespeak for my successor in office nothing more than had been accorded me, to make that incumbency a pleasure and an honor. So may it prove to her—I doubt not that it will!

BETTY H. M. RITCHIE,
Regent of Maryland.

OHIO.

Madam President and Members of the Sixth Continental Congress: The women of Ohio are ever patriotic and loyal and to them is due the most gratifying advance made in the Buckeye State during the past year. Again I come before you to present the record of their work—the faithful work of the devoted woman of heroic ancestry.

We have twenty-two organized Chapters and five that soon will join the ranks. We are awakening to the fact that the War of the Revolution did not end with the treaty of 1783, but that England waged a losing warfare with us for many a long day after, and that some of those battlefields dot Ohio's fertile lands. The Saint Clair Chapter, Mrs. Roddie Reynolds, Regent, and the Fort Findlay Chapter, Mrs. M. K. Hyatt, were named to commemorate the deeds of our fathers on Ohio soil. Another new Chapter is the Cuyahoga Portage, a name that slips so easily from the lips of an Ohio woman but makes our eastern friends to gasp and mumble as they try to catch the elusive sound. Cuyahoga Portage, eight miles long, separates the waters that seek the Gulf of St. Lawrence through the great lakes from those that reach the Gulf of Mexico by way of the Mississippi. Along this portage Indian and Frenchman have borne their light canoe and vanished into the past, but the path remains and has given its name to a progressive and flourishing Chapter. Nor has the red man been forgotten for the ladies of Newark have banded themselves into the Hetuck Chapter, under Mrs. Lucius B. Wing, while the John Reily under Mrs. Estes Rathbone, and the Martha Pitkin under Mrs. J. O. Moss, remind us of the heroes and heroines of our own race, add to this that the college town of Urbana has joined the procession under the command of Prof. Sarah A. Worcester, and kept her own name, Urbana. Piqua, under Mrs. James Hicks, completes the list of new Chapters. Thus we read our entire history in the Chapters named this last year.

I must not forget the pioneers. The Western Reserve Chapter has gone steadily forward in good works and added fifty new members; the Cincinnati Chapter still continues to carry the banner with a membership of two hundred and thirty earnest and enthusiastic members; Wilmington Chapter has emblazoned the Declaration of Independence on the walls of one of her schools; from Wyoming and Zanesville, from Chillicothe and Hillsboro, from Youngstown and Conneaut, from Toledo and Mansfield, from Springfield and Dayton, and Xenia come words of good cheer. The common council of Dayton has given to the Chapter

the first house built in the town with the park surrounding it, and they have gathered relics and mementoes and made it a thing of beauty. Cincinnati has a year book of which the Chapter may be proud, while Mahoning has prepared a printed programme of work and study. Many of the Chapters are helping the town libraries and much has been saved from the past. The Western Reserve Chapter has offered a prize for the best essay in the eighth grade of our public schools on some colonial subject.

The Regents and other officers of the Chapters have not spared themselves in advancing the interests of the Order.

In closing, I wish to thank the President General and the Board of Management for their devotion to the cause and the great help they have been to the State Regent of Ohio. I am sure that all Ohio appreciates their work. The "Daughters" of my State have been unvarying in their kindness to me, and from my heart I thank them. Up to this time we have been making the clearing, preparing the ground, laying the cornerstone. To those who come after us will fall the pleasing task of making the land to blossom like a rose and of rearing on the firm foundation already laid a structure of grace and beauty.

I herewith enclose a brief page of statistics and with love for the "Daughters" and pride in their achievements, I lay down my work as State Regent of Ohio.

Organized Chapters.—Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, Mrs. W. H. Barriss, Regent; Mahoning Chapter, Youngstown, Mrs. Rachel Taylor, Regent; Cincinnati Chapter, Cincinnati, Mrs. William Judkins, Regent; Walter Deane Chapter, Conneaut, Mrs. E. D. Hayward, Regent; Muskingum Chapter, Zanesville, Mrs. E. C. Brush, Regent; Catharine Green Chapter, Xenia, Miss Virginia Lauman, Regent; Nathaniel Massie Chapter, Chillicothe, Miss M. P. McClintock, Regent; Ursula Walcott Chapter, Toledo, Mrs. W. H. H. Smith, Regent; Wawilaway Chapter, Hillsboro, Mrs. Albert Mathews, Regent; Springfield Chapter, Springfield, Mrs. Joseph Black, Regent; Elizabeth Zane Chapter, Zanesville, Miss Louise Van Horne, Regent; George Clinton Chapter, Wilmington, Mrs. C. C. Nichols, Regent; Mary Washington Chapter, Mansfield, Mrs. M. D. Harter, Regent; Dayton Chapter, Dayton, Mrs. S. R. Burns, Regent; Wyoming Chapter, Wyoming, Mrs. Geo. Kinsey, Regent; John Reily Chapter, Hamilton, Mrs. Estes Rathbone, Regent; Urbana Chapter, Urbana, Miss Prof. S. A. Worcester, Regent; Hetuck Chapter, Newark, Mrs. L. B. Wing, Regent; Piqua Chapter, Piqua, Mrs. James Hicks, Regent; Cuyahoga Portage Chapter, Akron, Mrs. A. L. Conger, Regent; Fort Findlay Chapter, Findlay, Mrs. M. K. Hyatt, Regent; Martha Pitkin Chapter, Sandusky, Mrs. J. O. Moss, Regent.

Unorganized Chapters.—Jefferson, Mrs. E. H. Fitch, Regent; Delaware, Mrs. Archibald Lybrand, Regent; Eaton, Mrs. Roddie Reynolds, Regent; Cadiz, Mrs. C. H. Hogg, Regent.

CATHARINE H. T. AVERY,
State Regent of Ohio.

MAINE.

To the President General and Members of the Sixth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

The State of Maine has at last awakened !

Our number, as yet, are very small, compared with some of the States, but when it is remembered that your present State Regent was the only "Daughter" in Maine, from August, 1891, to August, 1894, and from 1894 to 1896 there were formed only two Chapters, we feel that the work accomplished during the past year has been most encouraging.

Since November, 1896, there have been seven Chapter Regents appointed, five of whom have received their commission; among the latter, especial mention should be made of Mrs. Nora G. Rice, of Gardiner, formerly of the Mary Washington Chapter, Washington, District of Columbia. She has secured her twelve members and named the Chapter for her ancestor "Samuel Grant."

Mrs. Cora B. Bickford, also, has interested those eligible in Biddeford, has organized and sent for the charter. The name of the Chapter is to be the "Rebecca Emery." Another promising Chapter is one being formed in Rockland by Mrs. Edward A. Butler, wife of the President of the "Maine State Society of Sons;" they are very enthusiastic, and no doubt will have a large Chapter in the near future.

Mrs. John U. Chandler, of Machias, past State Regent, is doing all she can to arouse an interest, also Mrs. Charles J. Milliken, of Cherryfield.

Mrs. Almon H. Fogg, of Houlton, Mrs. A. L. Simpson and others, of Bangor, have shown a great interest in the last two months; several are tracing their ancestors and a Chapter will soon be formed, Mrs. Wilson Crosby, of that city, having already become a member.

Mrs. Louise Helen Coburn, of Skowhegan, has been appointed Regent of the Skowhegan Chapter forming in that vicinity.

In tracing records, by correspondence, from the eastern part of the State, an unlimited field of eligibility is found, and the whole section is rich in ancestry.

A letter from the Mary Dillingham Chapter, of Lewiston, Mrs. F. H. Packard, Regent, tells of good results the past year, six members having joined since October, first annual meeting held and reelection of officers, with the exception of Vice-Regent; Mrs. F. H. Briggs succeeding her sister, Mrs. Wallace H. White.

In closing, a few words regarding the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, of Portland, the pioneer Chapter of Maine.

We have experienced a very successful year, under our Regent, Mrs. Jos. B. Shepard, the Chapter has prospered and now has a membership of over one hundred, among whom are two daughters of revolutionary soldiers, one of whom, Mrs. Mary Wiggin Fullerton, celebrated her one hundredth birthday on the first day of June last, by a large gather-

ing of relatives and friends at the Parker House, Boston, Massachusetts. She wore, suspended from her neck, by the color ribbon, the Souvenir Spoon presented by the National Society.

We have, therefore, the distinguished honor of claiming one of the oldest "Daughters of the American Revolution."

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. J. E. PALMER.

State Regent of Maine.



OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL SOCIETY.

902 F St., Washington, D. C.

OF THE

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

National Board of Management 1897

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MRS. ADLAI STEVENSON,

Franklin Square, Bloomington, Ill.

First Vice-President General.

MRS. A. G. BRACKETT,

1726 Q St., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. ALBERT D. BROCKETT,

711 Cameron St., Alexandria, Va.

Vice-Presidents General.

MRS. ELROY M. AVERY,

657 Woodland Hills Cleveland, Ohio.

MRS. THOMAS W. ROBERTS,

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MRS. KATE KEARNEY HENRY,

614 22nd St., Washington D. C.

and Tennessee.

MRS. LEVI P. MORTON,

19 East 54th St., New York City, N. Y.

MRS. EBENEZER J. HILL,

Norwalk, Conn., and Washington, D. C.

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| MRS. WILLIAM DICKSON,
754 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga. | MRS. MARY SAWYER FOOTE,
920 Mass. Ave., Washington, D. C. |
| MRS. F. W. DICKINS,
1314 19th St., Washington, D. C. | MME. ANNA VON RYDINGSVARD,
Boston, Mass., and 1617 13th St., Wash-
ington, D. C. |
| MRS. WM. LINDSAY,
The Cochran, Washington, D. C.,
and Frankfort, Kentucky. | MRS. MARY HARRISON MCKEE,
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| MRS. J. N. JEWETT,
412 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Ill. | MRS. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER,
Lafayette, Ind., and Washington, D. C. |
| | MRS. E. J. JOHN HULL,
Iowa and Washington, D. C. |

Chaplain General.

MRS. CHARLES A. STAKELEY,
1622 S St., Washington, D. C.

Secretaries General.

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| Recording Secretary General. | Acting Corresponding Secretary General. |
| MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
2009 Mass. Ave., Washington, D. C. | |

Registrars General.

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| MRS. MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
1101 K St., Washington, D. C. | MRS. LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN,
1538 I St., Washington, D. C. |
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Treasurer General.

(MRS. MARK BURCKLE HATCH) SARAH H. HATCH,
902 F St., Washington, D. C.

Historian General.

Assistant Historian General.

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| MISS ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON,
1320 Florida Ave., Washington, D. C. | MRS. FRANCIS J. FITZWILLIAM,
Bloomington, Ill. |
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Surgeon General.

Librarian General.

MRS. GERTRUDE BASCOM DARWIN,
1524 Twenty-Fifth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Attorney General.

State Regents.

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|-----------------------|---|
| Alabama, | MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birm-
ingham. |
| Alaska, | |
| Arizona, | |
| Arkansas, | MRS. FRED'K HANGER, 1010 Scott St., Little Rock- |
| California, | MRS. V. K. MADDOX, Occidental Hotel, San Fran-
cisco. |
| Colorado, | MRS. WM. F. SLOCUM, JR., 24 College Place, Colo-
rado Springs. |

- Connecticut, MRS. SARA THOMSON KINNEY, 1162 Chapel St.,
New Haven.
- Delaware, MRS. ELIZABETH C. CHUCHMAN, Claymont.
- District of Columbia, MISS VIRGINIA MILLER, 1729 P St.
- Florida, MRS. D. G. AMBLER, 411 W. Church St., Jackson-
ville.
- Georgia, MRS. SARAH BERRIAN C. MORGAN, Cor. Bull and
Macon Sts., Savannah, Ga.
- Idaho,
- Illinois, MRS. S. H. KERFOOT, 136 Rush St., Chicago.
- Indiana, MRS. C. C. FOSTER, 762 N. Penn. Ave., Indianapolis.
- Indian Territory, . . MRS. WALTER A. DUNCAN, Talequah, Cherokee
Nation.
- Iowa, MRS. CLARA A. COOLEY, 1394 Locust St., Dubuque.
- Kansas, MRS. MATTIE A. HAND, Holton.
- Kentucky, MRS. EEWARD N. MAXWELL, 836 2nd St., Louis-
ville.
- Louisiana, MRS. BENJAMIN F. STORY, "Saxonholm," Chal-
mette P. O.
- Maine, MRS. WALLACE H. WHITE, 457 Main St., Lewis-
ton.
- Maryland, MRS. JOHN JAMES JACKSON, 940 N. Calvert St.,
Batimore.
- Massachusetts, . . . MRS. JOHN T. BROWN, 122 Pearl St., Springfield.
- Michigan, MRS. WM. FITZHUGH EDWARDS, 530 Woodland
Ave., Detroit.
- Minnesota, MRS. R. M. NEWPORT, 217 Summit Ave., St. Paul.
- Mississippi, MRS. WM. H. SIMS, 1119 K St., Washington and
Columbus, Miss.
- Missouri, MRS. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, 4426 Westminster Place,
St. Louis.
- Montana, MRS. E. A. WASSON, Great Falls.
- Nebraska, MRS. LAURA B. POUND, 1632 L St., Lincoln.
- Nevada,
- New Hampshire, . . MRS. JOSIAH CARPENTER, Manchester.
- New Jersey, MRS. DAVID A. DEPUE, 21 E. Park St., Newark.
- New Mexico, MRS. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Palace Ave., Sante Fe.
- New York, MISS MARY I. FORSYTH, Kington, Ulster County.
- North Carolina, . . MRS. MARY D. REEVE SPRINKLE, Charlotte.
- North Dakota, . . . MRS. FRANCES C. HOLLEY, Bismarck.
- Ohio, MRS. ESTES GEORGE RATHBONE, 316 Seventh St.,
Hamilton.
- Oklahoma, MRS. CASSIUS M. BARNES, Guthrie.
- Oregon, MRS. JAMES B. MONTGOMERY, 1 Madison Ave.,
Portland.
- Pennsylvania, . . . MRS. N. B. HOGG, 78 Church Ave., Allegheny.

Rhode Island, . . .	MRS. SUSAN A. BALLOU, 16 Harris Ave., Woonsocket, R. I.
South Carolina, . .	MRS. R. C. BACON, 100 Plain St., Columbia.
South Dakota, . . .	MRS. MARGARET KELLER, Hot Springs.
Tennessee,	MRS. J. HARVEY MATHES, 29 Cynthia Place, Memphis.
Texas,	MRS. JAMES B. CLARK, State University, Austin.
Utah,	MRS. CLARENCE E. ALLEN, Salt Lake City.
Vermont,	MRS. JESSE BURDETT, Arlington (and Bardwell House), Rutland, Vt.
Virginia,	MRS. WM. WIRT HENRY, 415 E. Franklin St., Richmond.
Washington,	MRS. CHAUNCEY W. GRIGGS, 401 N. Tacoma Ave., Tacoma.
West Virginia, . . .	MRS. CHARLES J. FAULKNER, Martinsburg.
Wisconsin,	MRS. JAMES S. PECK, 5 Waverly Place, Milwaukee.
Wyoming,	MRS. FRANCIS E. WARREN, 1725 Q St., Washington, D. C., and Cheyenne, Wyoming.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, D. C.

Application should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must *be endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order, *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

Mrs. S. V. White's motion as amended by Mrs. Joy, of Michigan, and Mrs. Tittmann, of Washington, District of Columbia. "I move that the full minutes be printed in the Magazine, the word "minutes," to be defined as a record of the work done, including all motions offered, whether carried or lost, but not including debate." Carried at Sixth Continental Congress.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

The special meeting of the Board of Management, ordered to be held on the 12th of each month for the approval of the minutes of the regular meeting, was convened at 10 o'clock a. m., Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, First Vice-President, in the chair.

The meeting was opened with the Lord's Prayer, in the absence of the Chaplain General.

Members present: Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Foote, Mme. von Rydingsvärd, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Taplin, Mrs. Hatch, Miss Johnston, Mrs. Darwin, Miss Miller, District Regent, and Mrs. Warren, State Regent of Wyoming.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes, and upon motion they were approved.

The Corresponding Secretary General rose to a question of personal privilege, stating that it was one of great importance to her. The courtesy of the Board granting the privilege, the Corresponding Secretary General read her resignation and immediately retired from the room.

A motion was made and seconded to accept this resignation, but upon being put to a vote was lost.

After prolonged discussion it was moved to reconsider this vote, which being carried, it was again moved to accept the resignation of the Corresponding Secretary General, and the motion was unanimously carried.

Mrs. Foote moved: "That the Board, while regretting the resignation of the Corresponding Secretary General, expresses its appreciation of the courtesy and consideration of the Administration Committee to the Corresponding Secretary General." Carried.

Mme. von Rydingsvärd was elected Acting Corresponding Secretary General until such time as the provisions of section 7, article IV, of the by-laws for filling vacancies in office could be complied with.

Board adjourned at 1 o'clock.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

THURSDAY, April 1, 1897.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held on April 1, at 10 o'clock a. m., the First Vice-President General, Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, presiding.

Members present: Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Foote, Mme. von Rydingsvärd, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Taplin, Mrs. Hatch, Miss Johnston, Mrs. Darwin, Miss Miller, District Regent, Mrs. Depue, State Regent of New Jersey.

In the absence of the Chaplain General the First Vice-President General requested the ladies to unite with her in the Lord's Prayer.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the meeting of March 12, which, upon motion, were accepted.

The report of the Recording Secretary General was called for and given as follows: Charters issued, 6: "Sibbil Dwight Kent," Suffield, Connecticut; "Jane Randolph Jefferson," Jefferson City, Missouri; "Hannah Caldwell," Davenport, Iowa; "Rebecca Emery," Biddeford, Maine; "Deborah Sampson," Brockton, Massachusetts; "Captain Jonathan Oliphant," Trenton, New Jersey. Charters in the hands of the engrosser, 1; number of charter applications issued, 4; letters written, 243; postals, 100; expenses of desk, as per itemized account, \$13.50.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

The report of the Acting Corresponding Secretary General was read, as follows: Application blanks issued, 3,769; constitutions, 44; circulars, 579; amount received of Treasurer General (through Mrs. Nash), \$15; amount expended, \$14; letters written, 62.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

ANNA VON RYDINGSVARD,
Acting Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

Mme. von Rydingsvärd announced the death of Mrs. H. W. Beecher, a member of the National Society, upon which Mrs. Brockett moved "that the Acting Corresponding Secretary General be authorized to send a letter of condolence, on the part of the Board, to the family of Mrs. Beecher. Carried.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRARS GENERAL.—Mrs. Seymour reported: Applications presented for membership, 513; applications verified, awaiting dues, 79; applications on hand unverified, 83; badge permits issued, 53.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Taplin reported: Applications presented for membership, 271; applications verified, awaiting dues, 73; applications on hand unverified, 11; badge permits issued, 61; deaths, 16, and resignations, 12. Mrs. Taplin stated that among these applicants for membership were four "real Daughters."

Report accepted.

The Recording Secretary General was ordered to cast the ballot for these applicants.

It was moved and carried that the resignations be accepted, and the announcements of the deaths be received with regrets.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.—All Regents this month are from State Regents, and at their request I report the following appointments: Arkansas, Mrs. William D. Reese, Helena; Mrs. John Gaines, Hot Springs. Connecticut, Mrs. Mary H. B. Medbury, Putnam. Iowa, Mrs. Ella L. Lyon, Iowa City. Kentucky, Mrs. Courtney Piatt, Covington; Mrs. Betty Taliaferro Beckner, Winchester; Mrs. Cora Turner Barker, New Liberty; Mrs. Benjamin E. Reed, Paducah. Maine, Miss Louise H. Coburn, Houlton; Mrs. Lucy W. Fogg, Skowhegan. Minnesota, Mrs. Clara B. Smith, Duluth. Massachusetts, Mrs. Louise A. L. Morrison, Boston. New York, Mrs. Gardiner Fuller; Batavia. Ohio, Mrs. Clara H. Burleigh, Madison. Wisconsin, Mrs. Harvey J. Banford, Plymouth. I also report the resignation of the Regent of Nova Scotia, at Halifax. From Miss Armstrong's letter it did not seem necessary to appoint another Regent at present.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

HATTIE NOURSE BROCKETT.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL was read, and, upon motion, accepted.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL.—Acting under resolution of last year, I have solicited estimates from several houses for Lineage Books. I have three at hand, they are the lowest, and only a slight degree of difference, all being much more than we have ever paid. The same firm which printed volumes II and III offer the best terms and as the work was most satisfactory there seems no reason to hesitate.

There are occasional calls for the index for charter volumes, which I have now in hands of printer.

I was allowed last year to select a committee to consult with in regard to any change or improvement in these books, and I ask the favor this year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON,
Historian General.

Report accepted, and the request for the appointment of a committee by the Historian General was complied with by the Board.

Mrs. Joseph Washington, on behalf of the Tennessee Centennial Committee, preferred the request that the spinning wheel, donated to the National Society by Prof. Goode, should be permitted to go to Nashville.

Mrs. Lindsay moved: "That all discussion relative to the spinning wheel being permitted to go to the Tennessee Centennial be deferred until to-morrow afternoon." Carried.

Miss Desha, chairman of the Charter Committee, was granted an audi-

ence, and presented the National Charter to the Board, together with the following report :

MEETING OF INCORPORATORS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1897.

Meeting called to order by Miss Mary Desha, as chairman of the Charter Committee, at 12 o'clock noon, Friday, February 26, 1897, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, when were present Mary Park Foster, Helen Mason Boynton, Henrietta Greely, Sallie Kennedy Alexander, Lucy Gray Henry, Julia K. Hogg, Belinda O. Wilbour, Marie Devereux, Jane A. O. Keim, Lucia E. Blount, Mary S. Lockwood, Ellen Hardin Walworth, Eugenia Washington, Rosa Wright Smith, Mary Leighton Shields, Regina M. Knott, Lelie Dent Saint Clair, Mary Desha, Emma Gregory Hull, Mary H. McMillan, Frances P. Burrows, Mary B. K. Washington.

It was thereupon moved, seconded, and unanimously carried that Miss Mary Desha be appointed chairman of the meeting.

Mrs. Jane A. O. Keim was then duly nominated and unanimously elected secretary.

The meeting of said Charter Committee, thus duly organized, and the above-named members being present, was duly called to order, and thereupon the following resolution was offered :

"THAT, WHEREAS, by an act of the Congress of the United States, entitled 'An act to incorporate The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution,' approved February 20, 1896, the following were named as the incorporators thereof: Mary Park Foster (Mrs. John W. Foster), of Indiana; Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell (Mrs. William D. Cabell), of Virginia; Helen Mason Boynton (Mrs. Henry V. Boynton), of Ohio; Henrietta Greely (Mrs. A. W. Greely), of Washington, District of Columbia; Lelie Dent Saint Clair (Mrs. F. O. Saint Clair), of Maryland; Regina M. Knott (Mrs. A. Leo Knott), of Maryland; Sara Agnes Rice Pryor (Mrs. Roger A. Pryor), of New York; Sarah Ford Judd Goode (Mrs. G. Brown Goode), of Washington, District of Columbia; Mary Desha, of Kentucky; Sue Virginia Field (Mrs. Stephen J. Field), of California; Sallie Kennedy Alexander (Mrs. Thomas Alexander), of Washington, District of Columbia; Rosa Wright Smith, of Washington, District of Columbia; Sarah C. J. Hagan (Mrs. Hugh Hagan), of Georgia; Mary Stiner Putnam (Mrs. John Risley Putnam), of New York; Mary Deighton Shields (Mrs. George H. Shields), of Missouri; Ellen Hardin Walworth, of New York; Mary E. MacDonald (Mrs. Marshall MacDonald), of Virginia; Eugenia Washington, of Virginia; Alice M. Clarke (Mrs. Howard Clarke), of Massachusetts; Clara Barton, of Washington, District of Columbia; Mary S. Lockwood, of Washington, District of Columbia; Francis B. Hamlin (Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin), of Washington, District of Columbia; Martha C. B. Clarke (Mrs. Arthur E. Clarke), of New Hampshire; Lucia E. Blount (Mrs. Henry Blount), of Indiana; Jane A. O. Keim (Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim), of Connecticut; Louise Ward McAllister, of New York; Effie Ream Osborne (Mrs. Frank Stuart

Osborne), of Illinois ; Marie Devereux, of Washington, District of Columbia ; Belinda O. Wilbour (Mrs. Joshua Wilbour), of Rhode Island ; Georgina E. Shippen (Mrs. W. W. Shippen), of New Jersey ; Julia K. Hogg (Mrs. N. B. Hogg), of Pennsylvania ; Katherine C. Breckinridge (Mrs. Clifton B. Breckinridge), of Arkansas ; Sara Isabella Hubbard (Mrs. Adolpheus S. Hubbard), of California ; Mary L. D. Putnam (Mrs. Charles E. Putnam), of Iowa ; Delia Clayborne Buckner (Mrs. Simon B. Buckner), of Kentucky ; Emily Marshall Eliot (Mrs. Samuel Eliot), of Massachusetts ; Lucy Grey Henry (Mrs. William Wirt Henry), of Virginia ; Elizabeth Blair Lee, of Maryland ; Mrs. Frances P. Burrows (Mrs. Julius C. Burrows), Mrs. Mary H. McMillan (Mrs. James McMillan), Mrs. Emma Gregory Hull (Mrs. J. A. T. Hull), Mrs. Mary B. K. Washington (Mrs. Joseph Washington).

"And, Whereas, the above named as present constitute a majority of said original incorporators named in the said act of Congress :

"Therefore, be it Resolved, That the provisions contained in, and charter conferred by, said act of Congress, be, and the same hereby are, accepted."

The said resolution was, thereupon, unanimously adopted.

Mrs. Helen Mason Boynton then moved that the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution adopt, as its constitution and by-laws, the constitution and by-laws of the former corporation, known as the Daughters of the American Revolution, inserting therein, before the name of said former corporation, "Daughters of the American Revolution," the words "The National Society of the" wherever and whenever said name occurred in said constitution and by-laws.

Said motion was duly seconded and carried.

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth then moved that the corporate seal of the said former corporation, "Daughters of the American Revolution," be adopted as the corporate seal of "The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution," inserting therein the words "The National Society of the," before the words "Daughters of the American Revolution," as the same occurred in said former corporate seal, and also enlarging the said corporate seal so much as may be necessary to admit of the insertion therein and thereon of said additional words.

Said motion was duly seconded and carried.

Mrs. Regina M. Knott moved that the Secretary, Mrs. Jane A. O. Keim, cast the ballot of the members of the meeting present for the election of the officers of the former corporation, the Daughters of the American Revolution, to serve as officers of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, until their successors be elected.

Motion duly seconded and carried.

It was then moved that all of the members of the former corporation, known as the Daughters of the American Revolution, their associates and successors, be recognized as members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Motion duly seconded and carried.

It was then moved that the meeting adjourn, which motion was seconded and carried.

MARY DESHA,
Chairman.

JANE A. O. Keim,
Secretary.

[PUBLIC—No. 19.]

An Act to incorporate the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Mary Park Foster (Mrs. John W. Foster), of Indiana; Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell (Mrs. William D. Cabell), of Virginia; Helen Mason Boynton (Mrs. Henry V. Boynton), of Ohio; Henrietta Greely (Mrs. A. W. Greely), of Washington, District of Columbia; Lelie Dent Saint Clair (Mrs. F. O. Saint Clair), of Maryland; Regina M. Knott (Mrs. A. Leo Knott), of Maryland; Sara Agnes Rice Pryor (Mrs. Roger A. Pryor), of New York; Sarah Ford Judd Goode (Mrs. G. Brown Goode), of Washington, District of Columbia; Mary Desha, of Kentucky; Sue Virginia Field (Mrs. Stephen J. Field), of California; Sallie Kennedy Alexander (Mrs. Thomas Alexander), of Washington, District of Columbia; Rosa Wright Smith, of Washington, District of Columbia; Sarah C. J. Hagan (Mrs. Hugh Hagan), of Georgia; Mary Stiner Putnam (Mrs. John Risley Putnam), of New York; Mary Leighton Shields (Mrs. George H. Shields), of Missouri; Ellen Hardin Walworth, of New York; Mary E. MacDonald (Mrs. Marshall MacDonald), of Virginia; Eugenia Washington, of Virginia; Alice M. Clarke (Mrs. A. Howard Clarke), of Massachusetts; Clara Barton, of Washington, District of Columbia; Mary S. Lockwood, of Washington, District of Columbia; Frances B. Hamlin (Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin), of Washington, District of Columbia; Martha C. B. Clarke (Mrs. Arthur E. Clarke), of New Hampshire; Lucia E. Blount (Mrs. Henry Blount), of Indiana; Jennie A. O. Keim (Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim), of Connecticut; Louise Ward McAllister, of New York; Effie Ream Osborne (Mrs. Frank Stuart Osborne), of Illinois; Marie Devereux, of Washington, District of Columbia; Balinda O. Wilbour (Mrs. Joshua Wilbour), of Rhode Island; Georgina E. Shippen (Mrs. W. W. Shippen), of New Jersey; Julia K. Hogg (Mrs. N. B. Hogg), of Pennsylvania; Katherine C. Breckinridge (Mrs. Clifton R. Breckinridge), of Arkansas; Sara Isabella Hubbard (Mrs. Adolphus S. Hubbard), of California; Mary L. D. Putnam (Mrs. Charles E. Putnam), of Iowa; Delia Clayborne Buckner (Mrs. Simon B. Buckner), of Kentucky; Emily Marshall Eliot (Mrs. Samuel Eliot), of Massachusetts; Lucy Grey Henry (Mrs. William Wirt Henry), of Virginia; Elizabeth Blair Lee, of Maryland; Mrs. Francis P. Burrows (Mrs. Julius C. Burrows), Mrs. Mary H. McMillan (Mrs. James McMillan), Mrs. Emma Gregory Hull (Mrs. J. A. T. Hull), Mrs. Mary B. K. Washington (Mrs. Joseph Washington), and their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, in the Dis-

trict of Columbia, by the name of The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for patriotic, historical, and educational purposes, to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments ; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results ; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries ; to carry out the injunction of Washington, in his farewell address to the American people, " to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens ; to cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom ; to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

SEC. 2. That said Society is authorized to hold real and personal estate in the United States, so far only as may be necessary to its lawful ends, to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, and may adopt a constitution and make by-laws not inconsistent with law, and may adopt a seal. Said Society shall have its headquarters or principal office at Washington, in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. That said Society shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings, and said Secretary shall communicate to Congress such portion thereof as he may deem of national interest and importance. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said National Society to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum, at their discretion, upon such conditions and under such rules as they shall prescribe.

Approved February 20, 1896.

Special meeting of the original incorporators of "The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution," named in the certificate of incorporation of date June 4, 1891, under the general incorporation laws of the District of Columbia, said meeting having been called, pursuant to notice, for the purpose of taking appropriate action for the surrender of the corporate franchise and charter conferred by and under said certificate of incorporation.

Said meeting having been called to order at No. 902 F street, N. W., Washington, District of Columbia, at 4.15 o'clock, when were present : Helen M. Boynton, Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell, Eugenia Washington, and Mary Desha, the same being a majority of the original incorporators named in said certificate of incorporation.

Thereupon, Mrs. Boynton was duly elected chairman and Miss Desha secretary of said meeting.

Thereupon, the purpose and object of said called special meeting having been brought to the attention of said members present, and the same having been considered, the following resolution was offered by Miss Washington and seconded by Mrs. Cabell :

WHEREAS, The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been duly incorporated under and by virtue of an act of the Congress of the United States of date February 20, 1896 ; and

Whereas, The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, heretofore incorporated under the general incorporation laws of the District of Columbia, under certificate of incorporation bearing date June 4, 1891, has been merged in said corporation so created by said act of Congress ; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the association known as " The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution," incorporated under the general incorporation laws of the District of Columbia, June 4, 1891, for the term of twenty years, shall, and hereby does, cease to act under the corporate franchise thereby conferred, and does hereby surrender the same from and after this date,

And the same was unanimously adopted.

And thereupon it was moved and seconded that the meeting adjourn *sine die*, and the same was duly carried.

HELEN M. BOYNTON,
Chairman.

MARY DESHA,
Secretary.

March 31, 1897.

Present: Helen M. Boynton, Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell, Eugenia Washington, Mary Desha, Mary E. MacDonald (by letter).

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

We, the undersigned, being of full age and citizens of the United States (a majority being citizens of the District of Columbia), desire to associate ourselves together and with others for educational and literary purposes, and for mutual improvement ; and, in order to become incorporated under and in conformity with the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to general incorporation in the District of Columbia, to wit: Chapter 18, Class 3, . . . do hereby make, sign and acknowledge this certificate in writing as . . .

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

ARTICLE I. The *name* of this Society shall be " The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

ART. II. The *term* for which it is organized shall be twenty years.

ART. III. The *principal business* and *objects* of the Society are as follows: (1) To perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men and women

who achieved American independence by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics and of the records of the individual services of revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries. (2) To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens. (3) To cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

ART. IV. The *managers* who shall have the management and control of the affairs of said Society for the first year, in accordance with its constitution and by-laws, are twenty-five in number, and their names as follows, to wit:

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, Mrs. William D. Cabell, Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Mrs. A. W. Greely, Mrs. G. Brown Goode, Mrs. H. V. Boynton, Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. F. O. St. Clair, Mrs. Stephen J. Field, Mrs. George H. Shields, Mrs. E. W. Walworth, Mrs. William Earle, Mrs. A. Howard Clark, Mrs. Marshall MacDonald, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, Miss Clara Barton, Mrs. Frank S. Osborn, Mrs. Henry Blount, Mrs. Jacob G. Cilley, Mrs. M. Devereux, Mrs. John W. Foster, Mrs. A. Leo Knott, Mrs. W. O. Cunningham and such others as may hereafter be added to the Board of Management under the constitution and by-laws of said Society.

ART. V. The *headquarters* or chief office of said Society shall be in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

In testimony whereof the said incorporators have hereunto set their hands and seals on this fourth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-one.

CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON,
HENRIETTA N. GREELY,
(Mrs. A. W. Greely),
SARAH F. J. GOODE,
MARY E. MACDONALD,

MARY V. E. CABELL,
HELEN M. BOYNTON,
EUGENIA WASHINGTON,
MARY DESHA.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, } ss.

I, H. B. Zevely, a notary public in and for the District aforesaid, do hereby certify that Caroline Scott Harrison, Henrietta N. Greely, Sarah F. J. Goode, Mary E. MacDonald, Mary V. E. Cabell, Helen M. Boynton, Eugenia Washington and Mary Desha, parties to the foregoing instrument in writing, bearing date of the fourth day of June, 1891, personally appeared before me in the District aforesaid, and being personally

well known to me to be the persons who signed the foregoing Articles of Incorporation, acknowledged the same to be their act and deed for the purposes therein expressed.

Given under my hand and notorial seal this 6th day of June, 1891.

H. B. ZEVERTY,

Notary Public.

Mrs. Lindsay moved: "That the report of the Charter Committee be accepted." Carried.

Miss Desha stated that the lawyers who had been consulted desired no compensation for their services, whereupon the Chair called for a rising vote of thanks to be given these gentlemen. Also a vote of thanks to the chairman of the Charter Committee.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The regular meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Tuesday, March 30, at 10 o'clock a. m., the First Vice-President General, Mrs. Brackett, presiding. All the members of the committee were present.

It was decided to present the following recommendations to the National Board of Management at the April meeting:

1. That as the certificate plate which has been accepted is entirely impracticable it be set aside.

2. That in future duplicate certificates shall be \$1.00 each, unless the mistake in engrossing has been made in the office.

3. That the letters now sent to the Chapter Regents, notifying them of their appointments, be discontinued, and instead of this, printed cards, in blue, of the notice be sent them by the Vice President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

4. That certificates of membership be sent in bulk to the Chapter Registrars, the same to be distributed in the Chapters to the members for whom they are designed.

5. That the circular formerly issued by the Librarian General be printed each month at the head of the Librarian General's report in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

6. The Executive Committee decided to order the safe, described in the letter presented by the secretary of the Administration Committee, upon the terms offered; the Insignia of the Society to be placed on the inside and outside doors of the safe. The committee submit this action for the approval of the Board.

7. The committee recommend the acceptance of the offer of Roberts for the printing of the checks of the National Society at \$11.00 per thousand.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ROSE F. BRACKETT,

Chairman,

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,

Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

The recommendations were considered in their order.

Mrs. Hull moved to request the President General to appoint a new committee on certificate plate.

The Recording Secretary General asked to amend this motion by adding that the committee should act subject to the approval of the Board, and that they bring in their recommendations to the Board for final action. Motion carried as amended.

Mrs. Lindsay: "I amend the motion by adding that the present committee act, as far as possible, in conformity with the former committee."

Seconded by Mrs. Hatcher, who spoke on the subject. No action was taken.

Recommendations Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 were adopted.

The sixth recommendation, regarding the safe to be purchased for the use of the National Society, and action upon which by the committee was submitted to the Board, was unanimously endorsed.

The seventh recommendation, to accept the offer of Roberts for the printing of the checks of the National Society was also adopted.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.—The Finance Committee has had two meetings and signed the bills which the Treasurer General has reported.

The only recommendation is, that a sum of money be given to the Curator to furnish supplies for the active officers' desks to save them trouble and annoyance; this money to be entered in the Curator's books and to be accounted for to the National Board through the Corresponding Secretary General.

(Signed)

MARGUERITE DICKINS,
Chairman.

Report accepted and recommendations adopted.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.—*Madam Chairman and Members of the Board of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution:* Your Committee on Printing begs leave to respectfully submit the following report: A meeting of this committee was held March 11, at 902 F street N. W., with Mrs. Thurston, senior member, as acting chairman.

During this meeting a letter from Mrs. Francis S. Nash was presented. It was addressed to Caldwell, of Philadelphia, and contained an order for stationery and die for Mrs. Stevenson. At that time Mrs. Nash was chairman of the committee, although not present at the meeting. We have no copy of the letter and unable to state the exact cost of material ordered.

At the meeting of the committee, held March 18, 1897, at 902 F street, N. W., a quorum being present, Mrs. John M. Thurston was unanimously chosen chairman, to succeed Mrs. Francis S. Nash, who resigned from the Board March 12.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Main, asked that the committee order 10,000 Lists of Officers, and the Treasurer General, Mrs. Hatch, asked that we order 2,000 Report Blanks, both orders to be printed at once. Also at the meeting of March 23, Miss Lockwood presented a request for 500 printed postal cards.

No bids had been solicited on these numbers of "Lists," and "Blanks" or on the postals. The committee asked its chairman to see what bids she could secure, and empowered her to act as her judgment dictated.

(Bids submitted but not published).

At the meeting held March 23 Miss Lockwood presented a requisition for 500 printed postal cards, and gave a sample to be copied. These were ordered from McGill & Wallace, and have doubtless been received by Miss Lockwood, as they were ordered sent to her at these rooms.

The manuscript of the constitution has not yet been given us. The Lists of Officers are incorrect and incomplete, and your committee reports that it cannot have said "Lists" printed until after the Board meeting of April 1. Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

Mrs. JOHN M. THURSTON, *Chairman*,
Mrs. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER,
Mrs. KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
Mrs. LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN.

Report accepted and committee ordered to accept lowest bid on all work.

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE was read by the secretary of the committee, Miss Miller, as follows: *Madam President and Ladies of the Board*: The Administration Committee has held four meetings during the month of March, and has endeavored to get matters in the office in good running order, some management being necessary after the adjournment of Congress, when there is always a great press of business and many new members to be initiated into the routine of the work. The committee has ordered the two book cases asked for by the ex-Librarian General and authorized by the Board. They have given permission to Mrs. Lillian Rozell Messenger to have her book "In the Heart of America," on sale at the office, accepting her offer to give twenty per cent. of each book sold to the Society.

The committee apportioned the different clerks to the active officers, as they desired, and found the services of two at present employed could be dispensed with after April 1.

Mrs. Brockett, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters offered to take supervision of Card Catalogue. The committee recommend that the clerks employed report to the officers under whom they work, all absences from sickness or other cause, and the officers report such absences to the Administration Committee.

The committee, after careful investigation and inquiry, purchased a safe for use in the office for keeping papers and valuables and the Treasurer General's books, etc., as ordered by the Congress. The safe is to have the insignia of the Society on the inner and outer doors, and the

agent agrees to take it back at the same price now given for it, viz.: \$150, within five years in exchange for a larger one, if we find we need it.

The committee recommend granting the request of the Librarian General to continue the employment of Miss Hartwell until the Card Catalogue of Library is completed, the whole cost of her service, from beginning to end of the work, to be \$65.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ROSE F. BRACKETT,

Chairman.

VIRGINIA MILLER,

KATE KEARNEY HENRY,

MARGUERITE DICKINS.

Report accepted with its recommendations.

Mrs. Dickins moved: "That pursuant to action taken in the Congress, a safe having been purchased for the use of the Treasurer General that Article CXXXVI of the statutes be rescinded, to date from delivery of safe." Carried.

It was moved and carried to adjourn until 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Pursuant to call, the adjourned meeting was held at two o'clock p. m., the First Vice-President General, Mrs. Brackett, presiding.

The Charter Plate Committee, through its chairman, Mrs. Main, reported that an effort had been made to secure a good picture of Mary Washington, but not having succeeded so far, there was, as yet no design to submit.

The report of the committee to prepare correct lists of National Officers and Committees was requested. The Recording Secretary General stated that the officers' list could not be prepared until the Corresponding Secretary General should be elected, and that there had been so many resignations on the different committees, a little delay had been deemed advisable.

Mrs. Brackett moved: "That Miss Young, as Acting Curator, be paid the salary of Curator during time of service." Carried.

The acting Corresponding Secretary General presented to the Board a form of transfer card which had been designed by the committee appointed for that purpose, stating that it was also the idea of the committee to use the seal of the National Society on this card.

Mrs. Dickins moved that the form of transfer card, without the seal, be accepted." Carried.

Mrs. Dickins moved: "That when transfer cards are furnished to Chapters, that the Chapters be informed these cards are not obligatory."

Mrs. Foote amended Mrs. Dickins's motion to read: "That members may take a transfer card, and not "must." Motion carried as amended.

The Recording Secretary General moved: "That the statement made

by the Recording Secretary General, on February 24, 1896, with reference to the transference of members from one Chapter to another, be accepted as a *statute* by the Board, with the additional words "or at the National Headquarters, at Washington," after the words, "on file in said Chapter," and that the instructions issued by the Corresponding Secretary General, on January 7, 1897, be strictly adhered to." Carried.

The Chair stated that it would be absolutely necessary to make the nominations for Corresponding Secretary General at this session of the Board. The nominations must be made in writing. The Chair hopes you will attend to this promptly, and then you can, by special order, act upon this on April 12.

Miss Miller: "I nominate Miss Mary D. Chenoweth for Corresponding Secretary General, a cultivated, agreeable woman, and one who will fill the office with credit to herself and us.

Mrs. Foote: "I nominate Miss Mary D. Chenoweth, of Washington, District of Columbia, as the Corresponding Secretary General of this Society. Miss Chenoweth is a woman of ability, and an educator; being the principal of the Chenoweth Institute, and therefore, well qualified to fulfill the duties of this important office. She is prompt and efficient—a woman of culture, and will represent the Society with honor."

Recording Secretary General: "I wish to place in nomination Mrs. Anderson D. Johnston, a woman in every way fitted for the position, having been corresponding secretary of the Garfield Hospital Association for several years, as well as other institutions. She is conscientious in the fulfillment of her duties—a capable and accomplished woman. Mrs. Johnston is at present Historian of the Mary Washington Chapter.

This nomination was seconded by Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Brockett and Miss Johnston.

Mrs. Thurston moved: "That the nominations for Corresponding Secretary General be closed." Carried.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the election of Corresponding Secretary General be made a special order of business for April 12." Carried.

Moved and carried to adjourn until Friday at 10 a. m.

Friday, March 3, 1897.

Pursuant to call, the adjourned meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m., Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, First Vice-President General, presiding.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the presiding officer requested the members present to unite with her in the Lord's Prayer.

The Recording Secretary General announced the following committee appointed by the President General to draft resolutions of condolence for Mrs. Bacon, State Regent of South Carolina, upon the death of her husband, as follows: Mrs. Lindsay, chairman; Mrs. K. K. Henry and Miss Johnston. Also, that Mrs. Geer had resigned from the Continental Hall Committee and Mrs. Warren, State Regent of Wyoming, appointed in her stead, and Mrs. Ritchie added to this committee. A letter was

read by the Recording Secretary General from the President General appointing Mrs. Thurston chairman of the Printing Committee. A committee was appointed by the President General to draw up resolutions of sympathy for Mrs. Brown, State Regent of Massachusetts, upon the death of her husband, as follows: Mme. von Rydingsvärd chairman; Mrs. Seymour, and Mrs. Main.

The following ladies have also resigned: Mrs. Boynton and Mrs. Hichborn from the National University Committee; Mrs. Mitchell from Editing Committee; Dr. McGee from committee to acquaint the Daughters of the Revolution Society with the action of Congress of the union of the two Societies; Mrs. Kerfoot from Auditing Committee. Mrs. Shields, of Missouri, was appointed by the President General to the Auditing Committee and Miss Johnston to fill the vacancy caused by Mrs. Mitchell's resignation.

The Recording Secretary General stated that the Albemarle Chapter desired that their duplicate charter should be destroyed in the presence of the National Board of Management and that they should be officially notified of the same; said notification to be signed by the officer presiding at the time and the Recording Secretary General, and sealed with the seal of the National Society. This request was complied with.

The Recording Secretary General presented from the State Regent of Pennsylvania a request to the effect that her letter which was found in the archives of the office and which substantiated the claim of the Pittsburgh Chapter to Charter number *One*, might be copied and sent to her, with the seal of the National Society thereon.

The Recording Secretary General stated that in order to comply with this request it would be necessary to have the unanimous consent of the Board, and that this letter would have to be signed by the President General and the Recording Secretary General, with the seal of the Society placed officially thereon.

This was granted by the Board.

The resolutions offered by Mrs. Avery was read as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed to act with committees from other patriotic societies for the purpose of urging the passage in Congress of a bill providing for the collection, indexing and publication by the United States Government of all records, letters, papers, maps and other documents relating to the War of the American Revolution.

Whereas, There is in the British Archives a list of all the men confined on the prison ships during the Revolutionary War, with many facts relating to said men, said lists being almost inaccessible, and

Whereas, The United States has a new Congressional Library, which should contain, at least copies, of all documents relating to our history; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take the matter under advisement and make plans by means of which copies of said lists may be secured.

Mrs. Dickins moved: "That these resolutions be forwarded to the President General, with a request that she kindly appoint the committee." Carried.

Mrs. Dickins's amendment to the by-laws, presented in writing at the last session of the Board, was read as follows: "I move that Section 6, Article IV of the by-laws be amended to read: "more than one *active* office at the same time." Carried.

Mrs. Fowler's motion, made at the Congress, was then read:

"WHEREAS, Mrs. Samuel Eliot, of Boston, having been elected Honorary Vice-President General by the Congress of 1896, and through a misapprehension having accepted the office of Chapter Regent, therefore *Resolved*, That the Board of Management considers her resignation as Honorary Vice President General null and void, and instructs the Secretary to replace her name on the list of Honorary Vice-Presidents General " Carried.

Mrs. Dickins offered the following: "A letter having been referred to the Board, which is evidently an appeal from action of a State organization, *Resolved*, That the Board informs members that it can only recognize the officers and officials named in the constitution; but when an individual feels her constitutional rights infringed she can always present her case to the Board." Carried.

Mme. von Rydingsvärd offered the following motion: "That the National Board of Management cannot accept any communication, written or oral, derogatory to the character of any member of the Society, unless the same be supported by documentary proof, or unless the accused be present to defend herself. These communications to be dealt with by the Executive Committee." Carried.

The Recording Secretary General offered the following:

"WHEREAS, Our Recording Secretary General, as chairman of the Credential Committee, was obliged to make many official rulings relative to representation of Chapters at the recent Congress; and

Whereas, In one instance a delegate, not being present, and her ticket and badge having been given to her alternate, the Regent of the Chapter took them from the alternate and gave them to a delegate appointed by herself, after her arrival in Washington, in direct violation of section 5, article XI of the National by-laws; and

Whereas, Knowledge of this fact being brought to the notice of the chairman by the friends of the alternate so aggrieved, and the wrong being righted; and

Whereas, The Chapter having since sent an official communication through their Corresponding Secretary to the Recording Secretary General upholding their Regent in the course pursued by her; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the ruling of our chairman of the Credential Committee was correct and in accord with the aforesaid by-laws, and that we, as the National Board of Management, do sustain her in the same; and, furthermore, be it

Resolved, That this resolution and preamble be spread upon the official minutes and a copy thereof be sent to said Chapter." Carried.

Also, the following resolution :

WHEREAS, During the recent Congress many irregularities in the by-laws of various Chapters were brought forward as reasons for violation of section 5, article XI, causing many misunderstandings among the delegates ; therefore, be it

Resolved, That every Chapter be requested to forward copies of their by-laws to the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization before July 1, that they may be carefully compared with the national constitution and by-laws, and the Chapters required to change sections and articles found to be in conflict therewith." Carried.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL.—For the month of March, 1897 : On taking charge of the office I found about seven hundred volumes and documents on the shelves, besides broken files of eleven periodicals on the Librarian's table, and quite a number of duplicates. One hundred and twenty-five of these volumes were in the Library at the time of my predecessor took charge, but the remainder were collected through the unwearied efforts of the retiring Librarian General. Not all of these volumes, however, are bound books, but many are valuable pamphlets and leaflets, which should be carefully protected by pamphlet binders.

The card catalogue and accession books, begun by Miss M. A. Hartwell, an expert cataloguer, under the direction of my predecessor, are nearly completed, and will probably be finished during the coming month. It is hoped that the card catalogue will prove of great assistance to the users of the Library when they wish to know if a certain book is in the Library without taking the time to hunt for it on the shelves. The accession book shows the number of each volume in the order of its receipt, and is a guide and a safeguard for the Librarian.

Until the new cases for the application papers arrive the Library must remain in some confusion, owing to the crowding of the shelves. When the application papers are out of the way, however, I hope to so classify the books on the shelves as to make it easier to find them when wanted and less easy to misplace them.

Years hence, when the beginnings of our Society have so far receded into the past as to gain something of the dignity of antiquity, our successors in that remote time will like to know how we manage the little details of our office work, and even our letter heads will have for them something of the interest with which we now gaze at the cups and saucers from which the dames of revolutionary times once drank their tea. For this reason, and because our Library is peculiarly a library of record, I would ask that the Board make a standing order that hereafter when any document, pamphlet or leaflet is printed by the Society, or any letter or envelope heading is made for a national officer, one copy shall be given to the Librarian, to be carefully preserved either in a scrap book or bound volume.

As I can find in the library no copies of many of the earlier leaflets and publications of the Society, or of the letter headings of the earlier officers, I would ask any of the members and old officers who have any such documents, or sheets of their letter paper, to communicate with the Librarian and to give them to the library if duplicate copies are not already on the shelves.

Since I came into the office the following volumes have been added to the Library: History of the Chicago Continental Guard; List of Genealogies being Compiled; History, Charter and By-Laws of the Society of Colonial Wars of Illinois for 1895 and for 1896 (two volumes); Ancestors and Descendants of Ephraim and Parnela Morris.

These five volumes came from Mrs. Seymour Morris, of the Chicago Chapter, and were intended to be inserted in the last report of my predecessor, but did not arrive until after the Congress.

Besides these I have received: First Book of the Records of Pepperborough, City of Saco, Maine; History of Maine, by Abbott and Elwell; The Mast Industry of Old Falmouth, Maine; Goold's History of Colonel Edmund Phinney's Regiment of Foot. These four volumes are the gift of Miss Emma Florence Johnson, of the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter. Bibliotheca Americana for 1893, from the Robert Clarke Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, sent at my request; Life of the Marquis de Lafayette in the American Revolution (two volumes), by Charlemagne Tower, presented by the General de Lafayette Chapter, of Lafayette, Indiana, through Mrs. Georgia Hatcher; Vital Records of Rhode Island (seven volumes); Vital Records of Rehoboth, Massachusetts (one volume); Early Records of Providence, Rhode Island (ten volumes); Hume & Smollett's History of England (sixteen volumes), an old edition and valuable. These thirty-four volumes are the gift of Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, of Bristol, Rhode Island. Periodicals: The Connecticut Quarterly, volume 2, No. 1 (the numbers for February and March sent with a request for the corresponding numbers of our Magazine); Putnam's Monthly Magazine, double number, for January and February, 1897.

I have written several letters with a view to completing the broken files of periodicals on the table, but so far have met with little success, though I yet hope to get the missing numbers.

As the catalogue cards purchased by my predecessor will soon be exhausted, I would ask that I may purchase more when needed. Also, that I may purchase pamphlet binders for the pamphlets needing such protection, and that I may send about a half dozen other books to be bound, when needed.

I would ask the favorable consideration of the Board for the following communication from Mr. C. B. Spofford.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GERTRUDE BASCOM DARWIN,
Librarian General.

Report accepted and requests granted by the Board.

Miss Miller moved: "That as the expert employed to audit the books did not report to the Auditing Committee on the Business Manager's books in time for the committee to report to Congress, after which report the Auditing Committee ceased to exist, that the whole report now offered be laid upon the table." Carried.

Mme. von Rydingsvärd moved: "That the stationery and postage of Vice-Presidents General, used in the service of this Society be paid for out of the National Treasury." Motion lost.

Miss Johnston, chairman of the Committee on Prize Biographies, asked permission to send the certificate of life membership to Mrs. Muzzy, of Bristol, Connecticut, to whom it was awarded; also, to procure the permit for badge, as the second prize, which was won by Mrs. Waring, of South Carolina. Permission granted.

It was moved and carried to adjourn until 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Pursuant to call, the adjourned meeting was called to order at 2 p. m., Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, First Vice-President General, presiding.

Mrs. Dickins moved: "That the Board does not grant the advertisement to the author of the volumes relating to the revolutionary officers of the town of Claremont, New Hampshire, but the Librarian be empowered to purchase the two books." Carried.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That sections 1 and 2 of article VIII of constitution be printed on application blanks." Carried.

Mme. von Rydingsvärd moved: "That if a member asks to be transferred from her Chapter to another, a transfer card must be granted to her, signed by the Regent, Recording Secretary, and Registrar of the Chapter of which she has been a member, and a copy of the duplicate application papers be secured from the Chapter, or from the National Society; these to be marked 'copy of duplicate.'" Carried.

Mme. von Rydingsvärd moved: "That the present wording of No. 9 of approved suggestion be eliminated and the new form as adopted, substituted, on the copies of the constitution." Carried.

It was ordered that one thousand transfer cards should be printed, and that bids should be secured thereon.

Mrs. Seymour recommended to the Board the binding of the additional application papers now in loose form in the office, about two hundred in number. It was so ordered.

Mrs. Foote moved: "That the advertisement of the stationer, who has requested it, be received for the Magazine." Carried.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE MAGAZINE.—AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager.

After making my last report to the Board, and before the books were closed, ten dollars were received for a cut in the Magazine, and a bill of

thirty-two dollars and fifty cents, the amount due the publisher for printing advertising pages in the sample edition, was paid by the Treasurer General.

These items came under last year's business and were included in the general yearly report to the Congress. This is intended as supplementary to the report to the Board ending January 30, that there may be no confusion.

February 1 to March 31, 1897.

To subscriptions as per vouchers and cash register,	\$390 00
To sale of extra numbers,	26 98
To advertisements,	10 00
To cuts, paid for,	15 00
Amount delivered to Treasurer General,	<u>\$441 98</u>

Bills Presented to Treasurer General for Payment.

Printer's bill for February,	\$277 86
Printer's bill for March,	255 39
Maurice Joyce plates,	22 00
Editor, salary (two months),	166 67
Business Manager, salary (February and March),	100 00
Congressional Library, copyright fees,	6 00
Rubber stamp for checks,	75
De Vinne & Co., cut, Washington's Headquarters,	75
McAlarney, 2,000 Magazine folders,	7 00
Express, plates to Harrisburg,	80
Office expenditures (two months) as per cash book and itemized account rendered and attached,	<u>20 79</u>
	<u>\$858 01</u>

Itemized Account of Office Expenditures Paid by Treasurer General, February 1, to March 31, 1897.

To mailing extra copies second class matter as per vouchers, . .	\$6 44
To postage,	4 43
To postage, Editor,	1 00
To freight and cartage, February numbers,	1 49
To freight and cartage, March numbers,	2 66
To expressage MMS., etc.,	1 32
Mrs. Kidwell, typewriting report for Magazine Committee, . .	1 75
To telegrams,	35
To messenger service,	90
To rubber ink eraser,	05
To receipt envelope,	05
To sharpening eraser,	10
To three balls of twine,	25

\$20 79

Nearly two hundred new subscribers have been added to the list since last report, now numbering over 2,600. Letters written, 145; postals as receipts, 323; Magazines wrapped and mailed, 768.

It will soon be necessary to open another subscription book, the one now in use being nearly full.

I would advise the use of the card catalogue system in connection with the subscription list in the future, as a means of more ready reference and an assistance to the auditor.

The Library Bureau will furnish an oak case with six drawers, complete with 6,000 cards, in different colors, indicating the date of expiration, guides, locks, etc., to cost \$24. One containing 4,000 cards, complete, will cost about \$18. As the subscriptions are increasing all the time it is necessary to keep a record of those discontinued, for reference, it hardly seems wise to consider the latter.

If it is your wish that new bids for printing the Magazine be solicited for the coming year, it will be necessary to prepare specifications and forward them during the month that they may be considered at the next Board meeting, as our present contract expires with June.

If this is to be done, am I authorized to prepare such specifications and send them out to possible bidders? If so, are there any ladies who desire to suggest the names of any printers to be requested to make bids?

Next in importance is the cover, one of the most crying needs of the Magazine. Only two designs were received last year in response to the request that designs be submitted by members of the Society. These were not wholly satisfactory to the Board.

It would seem that when any change is made it must be for a cover of which we may be proud—making a Magazine which any “Daughter” will display with satisfaction.

I would suggest that designs for a simple but telling cover be solicited from some competent firms, perhaps Caldwell; Bailey, Banks & Biddle (both familiar with the spirit of our work); some school of design or any one who may be suggested.

They may be willing to make suggestive sketches without charge, the accepted one to be paid for, as, I believe, was done in the case of the book plate.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LILIAN LOCKWOOD,
Business Manager.

It was moved and seconded that this report be accepted without the recommendations. Carried.

Mrs. Brockett moved: “That the card catalogue system be adopted by the Business Manager of the Magazine.” Lost.

Mrs. Foote moved: “That the Business Manager secure specifications for the publishing of the Magazine and report to the Board at the May meeting.” Carried.

Mrs. Seymour presented to the Board five additional names for admission to the National Society.

It was moved and carried that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for these applicants.

The Recording Secretary General moved: "That the Registrar General's (Mrs. Seymour) ruling relative to admission of members on account of ancestors serving as town councilmen in 1778, be sustained, and that this paper be not accepted." Carried.

REPORT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY RELICS COMMITTEE being called for was given as follows:

A meeting of the Revolutionary Relics Committee was held on April 2. Present: The chairman, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Hull.

An earnest desire was shown on the part of the committee to carry forward the work intrusted to their care.

The letters from Mrs. Florilla Pierce, North Bloomfield, Ontario County, New York, and Mrs. Lucinda D. March Proctor, Portland, Maine, each the daughter of a revolutionary patriot (being the same letters mentioned in report of this committee made June 4, 1896), were delivered to the present chairman by the former chairman, Mrs. Field.

The chairman also received from Mrs. Foote (as Secretary in 1896) a letter from Mrs. Stafford, referring to a pewter plate which was donated and has been deposited in the Smithsonian Institution; a letter from Professor Goode, acknowledging receipt of articles, and several memoranda of relics formerly deposited.

A visit was made on the morning of the 2d of April to the Smithsonian by the chairman and Mrs. Roberts, and the above-mentioned articles and letters were delivered to Professor Clarke, together with the photographs of the grave stones of a revolutionary soldier, General Varnum, and his wife, presented to the Society by Mrs. Ellen S. Tolman, through Mrs. M. J. Seymour; and an etching of General Israel Putnam, presented to the Society by Miss Emily N. Walker, great-granddaughter of General Putnam; also a gilt framed miniature on ivory of Sarah Rand Carter (1775-1842), a woman of the Revolution, painted by her granddaughter, Sarah Carter Frothingham, and presented by Robert Edwards Carter Stearns, a grandson.

Professor Clarke called our attention to the following note given in the genealogy of Robert Edwards Carter Stearns: "Sarah Rand * * * served as a scout to warn the colonists of the approach of the British boats before the battle of Bunker Hill."

We conferred with Professor Clarke as to the expediency of sending the spinning wheel, from which the design of our insignia was taken, to the Nashville Exposition. He said he could see no reason to apprehend danger of the loss or destruction of the wheel, and was willing to send it with the Government exhibits, should the committee so desire.

Your committee feel that while the wheel may be safely taken to Nashville and returned, they are not inclined to assume the responsibility of

advising the Board to send it, but prefer to submit the entire matter to the Board for discussion and determination.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

ELEANOR HOLMES LINDSAY,
MARY SAWYER FOOTE,
ELIZABETH HILL BISSELL ROBERTS,
EMMA GREGORY HULL.

April 2, 1897.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the spinning wheel of the Daughters of the American Revolution be allowed to go to Nashville, Tennessee."

A rising vote was asked thereon. It resulted as follows; those voting in the affirmative were: Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Hatcher, and Miss Johnston. Negative: Mme. von Rydingsvård, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Main. Not voting: Mrs. Howard, Miss Miller, Mrs. Thurston, and Mrs. Taplin. The motion was carried.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That specimens of all printed matter and an insignia be furnished Tennessee Centennial Committee." Carried.

Mrs. Lindsay stated that she had deposited the piece of money of colonial days and the autograph of Thomas Jefferson in the National Museum.

The Treasurer General called the attention of the Board to the fact that she had a certain sum of money to deposit, and that it was advisable to purchase Government bonds with this amount, upon which Mrs. Dickins moved: "I recommend that the wish of the Treasurer be granted and Government bonds be purchased with the funds." Carried.

The Registrar General (Mrs. Taplin), requested information as to how she should act in the matter of accepting application papers from a person whose claim to membership rested on the services of an ancestor who had hired a substitute during the Revolution, the question being as to whether the Society will recognize both the principal and the substitute. The Registrar General was inclined to think that this was insufficient ground upon which to base a claim to membership.

Mrs. Dickins moved: "That these papers be returned for further proof." Carried.

It was moved and carried to adjourn until the 12th instant.

Official minutes approved on April 12, 1897.

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

To the Board of Management--

I have the honor to report the condition of the Permanent Fund as follows:

Cash received from Mrs. Draper,	\$3,088 51
1 Bond, Series 8, No. 20, American Security and Trust Com-	
pany,	1,000 00

1 Bond, Series 3, No. 67, American Security and Trust Company.	500 00
1 Bond, Series 5, No. 108,	500 00
1 Bond, Series 6, No. 205,	100 00
1 Bond, Series 6, No. 206,	100 00
1 Bond, Series 6, No. 207,	100 00
1 Bond, Series 6, No. 208,	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,400 00

Real Estate Note of W. H. Doherty, due May 11, 1897, . . .	\$1,000 00
Deed of Trust (John H. Walter) due in 1899,	\$2,500 00
6 Government Bonds (\$1,000 each) 5 per cent.,	\$6,000 00
5 Government Bonds (\$1,000 each) 4 per cent.,	\$5,000 00
1 Check, T. Berger Moran, worthless,	\$240 00

The foregoing were received by me from Mrs. Draper.

SARAH HILLIARD HATCH,
Treasurer General, D. A. R.

March 12, 1897.

Statement of Cash—consisting of bank checks, United States postal orders, currency, &c., received by me from Mrs. Draper—the same having been counted and verified by Mesdames Dickins and Johnson, and by Mrs. Draper and the undersigned, and now in the vault of the Washington Loan and Trust Company, awaiting endorsement by Mrs. Draper.

\$6,523 42

SARAH HILLIARD HATCH,
Treasurer General, D. A. R.

March 12, 1897.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL, D. A. R., FROM FEBRUARY 8 TO APRIL 1, 1897.

RECEIPTS.

Received from Mrs. Draper, late Treasurer General,	\$3,855 18
Initiation fees,	\$ 733 00
Dues,	7,777 00
Charters,	60 00
Life members,	175 00
Blanks and stationery,	21 39
Rosettes,	81 60
Directory,	13 50
Ribbon,	28 11
Spoons,	34 18
Lineage Books, 1, 2, 3,	90 00
Pins,	162 00
Plaques,	82 60

Statute Books,	7 75	
Magazine,	441 98	
Continental Hall,	1,223 00	
	<hr/>	10,931 11
		<hr/>
		\$14,786 29

DISBURSEMENTS.

President General.

Stenographer,	\$12 00	
Postage,	5 00	
	<hr/>	\$17 00

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.

Postage,	5 00	
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Recording Secretary General.

Stenographer,	\$75 00	
Clerk,	50 00	
Clerk,	30 00	
Engraving charters,	70 30	
Parchment certificates,	6 38	
Parchment,	18 00	
Type machine,	105 00	
Office expense,	10 00	
Engrossing,	70	
Clerk hire for March,	155 00	
Office expense,	10 00	
	<hr/>	\$530 38

Corresponding Secretary General.

Mrs. Mitchell (reimbursement),	\$5 00	
Stationery,	1 60	
Postage,	5 92	
Desk expenses,	15 00	
	<hr/>	27 52

Treasurer General.

Clerk,	\$50 00	
Printing annual reports,	10 75	
Postage,	6 30	
Mimeograph,	4 50	
Printing and stationery,	8 03	
Oak tables (2),	2 00	
Clerical services to ex-Treasurer General,	32 30	
Stationery,	7 55	
Printing quarterly reports,	7 75	
Auditing Treasurer General's account,	100 00	
Treasurer's bond,	150 00	
Rubber stamps and stationery,	2 00	

Desk, chair, etc.,	31 50
Bookkeeper,	100 00
Clerk,	50 00
Receipt books,	1 20
Postage and telegrams,	2 58
Ledger,	2 50

568 96

Registrar General.

Clerk hire,*	\$260 00
Printing,	18 00
Printing constitutions, cards, etc.,	19 75
Nicholas & Co., certificates,	82 65
Engraving certificates,	26 70
Engrossing certificates,	42 00
Postage on certificates,	90 00
Postage,	5 00

544 10

Historian General.

Hat rack,	\$1 50
Postage on Lineage Books,	15 00
Expenses on Lineage Books,	5 21
Clerks (February and March),	240 00
Postage,	5 00

266 71

Librarian General.

Case,	\$8 00
Desk and chair,	20 85

28 85

Card Catalogue.

Clerk (February and March),	\$100 00
Repairs for typewriter,	2 00

\$102 00

Continental Congress.

Ushers and door keepers,	\$44 00
Rent of Columbia Theater,	700 00
Printing,	2 00
Decorating theater,	25 00
Stationery, etc.,	28 70
Cabs and music,	6 25
Flowers,	3 00
Badges,	53 90
Programmes,	41 50
Engrossing resolutions of Sixth Con- gress,	5 00

* \$100.00 of this amount should be charged to Acting Curator—Miss Young.

Official reader,	50 00
Extra clerical service,	10 00

 969 35
Postage for State Regents.

New Hampshire,	\$9 20
Ohio,	5 80
New Jersey,	5 00
Kentucky,	5 00
Maryland,	5 00
South Carolina,	5 00
Missouri,	5 00
Maine,	4 50
Virginia,	3 00
Delaware,	5 00
Ohio,	5 00

 57 50
General Office Expenses.

Office rent,	\$125 00
Printing,	22 70
Report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution, Constitutions and Cards, &c.,	30 50
Curator,	10 00
Hire of Chairs,	2 00
Congressional Library fees,	6 00

 196 20

Magazine Account,	\$468 06
Statute Books,	45 00
Permanent fund—Continental Hall,	1,223 00
Charters and life members,	235 00
Rosettes,	81 60
Spoons,	37 18
Pins,	162 00
Plaques,	82 60

 2,331 44

 \$5,645 01

April 1, 1897, balance cash on hand,	9,141 28
--	----------

 Total, \$14,786 29

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand February 23,	\$3,855 18
Fees and dues,	\$8,510 00
Charters and life members,	235 00
Continental Hall,	1,223 00
Expenses (blanks, stationery, &c.),	21 39
Rosettes,	81 60

Directory,	13 50
Ribbon,	28 11
Spoons,	34 18
Lineage, 1, 2, 3,	90 00
Pins,	162 00
Plaques,	82 60
Statute books,	7 75
Magazine,	441 98
	<hr/>
	10,931 11
	<hr/>
	\$14,786 29

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expense account,	\$3,313 57
Magazine account,	468 06
Statute books,	45 00
Permanent Fund—Continental Hall,	912 00
Continental Hall,	311 00
Charters and life members,	235 00
Rosettes,	81 60
Spoons,	34 18
Pins,	162 00
Plaques,	82 60
Balance on hand,	9,141 28
	<hr/>
	14,786 29

ASSETS.

Received from former treasurer, bonds, notes, &c., .	\$18,472 42
Permanent Fund dep. Am. S. & T. Co., Feb. 23, .	3,088 51
Continental Hall,	\$1,223 00
Charters and life members,	235 00
Rosettes,	81 60
Spoons,	34 18
Pins,	162 00
Placques,	82 60
	<hr/>
	1,818 38
Current Fund—balance National Metro. Bank, . .	9,141 28
	<hr/>
	\$32,520 59

Life Members.

Mrs. James S. Peck, Milwaukee,	\$12 50
Mrs. Elizabeth H. Ross, Chicago,	12 50
Miss Elizabeth G. Ross, Chicago,	12 50
Mrs. Harry Wallerstein, W. Ellery Chapter, . . .	12 50
Miss Caroline Moses, Columbia, S. C.	12 50
Miss Mary S. Lucket, Campbell,	12 50
Mrs. Richard H. Greene, Knickerbocker,	12 50
Miss Edna M. Greene, Kickerbocker,	12 50

Mrs. Thomas Maddock, New York City,	12 50	
Mrs. Annie J. Woodin, Wyoming Valley,	12 50	
Miss M. B. P. Garnett, Buff and Blue,	12 50	
Mrs. Annie P. Howland, Chicago,	12 50	
Mrs. Sibley and Mrs. Rodgers, Irondequoit,	25 00	
		\$175 00

SARAH HILLIARD HATCH,
Treasurer General, D. A. R.

ERRATA.

In the April number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, page 539, before the paragraph beginning: "The following resolution was offered by Mrs. Dickins," insert the following:

"Mrs. Dickins moved that the action of the Board closing the Treasurer General's books on the 15th instant be rescinded for the convenience of the Auditing Committee." Carried.

And at the conclusion of the same paragraph, ending "*Resolved*, That the books be closed on the 8th, ready the 12th for the expert, and submitted to the Auditing Committee on the 17th of the present month," insert the following:

Miss Miller moved: "That the expert employed by the President General be requested merely to audit the books of the Treasurer General." Carried.

At a meeting of the Committee on Printing held March 23, at 902 F street, N. W., the committee found that McGill & Wallace were the lowest bidders on the printing of the 20,000 constitutions, and it recommends said firm be employed to do said printing.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

ROSETTE BUTTONS.

The informal badge of the Society, arranged to be worn as stick pins. Each 30 cents.

SOUVENIR SPOONS.

Proceeds for the Continental Hall Fund.

PRICE LIST.

TEA SPOONS, plain or oxidized,	\$2 50
“ with gilt bowls,	2 75
“ all gilt,	3 00
COFFEE SPOONS, plain or oxidized,	1 50
“ with gilt bowls,	1 75
“ all gilt,	2 00

LINEAGE BOOK.

First Volume (Charter Members), *Price \$1.00

The Second Volume

(National Number 819-2000), . . . Price \$1.00

The Third Volume

(National Number 2001-3000), . . . Price \$1.00

* By Order Continental Congress, 1897.

OFFICIAL RIBBON.

Ribbon for suspending badges. Price 50c. a yard.

DIRECTORY—1896.

The official Directory of the Society contains the names and addresses of all members, with names of National and Chapter officers. Price 50 cents.

MOUNT VERNON D. A. R. PLAQUES

American ware, bearing a picture of Mount Vernon and the insignia D. A. R., in Delft Blue, \$2.00. For sale during this official year only; proceeds for the Continental Hall fund.

The above articles will be sent upon receipt of the price. Orders should be addressed to—

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Official Stationery. Bearing as a water-mark the emblem of the Society in enlarged size, and by order of the National Board made the official stationery for the use of the members, may be obtained only from the official Jewelers, J. E. CALDWELL & Co., 902 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.



DIRECTORY.

Any one paying \$2 may have his name inserted in this Directory and receive the Magazine for one year.

A. Gude & Bro. FLORISTS,

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THE WARDS OF MT. VERNON.

A Story of the Revolution.

By MARY STUART SMITH.

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.....By special appointment we have been made Official Designers to this Society, and are prepared to furnish Plates, Cups and Saucers, Sugars, and Creams, Teapots, Bureau Sets, Chocolate Sets, Ale, or Cider Sets, full and complete Dinner Services of Finest China, properly decorated with the insignia of the Society, or we will apply the design to any piece or pieces of china you may wish.

As we are the largest China and Glass house in Philadelphia, no other approaches us in variety of goods or quality. Our Dinner and Toilet Ware is the product of the most celebrated European factories. We are also agents for the well known Libbey Cut Glass.

Samples will be sent upon application.

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where orders may be given for our goods, or they may be sent direct to us. Prompt, careful attention is assured.

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Women Only.

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*A Postal Card will bring our
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

✻ HEADQUARTERS FOR DAUGHTERS OF ✻

AMERICAN REVOLUTION.



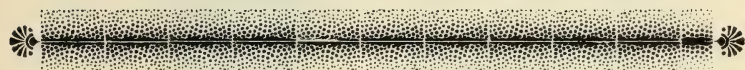
GENEALOGIES, COATS OF ARMS AND CRESTS.

Pedigrees traced here and as to British ancestry. Searches made for Coats of Arms and Crests for stated fees. Arms painted. Book plates designed.

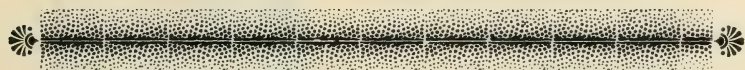


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(Formerly connected with Herald's College, England.)



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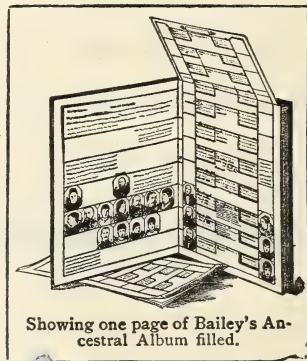
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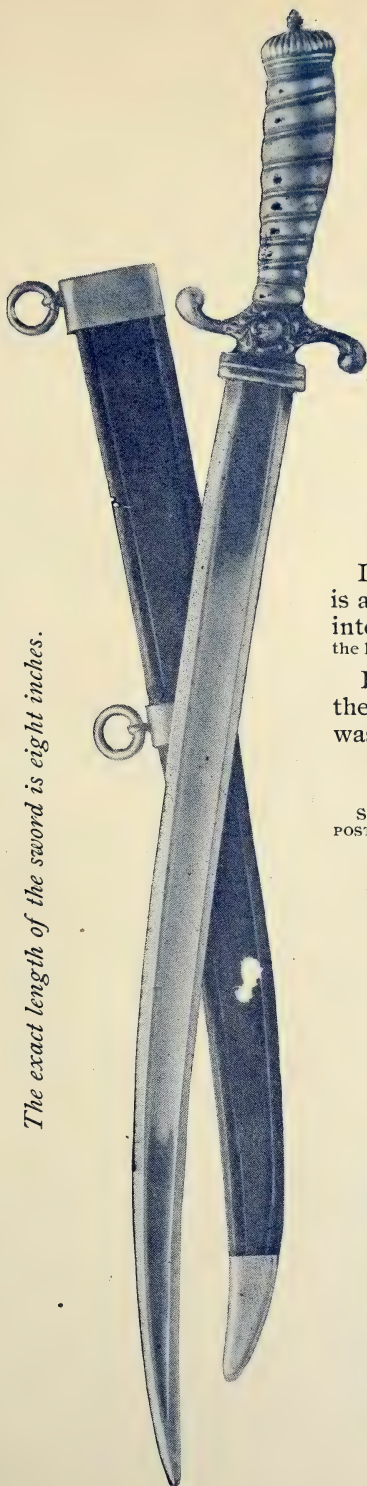
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No. 6

THE

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HISTORIC

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JUNE, 1897



EDITOR

MARY S. LOCKWOOD



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MISS LILIAN LOCKWOOD,

BUSINESS MANAGER,

902 F street, N. W., - - - Washington, D. C.

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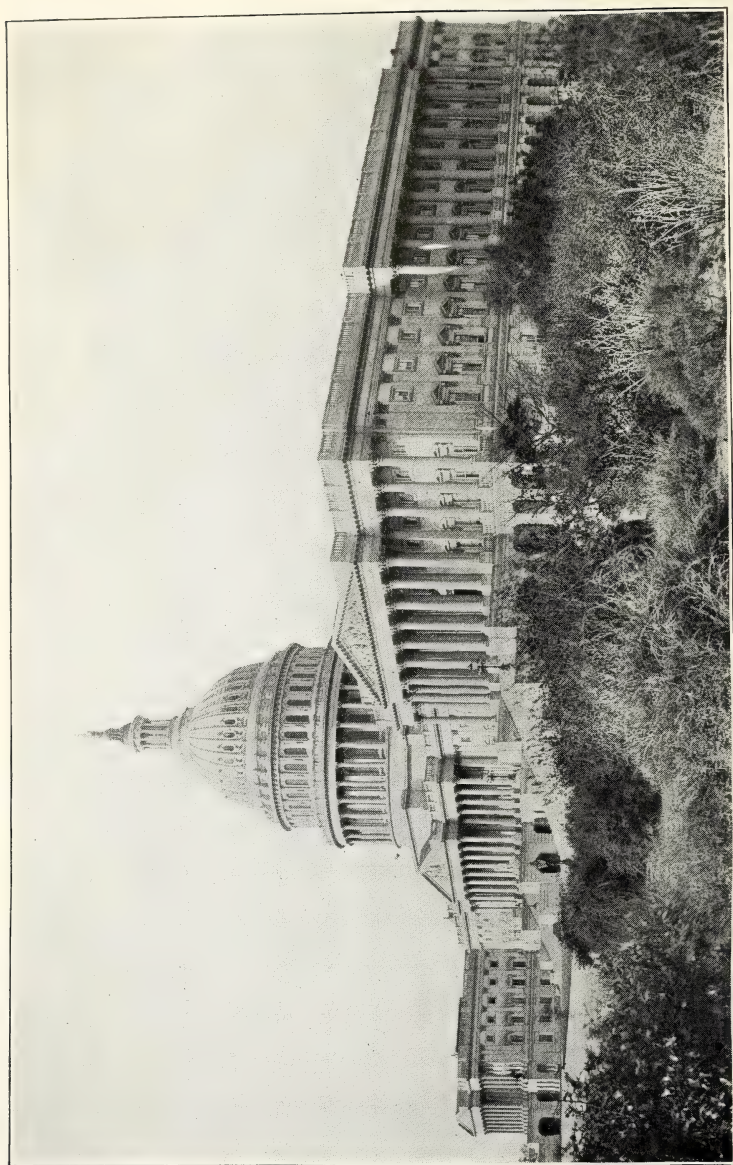
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THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

American Monthly Magazine

VOL. X.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE, 1897.

NO. 6

HOW THE CAPITAL CAME TO THE POTOMAC.

BY MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

DURING the Revolution the Continental Congress was little else than an itinerancy, holding its sessions in four different States and eight cities: New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster, York, Princeton, Annapolis, and Trenton.

After the independence of the colonies was established some of the disbanded troops from Lancaster came clamoring at the doors of Congress, then sitting in Philadelphia, for money due them. Congress was powerless and called upon the Metropolitan police to quell the mob. They were unwilling, or unable to do so. Congress thereupon adjourned to Princeton, New Jersey.

This awakened the people to the importance of the selection of a Capital. It could not be established in any municipal city where the Government had no jurisdiction.

For the next four years the Congress of the Confederation was exercised over this subject; but as no official record of the debates has been preserved, it is only through the tenor of the resolutions adopted that we can glean an insight into the methods or appreciate the trouble that attended a solution of the vexed question.

These years of controversy over the location of the National Capital brought to the front the foremost men of the times. According to Mr. Jefferson's statement the session of 1790 was one of dissension and bitterness, marked by an obstinate and honorable scheme of Alexander Hamilton's to assume the State debts, amounting to twenty millions of dollars—preserving the public credit; and another measure was for a permanent seat of the Federal Government.

Alexander Hamilton had drawn up a bill, which called for the funding of the Federal debt, and assuming the debts which the States, several of them, had contracted to carry on the Revolutionary War.

The chief arguments were two. First that it was an invasion of State prerogatives for the General Government to levy taxes to pay debts which the States separately had contracted, and, second, that it was unfair that those States whose debts were not embarrassing should be obliged to share the burdens of States whose debts were large.

At this time Jefferson was Secretary of State and Hamilton Secretary of the Treasury.

The representatives who most strongly opposed the measure were Richard Bland Lee and Alexander White, of Virginia.

The debates became very threatening. Lee said "that if the General Government assumed the State debts due to individuals the measure would be so evidently partial that he dreaded the consequences," and White took the position that it would lessen the influence of the States; they would be reduced lower than they should be, while the General Government would be elevated on their ruin.

The assumption bill was defeated April 12, 1790, in committee of the whole, by a vote of 31 to 29; thereby the whole funding measure was jeopardized. The most intense excitement followed and little business was done.

It was of much more importance that the public credit be protected than that a site for the Capital be chosen, for upon that rested the financial standing of this new nation over the sea, in the eyes of the world.

Hamilton was nervous and excited and urged Jefferson to aid in its reconsideration. The North favored assumption, the South opposed it.

The East, for geographical reasons, had no hope of obtaining the Capital.

The Middle States were anxious that the Federal Government should be fixed at Philadelphia, or near there. The two sections had a combined interest, and would have been successful but for the opposition of the South.

Virginia and Maryland also had manifested their claims for the Capital, and steps had already been taken by their Legislature toward the consummation of that object.

Mr. White, on May 15, 1789, laid resolutions before the House of Representatives, that were passed by the General Assembly of Virginia December 27, 1788, offering ten miles square of any portion of the State for the new Federal city. On the day following this Seney, of Maryland, made the same kind of offer from the Legislature of his State. Each of these States contemplated that the site would be chosen on the Potomac, therefore both would profit by the selection.

A compact was entered into between these two States by which Virginia was to raise \$120,000 toward the erection of public buildings in the new Capital, and Maryland three-fifths of the sum provided the site be chosen on the Potomac.

Lee had on September 3d offered a resolution in Congress, "That a place as nearly central as a convenient communication with the Atlantic Ocean and an easy access to the Western Territory will permit, ought to be selected and established as the permanent seat of the Government of the United States." This was seconded by Daniel Carroll, of Maryland, and supported by Madison who affirmed that the region of the Potomac River met the requirements more completely than any other place. It soon became evident that the combination which failed in carrying the Assumption Bill, not long before, was strong enough to defeat the bill locating the Capital in the South. The House bill decided the site to be on the Susquehanna River. The bill was sent to the Senate September 22 and when it was sent back to the House September 26, the location was changed to Germantown, Pennsylvania. This was accepted by the House with a small amendment which sent it back to the Senate for further action. Other business interfering the bill died on the eve of adoption.

It was at this juncture that Hamilton met Jefferson on the street, in Philadelphia, and arm in arm they walked back and forth before the President's house for half an hour.

Jefferson in his *Annals* says that—

"Hamilton was in despair. He painted pathetically the temper into which the legislature had been wrought, the disgust of those called the 'Creditor States,' the danger of the secession of its members and the separation of the States. He said that the members of the administration ought to act in concert; that the President was the center on which all administrative questions finally rested; that all of us should rally around him, and support by joint effort measures approved by him; that an appeal from me to the judgment and discretion of my friends might effect a change in the vote, and the machinery of government now suspended might be set in motion. I told him that I was really a stranger to the whole subject not having yet informed myself of the system adopted. That if rejection endangered dissolution of the Union at this incipient stage I should deem it the most unfortunate of all consequences; to avert which all partial and temporary evils should be yielded. I proposed to him to dine with me the next day, and I would invite another friend or two, and bring them into conference together; and I thought it impossible that reasonable men, consulting together coolly, could fail, by some mutual sacrifices of opinion to form a compromise that would save the Union. The discussion took place. It was finally agreed that whatever importance had been attached to the rejection of this proposition the preservation of the Union and concord among the States was important and that therefor it would be better that the vote of rejection should be rescinded, to effect which some members should change their votes."

"But it was observed that this pill would be peculiarly bitter to the Southern States, and that some concomitant measures should be adopted to sweeten it a little to them. There had been a proposition to fix the seat of Government either at Philadelphia or Georgetown, on the Potomac; and it was thought by giving it to Philadelphia for ten years and to Georgetown permanently afterwards, this might as an anodyne calm in some degree the ferment which might be excited by the other measure alone. So two of the Potomac members, White and Lee, agreed to change their votes and Hamilton undertook to carry the other point. In doing this the influence he had established over the Eastern members and the agency of Robert Morris with those of the Middle States, effected his side of the engagement; and so the assumption bill was passed. Twenty millions of stock divided among favored States, and thrown in as pabulum, to the stock jobbing herd, and the permanent Capital fixed on the Potomac.

Mr. Hamilton fulfilled his agreement first. The House passed the bill on July 9, 1790, by a vote of 32 to 29 to locate the Capital on the banks of the Potomac and Conococheague creek. It then passed the Senate and was signed by the President. The following year, 1791, March 30, fifteen years after

the Independence of the United States, followed the amendatory proclamation of President Washington.

It is a significant fact that Hamilton's foresight undoubtedly relieved the country from a very dangerous situation. While White, Lee, and Carroll changed their votes against the assumption bill to relieve the situation, it did not make for them a bed of roses more than it did for the members of the East and Middle States who voted for the Potomac site. Some of the doggerel of the day found its way into the papers. Here's Virginia to Massachusetts :

Ye grave learned asses, so fond of molasses,
You're fairly outwitted, you are fairly outwitted.
With this Georgetown motion, oh dear what a potion ;
In the teeth you'll be twitted, in the teeth you'll be twitted.

Massachusetts replies :

The Union you'd sever for the sake of your river,
And give up assumption, and give up assumption ;
There's White and there's Lee and there's Maryland G.,
Wise men all of gumption, wise men all of gumption ;
Then there's Daniel Carroll, who looks like a barrel,
Of Catholic faith, sir, of Catholic faith, sir ;
He swore he was true, but the bung, sir, it flew,
And went off in a breath, sir, went off in a breath, sir.

A servant girl, in writing a friend in New York, said of her master :

In fact, he would rather saw timber or dig
Than see them remove to Conococheague,
Where the houses and kitchens are yet to be framed.
The trees to be felled and the streets to be named.

After all this controversy it is a very significant fact that Congress fixed absolutely no definite place for the site of the capital city. It gave to the President of the United States power to choose any site on the River Potomac between the mouth of the eastern branch (Anacostia) to the mouth of the Conococheague. In fact he could make his choice within a distance of about a hundred miles, following the river windings from the present site of Washington to where the Conococheague joins the Potomac at Williamsport, Washington

County, about seven miles from Hagerstown. Under this act the President had it in his power to have fixed the Capital one hundred miles up the river.

A contemporaneous letter of Oliver Wolcott's says : " In 1800 we are to go to the Indian place, with the long name, on the Potomac," meaning Conococheague.

The result shows that the rare judgment of General Washington was peculiarly illustrated in the selection of the site of the metropolitan city, which will continue to bear his name as long as the Nation lives.

Many anxious hours of his busy life were given to the subject of the location of the Capital of the Nation that he believed was destined to rival any the world had ever known.

He had a spirit above the paltry speculations that have sometimes claimed that the proximity of Mount Vernon and its broad acres was the loadstone that influenced his decision. Pause but one moment upon any of the heights that crown the city on all sides and you will discover that nature, in her most lavish moments could not have contributed more generously to the beauty of any spot. East, west, north, and south of the city the country rolls away to mountains or sea, presenting a picturesque landscape here and there divided by the river as it winds its way to the ocean.

It needed no sordid motive to impress the grandeur of the view upon Washington and his associates in fixing definitely the spot upon which the Capital should rise toward that heaven which had blessed its projectors in their efforts to build the temple of liberty.

The God that ruled over the destinies of our forefathers was not a Zeus, hurling thunderbolts, but a Thor wielding a hammer—they did not float on the wings of fate with the Greek gods over them ; but they hammered away the Norse god giving them courage until all obstacles were overcome.

Their's was a courage that looked into the dull dark future and smiled—a courage before which we pause with reverence and admiration.

The great specific work of this civilization was to separate the individual from the masses and exalt him into a personality.

Freedom gave the opportunity to Washington and civilization stimulated him—we find him in every emergency armed with Thor's hammer, and the Nation was welded and rounded and the work was pronounced good.

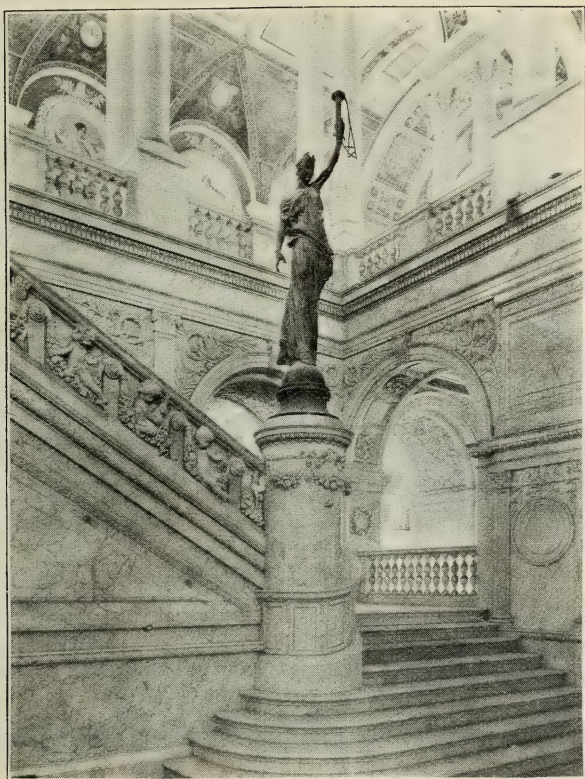
The crowning point of the Nation's birth was reached when a permanent home for the Nation's government was provided for and Washington was given the power to issue his amendatory proclamation completing the location of the ten mile square in conformity with the act of Congress.



THE NATIONAL CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

AS PICTURED BY KIT OF THE TORONTO MAIL.

AS EVERYONE knows, when the British burned the Capitol at Washington, in 1814, the library rooms and books were destroyed. After that there were three other great fires which

*Section of Main Staircase.*

destroyed various gatherings of books. Then Congress made an appropriation for fire-proof quarters for its volumes. They were queer old quarters when I looked into them a few weeks ago. Long, narrow, corridor-like places packed with books. Books on shelves, on tables, and piled on the floor. Every-

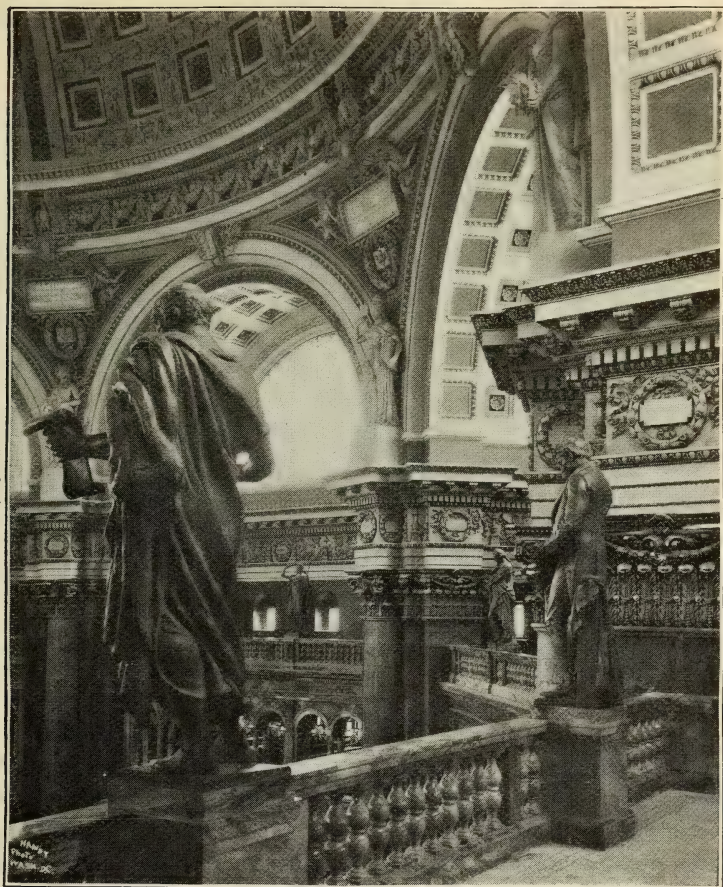
thing was in preparation for removal to the new and exquisite Congressional library across the way from the Capitol. I say exquisite advisably. The gushing adjective is old and jaded through much using, yet it is the most fitting to use in regard to the great building, but recently finished in Washington. The Book Palace, wherein at the moment two million volumes



The Public Reading Room.

can be stored, with "squeeze-room," for two million five hundred thousand more. It is a vast structure of white granite, the purest and whitest known. Its dimensions are four hundred and seventy by three hundred and forty feet, and there are four wide inner courts one hundred and fifty feet in length by seventy-five to one hundred in width. A few facts like these had best be set down before one gets to the poetic soul of the place; continuing, therefore, there are two thousand windows, three floors, walls sixty-nine feet high to the roof, and dome one hundred and ninety feet from the ground. The architecture is—like that of most of the Washington buildings—Italian renaissance. Upon the keystone of thirty-three of the

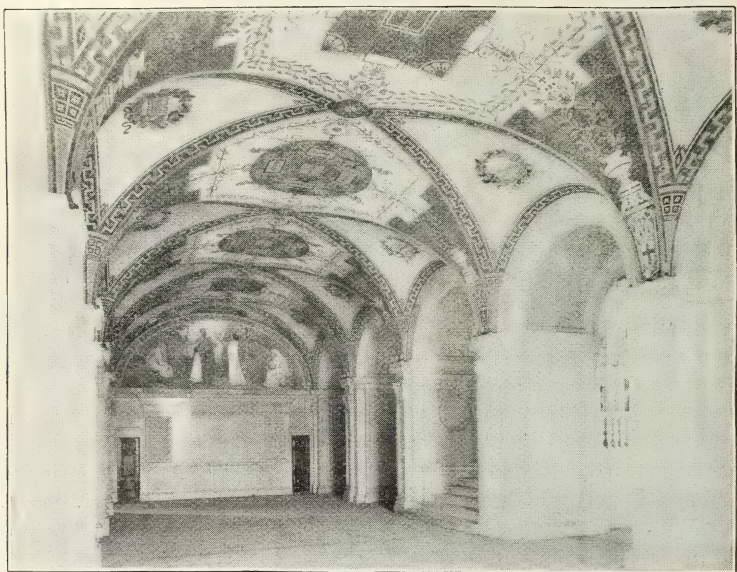
window-arches on the four great sides of the building are thirty-three sculptured human heads, types of so many races of men. They are carved in the solid granite, and give the note



Gallery of Rotunda.

of strength. But with all these, and countless other dry facts, one had little to do. We wandered one day into a white palace through great bronze doors, and stood in a place of white marble of that pure, faintly bluish tone which suggests Greece, and ice-fields, and somehow—chill sexless women. There was no glow, no passion, no life—simply great pillars, that lost

themselves in a white foam of marble, palm-leaf, and festoons of flowers. A great double staircase leads up from the foyer, reminding one for an instant of Paris and the beautiful opera staircase. Bronze lamp-bearers stand upon the newel posts of the staircase, giving a deep, sombre, and trifle harsh note of colour to all this whiteness.



North Vault, First Floor.

The Rotunda, or Reading Room, is reached through the Ionic doorway between the grand staircases. It almost takes your breath away. Here, indeed, is glow of soft color; here the climax of architectural and decorative art is reached. Imagine an octagonal hall one hundred feet in diameter, one hundred and twenty-five feet high, lighted by eight great windows, each thirty-two feet wide. A desk, or number of desks, is railed off in the center. All round are set desks and deep chairs for readers. Each reading-desk has four feet of room to work in, and you are isolated from your neighbor by screens or curtains. Eight heavy pillars of Tennessee marble, deep purplish in color, rise forty feet towards the dome. Then they break into an ivory-tinted Numidian marble, which foams up

towards the hollow concave of the dome, like some wild dream of Arabian Nights, and is lost in the figures in fresco symbolizing the relations of the nations to human progress. Half way up, amid this sea of yellowish marble, stand gods of heroic

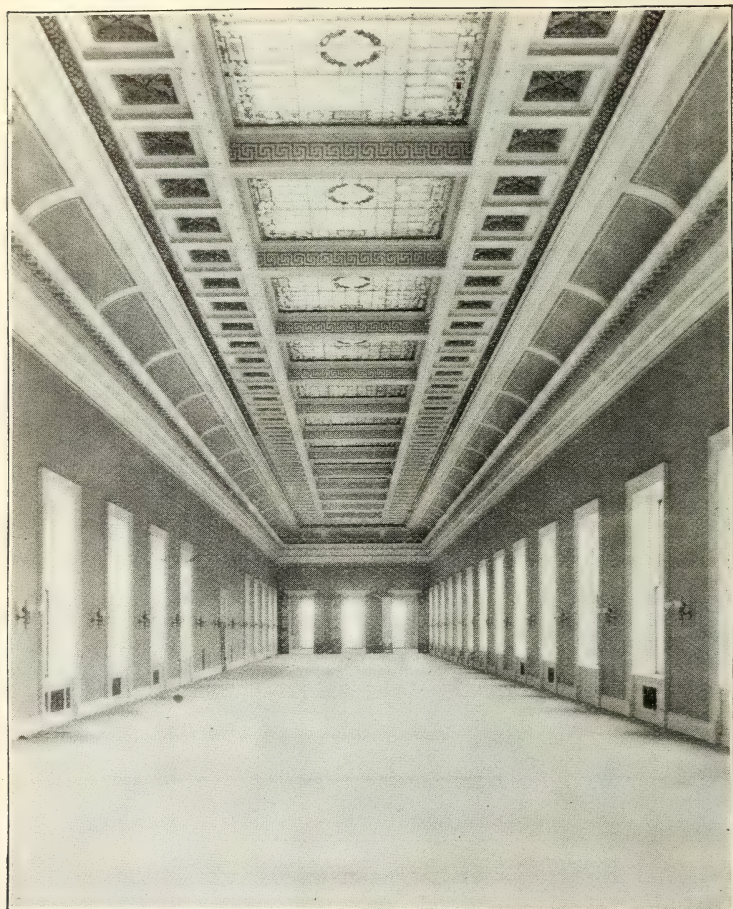


South Vault, Second Story.

size, like to those which topped the slender peristyle in the White City, and looked abroad one happy summer across the gray Michigan waters. "Art" is here by St. Gaudens, "History," by Daniel French; "Law," "Commerce," "Religion"—all the things that delight and vex humanity. And great men in bronze are here. Homer, and Plato, and Bacon, Shakespeare, Michael Angelo, and Beethoven, Moses and St. Paul—

all the Immortals—but among them all—oh, America! Not one woman!

One looked for George Eliot and Harriet Beecher Stowe, and

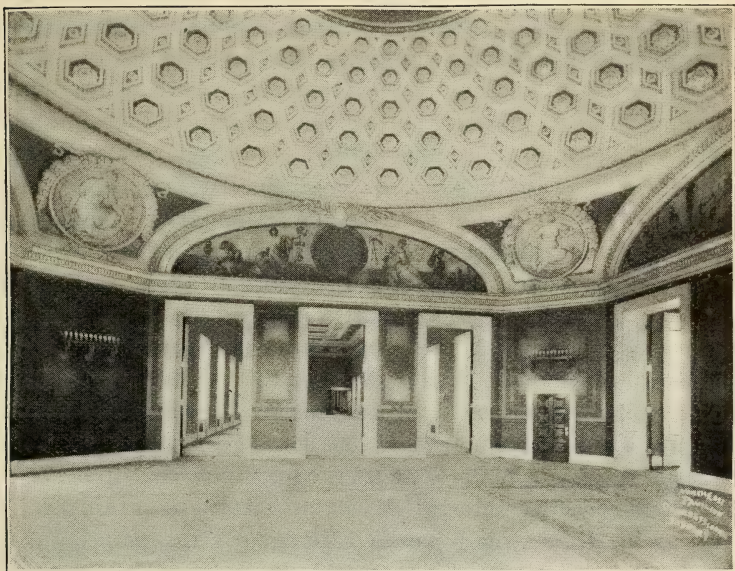


Art Gallery.

a few of the great women, but beyond mythical women, representing Literature, Art, Music, the Nations, I saw no perpetuation of the work women have done in art and letters.

There are enormous stack rooms, with floors of white marble, and shelves of marble on bars of rolled steel, and spaced to give

good ventilation for the books, and prevent the gathering of dust. The shelves are adjustable to any height. Each stack has a shelving capacity of eight hundred thousand volumes. It is all great and wonderful, and most beautiful. For presently, scorning guide books, we wandered up and down wide corridors and into rooms and halls. The general plan of colour is harmonious and chaste—all but the violent reds and greens



Pavilion of the Seals.

of the galleries which run round the great staircase. And these were royally barbaric and eastern. A perfect riot of Arabian Nights dream colouring. There are halls whose ceilings are exquisite paintings by Vedder and Alexander Walker and Guthertz, Lyric, Poetry, Greek heroes of history and mythology, the Evolution of the Book, War, Peace, Commerce—all these and others. Guthertz' ceiling panels, representing the spectrums of light, are sublime. From the center panel, out of a cloud of mist, comes a glimmer of colour—the prismatic colours. "Let there be Light," it whispers, and filling out in one grand chorus of colour comes the "And there was light."

What light? That of Research, of Truth, of Astronomy, of Progress and Poetry. You pass along the west corridor, and, looking into the dome, behold the nine Muses—nine glorified women. Cameo figures, dainty and frail, as china shepherdesses, dance gaily in a little edge of ceiling. Exquisite angel heads look wistfully down at you from odd corners, and here and there a great woman's face. Some splendid creature bronze-haired and purple-wrapped, imperial in face and form, looks out with big eyes from some unexpected wall niche. You are walking with the gods along marble halls, whose roofs vault off in faint and exquisite harmonies of delicate gray and rose and ivory. You are by this time quite prepared for anything. Aladdin's lamp must have waved about this beautiful building. You are prepared for astonishments everywhere and only sigh a little as you enter the Pompeian room. For here you are among the ancient Romans, looking at the artistic Pompeian red colouring, at the brilliant array of arabesque panels in light colour; at the little dancing figures upon this red background which are copied from those on the walls of the Royal Museum at Naples, whither in their turn they were taken from Pompeii itself. The signs of the Zodiac flash out from the six arched windows. One could gossip through many pages of the exquisite art—bits that come upon you from every niche and corner, Vedder's "Minerva," Maynard's "Virtues," floating in the stairhall panels. Dodge's great paintings of Music, Art, Literature, Science and Ambition; Pratt's great medallions representing the seasons, and Van Ingen's wonderful female figures in the Pavilion of the Seals, and all the other delights of this supremely beautiful building would take columns to describe minutely. And all that one can say is: Take all the delicate, slender beauty of the Peristyle in the White City, all the glory of colouring in the Art Palace, all the gorgeousness of those great streets that ran under the glass roofs of great manufactures, all the prehistoric imaginings of the Anthropological Hall, and the shimmering marbles and porphyry and metals of the Palace Mines—refine these once, nay twice—skim the cream of the World's Fair in all the ways of architecture and art, and you have some faint hintings of the beauty and majesty of the library Washington has built unto herself.

KATHERINE GAYLORD—HEROINE.

FIRST PRIZE STORY.

[By Florence E. D. Muzzy.]

“BEAUTIFUL Wyoming—fair Wyoming! Not iron-bound, like those rocky New England shores; but smooth and fertile—easy to till, rich in harvest! Come, let us go!”

How often, may we believe, did Katherine Gaylord listen to these and like persuasions before she could bring herself to say: “Wither thou goest, I will go!” and to leave the loved, rock-bound New England for the lovely, but fearsome home in the wilderness. It could not have been an easy thing to do, for “only he is strong whose strength is tried,” and the time had not yet come to prove her mettle.

The tale of much contention for this most desirable abiding place is oft-told. Over its beautiful woods and streams hovered an atmosphere of strife and hate. The aborigines fought for it among themselves, and when the white man came, fought for it with him.

Later, untrustworthy Indian sales and ignorant, invalid grants by Royalty added to the confusion of property rights. Finally the country came to be claimed at one and the same time, by the Six Nations, Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

In 1768 Connecticut formed here a town, calling it by the suggestive name of Westmoreland.

This was divided into townships five miles square, each to be given to “forty” settlers who should agree to remain there, improve and protect the property. The first “forty” arrived in 1769 at Wyoming (called by the red man “Waugh-wau-wame,” shortened by the white into “Wau-wame,” and anglicized later into Wyoming.)

In 1770 the “forty” began the famous “Forty Fort” at Kingston township, Westmoreland, but were interrupted by the Pennamite war. Five times were the Yankees expelled by the Pennsylvanians, and five times came back with true Yankee grit to “man their rights.” The completion of Forty Fort followed the cessation of hostilities. It was built of up-

right timbers, closely set. A row of cabins, many of them containing several rooms, was ranged against the timbers within; while again, within this circle of homes was an open space or parade large enough for the drilling of an entire company. In one of these cabins Katherine Gaylord had afterward a home.

The fort held one store and a mill (consisting of a samp-mortar, made of a burned log, with pestle worked by a spring-pole). Before 1773 Westmoreland had called a minister, and a doctor had immigrated thither. A tax was laid to support free schools; a land office was established, and military organization not neglected. The soil was prolific, sheep and cattle plentiful, food and clothing abundant. Peace seemed at last to brood over the beautiful valley, while back in New England the war-cloud hung low. No wonder one "Forty" followed another so rapidly.

In April-May, 1775, Katherine Gaylord, in her Connecticut home, saw her husband, at the call for troops after the Lexington Alarm, march to the front—Boston and vicinity. Detachments of the brigade to which Aaron Gaylord belonged took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. It is probable that he was among them, as at the expiration of his term, in December, he returned to his home in New Cambridge, now Bristol, Connecticut. This entry is found in Connecticut Records, May, 1777: Aaron Gaylord established by the Assembly to be lieutenant of Third Company, Twenty-fourth Regiment.

Early in 1776, hearing no doubt wonderful tales of fertile Wyoming, he moved to the "Far West," with his wife, Katherine Cole, and their three children, Lemuel, Phebe and Lorena—the oldest, Lemuel, being about eleven at this time.

It is supposed, though not recorded, that they joined one of the "Forties" continually going out. The journey, occupying about three weeks (time enough, in these rapid transit days, to cross the continent itself three times, or travel half way around the world!) was made on horseback, with all their worldly goods.

Doubtless she found it hard enough, even with the strong arm of her husband to hew her path; but looking back upon it, in her terrible journey home three years later, Katherine

Gaylord must have felt that, measured by suffering, the way out was easy and comfort, in comparison.

They settled in Forty Fort, and lived the usual frontier life of more or less poverty and deprivation. Katherine related in after years much of that life to her children and grandchildren, but many of her tales are faded and lost in the mists of the past. Viewing however, the self-sacrificing life of woman as a whole, in those hard days we may come better to understand her own ; for surely she was never one to sit idly by, while others toiled.

From the remembered tales of her own lips, then, and from the recollections of others, we can see her, in addition to the care of her own home and family, toiling in fort or field while the men were away upon public service, planting, garnering grain, husking corn, making hay ; riding miles to mill, with laden steed, waiting for the wheat to be ground, and bringing it home through long stretches of darkening forests ; and, later on, even making the salt-petre used in the manufacture of powder for public defence.

When dry-goods were gone, and money failed she fashioned garments from her own clothing, that her children might go to school. One hardly knows whether to laugh or cry over the untoward fate of Phebe's new gown, made from her mother's red flannel petticoat ! This, having been hung out upon a line to dry, fell a victim to a lawless marauder from neighbor Robert's pig pen and Phebe was left lamenting ! Let us hope that good Mistress Roberts possessed an extra flannel petticoat of brilliant hue, which was made a free will offering in behalf of Phebe's education. Every mother knows that there could have been no limit to the daily acts of self-denial which the frontier mother practiced.

In personal appearance, they who remember Katherine Gaylord unite in describing her as small and frail of build, or at least, of hardly medium statue ; with blue eyes, brown or fair hair, delicate complexion, and fine features ; hardly our ideal of a rugged pioneer woman. Power of spirit cannot always be gauged by power of body, nor force of character by outward seeming. In old age she is described by one still living, who

knew her well, as a "very intelligent, agreeable and highly respected" person in her community.

It would seem that the family had friends in Wyoming for history states that a brother of Aaron "who died in the service" had settled in upper Wyoming.

The valley now held hundreds of homes, with barns, stacks of grain, and everything in plenty agriculturally considered. The commercial status is partly shown by the following list of prices:

Men's farm labor, three summer months, per day,	5s. 3d.
Women's labor, spinning, per week,	6s.
Making horse-shoes, and shoeing horse,	8s.
Taverners, best dinner,	2s.
Taverners, mug of flip, with 2 gills rum,	4s.
Good yarn stockings, a pair,	10s.
Beaver hats, best,	4£.
Tobacco, in hank, or leaf, 1 pound,	9d.
Good check flannel, yard wide,	8s.
Winter-fed beef, per pound,	7s.
Good barley, per bushel,	8s.
Dozen eggs,	8d.
Shad, apiece,	6d.

In December, 1777, six months before his death, Aaron Gaylord is upon the Westmoreland records as one of the appointed "fence-viewers" for the ensuing year. In those days of few and uncertain boundaries, this must have been an important work.

Wyoming was an extreme frontier, the key to a large territory beyond, the Six Nations were within a few hours' canoeing; and nearly all the able-bodied men of the valley were now called to help save their country—leaving their own homes to possible destruction.

Given these conditions, it was an unaccountable fact that Congress did not respond to the appeals sent now by the helpless settlers for protection. Those remaining did all they could. They went to the field with rifle, as well as hoe. They sent out scouting parties to watch the Indian trails and report weekly. In this service Aaron Gaylord must have shared.

In May the scouts began to encounter the savages; although it had previously seemed the enemy's policy to remain in hiding, apparently fearing—as it proved—to alarm the settlers

and cause the recall of the two companies from the seat of war before the Six Nations were ready for the attack.

Now and then small squads of the Indians, covered with paint, would land before the fort making warlike demonstrations, to the great alarm of those within.

People from the outer settlements began to come into the forts. Congress was again notified that an attack was imminent; but still the Wyoming companies were not allowed to return. Appeals to justice, mercy or policy seemed to have no effect upon Congress in its strange obtuseness to the dreadful peril of the colonists. About thirty Wyoming soldiers did return "with or without leave," but even then, the number of fighters was appallingly small.

It is probable that it was at this time of confusion and absence of regular officers, that Aaron Gaylord was appointed temporary commander of the fort, in accordance with the account given by Katherine to her children; but in the absence of official record, we are obliged to pass this by as tradition.

The last of June, the Seneca's and other Indians to the number of six or seven hundred, with four hundred British provincials and a number of tories, descended the river, landed twenty miles above the fort, crossed the valley, and murdered several settlers.

A prisoner taken by them was sent to the fort, demanding surrender, which was refused.

A council of war was immediately held at the fort, at which the majority argued that, as no help could be expected, the massacre of the fort's company was only a question of a few days; and that the only possible way of salvation was to attack and defeat the enemy.

A small minority, of which Aaron Gaylord was one, opposed this plan, feeling that it was worse than folly to venture out, knowing nothing of the strength of the invaders; but being overruled, Aaron Gaylord prepared to go with the others, saying: "*I will go, for I would rather die than be called a coward in such a time as this.*"

One account states that they started early the following morning; but the history of Wyoming says that they went out at noon, marched four miles, and formed a line of battle near

Fort Wintermoot, where the fighting began at four in the afternoon; and the anxious listeners at the fort could tell that the battle was on. Miner's History gives the battle in detail.

During the half hour of open fighting they drew near to the river, and when about eighty rods away, with Menockasy Island a mile distant, it was suddenly discovered that they were surrounded by Indians, who had remained stealthily in ambush until they had passed. They had fallen into the trap. A hideous battle yell, repeated six distinct times, coming from every side, told the dreadful truth.

An order to wheel and face the rear was misunderstood as an order to retreat to the fort, which was clearly an impossibility. In the confusion thus occasioned resistance to such overwhelming numbers was fatal, and so the battle ended and the massacre began, while the helpless listeners at the fort, realizing a change and fearing the worst, waited in vain agony for those who would never come again. Only now and then an exhausted, bleeding straggler would stagger in to tell his heart-rending story.

Menockasy Island offered their only hope, and many sprang into the river to swim across. A few escaped, but many were butchered as they swam, or shot in the thigh and reserved for torture, or happily killed as they surrendered! In their frenzy men shot old friends in cold blood, and one tory was seen deliberately to shoot his own brother.

The leaders of the two armies were of the same name—Butler—and were said to belong to one family.

Out of the three hundred who went forth over half were murdered; comparatively few falling in battle.

A detachment of thirty-five men arrived at the fort at evening, but too late. An attempt to concentrate the people of the valley at the fort was a failure, as fugitives were seeking the swamps and woods in every direction. With one company of one hundred women and children there was but one man. Few had provisions. "Children of misery, baptized in tears," were born and died in the wilderness and swamp.

About nine in the evening there came to Katherine Gaylord in the fort a wornout fugitive—a neighbor of the fort cabins.

He brought to her a hat, narrow brimmed, high crowned—with a bullet hole through the top—her husband's!

He told her all she ever knew of his death. Together the two men had crossed to Menockasy Island closely followed by the savages. It was nearly dusk and the neighbor, running ahead, secreted himself under an uprooted tree, screened by bushes. An instant later Aaron Gaylord ran by, hotly pursued by the Indians. He was almost immediately overtaken and scalped. The savages returned, peering here and there, but in the gathering gloom soon gave up their search and disappeared.

The man in hiding dared not venture forth until after dark, although he knew by the sound that his friend lived for a time.

At length, creeping cautiously out, his foot struck against the hat of the comrade who had fallen a sacrifice to savage hate. Hastily securing it, he brought it with him to the heart-broken wife at the fort—a last relic of a life that was past!

Before he went out to his death Aaron Gaylord had counseled long with his wife and had formed careful plans for her flight should he never come back. Even after mounting his horse he had ridden back again to his own door and, handing her the wallet which contained all the money he had in the world—a few dollars only—said: "Take this, if I never return it may be of some use to you."

That he never should return seems to have been firmly impressed upon the hearts of both husband and wife. The children, Lorena and Lemuel, after related to their children his thoughtfulness in this planning. Lemuel remembered his father as he sat upon his horse giving final directions; and, in obedience to his father's wish, went at once to a distant pasture and brought in their horses to the fort.

"For," said Aaron Gaylord simply, but with a thought covering their entire future, "you may need them."

Katherine bade him good bye as a pioneer woman should—bravely and happily in spite of the sinking heart within; but she seemed to know they would meet no more in this life.

"Great strength is bought with pain"—there was no time for tears.

Recalling his wishes and plans she hurriedly made ready for

instant flight. Upon one horse she hastily packed clothing and provisions; upon the other the four were to ride alternately. Family tradition records that, because of a sudden lameness, Lemuel was forced to ride much of the way, and Katherine herself walked.

Shortly after midnight they rode out of the fort into the horrible blackness beyond, into pathless woods, amongst "savage beasts and still more savage men;" a veritable hades through which she must pass or die! Long, weary, unmarked miles stretched out before her, while he to whom "her heart had turned out o' all the rest i' the world" was suddenly gone to the land that is afar off; his body, that was so dear, lying uncared for behind her in the wilderness. Think of it "oh, women, safe in happy homes."

The little Lorena never forgot that awful moment, and years after would vividly recall it to her grandchildren. "I was Lorena," she would say impressively, "and was the youngest, only seven years old, and I remember but one incident of that night. As my mother, sister and myself mounted upon one horse, and my brother (then fourteen years of age) leading the other, went out from the fort into the darkness, mother turned, and speaking to her neighbors whom she was leaving behind, said: 'Good bye, friends! God help us!' Her voice was so unnatural that I looked up into her face. I shall never forget the expression that I saw there. It was white and rigid, and drawn with suffering that might have been the work of years instead of hours. It was so unlike my mother's face that I hid my own in her garments."

Others went out also, fugitives from their own; but from these Katherine and her pitifully helpless little group were almost immediately separated, each seeking safety in the way that seemed best to himself. Some elected to remain at the fort, and these were present at the surrender the following day. Investigation has proved that the many tales of atrocities committed at the surrender are in a great measure untrue, as but one murder was committed, although the Indians could not be kept from plunder. After the withdrawal of the British forces, a few days later, the savages began an unchecked career of pillage, fire and murder, until those who had remained, hoping

the worst was over, were forced to abandon the settlement, which was not fully reëstablished until December, 1799.

At daybreak Katherine had reached the thick recesses of the forest, but could see from afar the smoke of burning homes, and knew her flight had been none too hasty. All day long they hurried on. The first night they came upon a settler's deserted cabin, which sheltered them. The three succeeding nights and many others they camped under the great forest trees, where, said Lorena, "we tired children, feeling secure with our heads upon mother's lap, slept soundly, while she watched the long night through, listening to the howling of the wolves and hearing in every rustling leaf the stealthily tread of an Indian." How pathetic their trust, how overwhelming the burden thrust so suddenly upon the frail shoulders of the slender young mother. After the second day one horse became so lame that they left it to its fate, and were thus obliged to plod wearily on foot, the remaining horse carrying their goods.

On the fourth day they arrived at a large stream. Here, either finding, or building a raft, they loaded nearly all off their precious stores upon it, intending to float them to a ford, which they knew must be somewhere below, hoping there to cross.

To their dismay, after starting the raft, they were told (perhaps by fugitives like themselves) that there were Indians below. Small wonder then, after hearing this, that even to save all they owned upon earth, they would venture down to the stream. So abandoning their goods, as they had previously their horse, they found a crossing elsewhere.

Their situation was now desperate indeed. They had their one horse, with four to ride; one blanket strapped upon the saddle, for four to use; a precious box of tinder and flint; and one musket, with a small quantity of ammunition which must be hoarded to the utmost, and saved for defence. How many of those hard nights may we suppose that Katherine Gaylord slept under that solitary blanket? Not one, with her three children to be sheltered and comforted.

Their clothing must very soon have become worn and soiled enough; and this, to a person of Katherine Gaylord's

natural refinement, must have been an added bit of distress—small though it was in comparison with greater burdens to be borne.

The bullet-pierced hat and leathern wallet were carried always in her hands, or about her person, and were in this way saved from disaster, and brought safely to her father's house. She kept them as long as she lived in an old chest, from whence children and grandchildren would reverently bring them forth, to illustrate the never-old story of her escape from the Indians, and of the death of their heroic grandfather, Aaron Gaylord. After she was gone these priceless relics were in some way most unfortunately lost.

And now for weeks they toiled slowly on and on, following the trail indicated by blazed trees, with many wanderings aside into the pathless forest with weakness and weariness, suffering and danger, ever on and on toward home.

After the loss of their provisions, they subsisted for several days upon berries, sassafras roots, birch bark, or whatever they could gather by the way; not daring to start a blaze, or fire a musket so near the dreaded foe. Fortunately it was summer. Once they went from Thursday to Sunday afternoon without food. They met then a party of friendly Indians who fed them, but we can hardly imagine their terror at first sight of a red man. They afterward met other friendly Indians as they left Wyoming farther and farther behind, and were never once refused aid in all their terrible journey.

The country however was very sparsely settled, and many of the cabins they came across were deserted. As days grew into weeks, they no longer feared to kindle a fire at night, or to shoot game; although it was necessary to hoard their slender stock of ammunition with utmost economy.

They sometimes met stragglers from the army, or hunting parties; but these were invariably kind and helpful; and such encounters must have sent many bright rays of hope and courage through the gloom, and unutterable loneliness of the vast primeval forest, in the dreary days when they saw no human face but their own.

One morning the little Lorena and her sister Phebe were running on in advance of mother and brother—though never

out of sight—singing and chasing butterflies, gathering wild flowers, forgetting already the past, fearing nothing so long as they had mother, when they came upon two men sitting upon the ground. These proved to be hunters, who divided with Katherine their stock of food, as they heard her sad story; and helped her on her way.

But this incident made a great impression upon Lorena, owing to the fright of Phebe; who, screaming in terror, literally dragged Lorena back to her mother, scratching her face, tearing her garments (for the latter mishap there being no remedy, although Dame Nature would mend the former!) and greatly alarming the others. She remembered how her brother, the lad Lemuel, grown, since Wyoming, to man's estate, his mother's confidante, protector and sole reliance—stepped boldly to the front, musket in hand, ready to defend his mother and sisters with his life, if need be. And the surprise and hearty sympathy of the two men remained always a warm memory with Lorena.

Another day, losing the trail, they came at nightfall, in sight of a large building with many lighted windows, which they took to be a wayside tavern. Within they could see a company of men, seemingly soldiers, seated at a table, eating their supper.

Faint for want of food, and exhausted with travel, still Katherine Gaylord hesitated. With the memory of British and Tory at Wyoming fresh upon her, how could she trust any man!

Desperation at last gave her desperation's courage; and entering a back room, she sank down in the darkness, with her little girls drawn close beside her, while her boy strode sturdily forward into the room where the men were gathered, and asked food for his mother and sisters!

In a moment a light was brought, and they were surrounded by the astonished men, who with curious and pitiful faces gazed at the forlorn little group, and listened to their pathetic story with manhood's unaccustomed tears. Nothing could exceed their kindness as they rivaled each other in giving comfort to the poor wanderers.

The unwonted luxuries of enough to eat, a bed to sleep in, with strong and ready protectors, were theirs that night; while

the sense of security must have given the poor mother such a rest as had not been hers for many long weeks.

"The gentlest woman," said Lorena in after years, "could not have ministered to our needs more thoughtfully and generously than did these rough, stalwart men."

In the morning they were loaded with provisions and sent on their way with many kind and hearty words.

They never forgot these friends, although they never knew who or what they were. Possibly, in the same way, their descendants may have heard this tale, and sometimes, even to this day, may ponder the fate of those hapless refugees whom their ancestor befriended in the wilderness!

□ They had often heard at night the howling of wild beasts, but had never been molested. Now, however, for several days an undefined feeling of unusual danger near at hand had haunted Katherine (who seems to have been one of those prescient souls delicately susceptible to impressions which one of coarser fiber could not feel).

One night as they camped by their fire they caught a glimpse of a long, crouching, stealthy form in the underbrush and knew that some savage creature was on their track. All the night long they could see his gleaming eyes in the fire-light, but he dared not attack them. Neither dared he touch them by daylight, and in the morning they cautiously and fearfully went on their way, not venturing to stop for rest or food. Lemuel led and the others followed upon the staunch back of their sorely-tried friend—the one remaining horse. A driving rain set in, and the blanket formed but poor protection.

All day long they moved slowly on with that fearful nightmare creeping ever softly, softly behind—biding his time!

When night drew near their outlook seemed hopeless. To go on in the darkness and storm would be impossible. The soaking rain precluded all hope of a fire, while to stop without a fire meant instant attack and a reward to the dogged determination of the brute behind her, of which she dared not think.

With the knowledge of all this and with a dreadful doom seemingly so near, the faith and fortitude of the heroic mother did not fail. She drew her frightened children as closely as

possible to her side and, in her helplessness prayed ceaselessly for that help which to human vision could never come.

Faith and works go hand in hand to fulfillment; and while she prayed she kept moving, straining her eyes in the darkness which settled so awfully upon them.

And Katherine Gaylord never doubted that the ever-present power in which she trusted led their feet neither to right nor to left, but directly into a little clearing where the dark outline of a deserted cabin with open door, appeared to their gladdened eyes!

Straight through the friendly portal—not stopping to dismount! Lemuel swung to the heavy door, dropped the bar into its place, and they were saved! Often in after years did Katherine say that she believed they were directly led by Providence.

The cabin consisted of one room with a small lean-to in which the horse found luxuries undreamed of in his recent philosophizing—warmth and shelter! The place had evidently been abandoned in haste; for they found stacks of firewood, with potatoes and corn meal in plenty.

A good fire soon warmed body and soul; and with safety, shelter, warmth, dry clothing and a hot supper of roasted potatoes and corn meal cakes they felt a rush of fresh courage and new life. Their steadfast friend in the lean-to shared with them—(though whether or not, in the exuberance of their reaction, the children roasted for him the potatoes, history saith not).

And then they sat around the glowing fire, while Katherine thanked the power that led them hither.

In the morning the panther had disappeared but fearing its return, they remained in their place of refuge, and rested two days; then went on, doubtless strengthened by their enforced period of waiting.

Somewhere on this weary road, they must have met, but passed unseen, the brother of Katherine, sent out by her anxious father (who had heard of the Wyoming tragedy), to find and help her home. “Our unknown losses!” What a subject for thought. The brother, however, must have kept the trail, which she often lost; and so it came about that she

was first to reach home. As after many weeks they saw once more the hills which compassed that dear home on every side, how tumultuous must have been her thoughts; while the mingled fear and suffering of the weary way by which they had come, must already have seemed as a troubled dream.

The news of their coming went before, and all through the familiar streets as they passed, old friends came out to greet them as those risen from the dead. Many went on with them to her father's house. As he came out to meet her, brave Katherine broke down at last, throwing herself into his arms, burst into tears—the first she had shed since that fatal night at Wyoming. And not the least touching of all, was her determined attempt still to keep up, prefacing her tears by the cheerful greeting: "Well, we are the worst looking lot you ever saw!"

Love, home and care were hers once more—even though that which was gone could never return. Here she found refuge at last; but she could not rest while her country suffered. Although she had seemingly given all—yet her patriotic heart consented to one more sacrifice.

In 1780, when Lemuel was about sixteen, she gave him to serve his country in its need, as he had upheld his mother in her own. Remember, he was her only son, and she was a widow. When we realize all that he was to her, we can more fully appreciate the intensity of her patriotism, as shown by this act of sacrifice.

Lemuel was at the surrender of Cornwallis, and then, sometime after the war, he left his mother at New Cambridge and returned to Wyoming, drawn, perhaps, by more interests than one, for here he married Sylvia Murray, daughter of Noah Murray. They settled, finally, in Illinois and had a family of ten children.

Phebe, Katherine's eldest daughter, married Levi Frisbie, and in 1800 moved to Orwell, Pennsylvania, where they had five children.

Lorena, the "baby," married, in 1799, Lynde Phelps, of Burlington, Connecticut, and was the mother of seven daughters.

So Katherine Gaylord lived, in spite of fate, to see twenty-

two grandchildren. After her brood had flown and no longer needed the care which once was literal life to them she stayed on with her parents and cared for them. She was now about fifty-five years old, having been born in 1745. Her father, James Cole, living to be ninety, was one day left a short time alone in the house. In some way the roof caught fire and the building was burned to the ground. Almost nothing was saved, and again Katherine was homeless. It was with difficulty that Mr. Cole was rescued, and shortly after he died.

Katherine went then to live with Lorena, and for forty years she passed in and out among them, taking the liveliest interest in helping to "raise" the seven daughters of her daughter, who remembered ever her kind, motherly care, and the quiet, patient, Christian character she maintained.

In 1799 she had united with the Congregational Church of Cambridge, and she proved ever the truth of the beautiful thought, so suggestive of her spirit :

" Our life is no poor cisterned store,
That lavish years are draining low,
But living streams that, welling o'er,
Fresh from the living fountains flow."

Her sturdy independence was characteristic to the last. When in her nineties, her daughter Lorena begged her to lie down in the daytime to rest ; but she determinedly refused, and gave as her reason that she " did not wish to get in the habit of it ! "

In extreme old age later events faded from her mind, but Wyoming and its fateful memories were never dim.

She is said once to have been so overcome by the sight of a picture representing an Indian in act of scalping a man that she fell to the floor—so vividly did the horrible past return to her.

At the very last of her life here she would sit for hours by the fire, lost to her surroundings, apparently living over again the days gone by. She would sometimes start up in terror, calling to her children to hide from the Indians ! Again she would seem to be in fear of wild beasts and cry out pitifully. Sometimes she would speak her husband's name and smile—seeming to hold communion with him—perhaps she did—who

knows? And at the last, after ninety-five years, she passed peacefully away ; feeling no doubt in regard to the love of her youth that while

“ Clouds sail and waters flow,
Our souls must journey on,
But it cannot be ill to go
The way that thou hast gone.”

The storm and tumult of her life seemed to follow her even in death. At the time of her going a terrific snow storm occurred in New England, blocking the roads and shutting off all possibility of immediate interment. The village carpenter, who was also the village undertaker, had probably time to provide a suitable casket before the storm, but it was several days before the men could venture out even to break path. Owing to a fierce wind in many places the paths had to be twice cleared.

When at length the last storm which should ever rage over the head of devoted Katherine had raved itself into calm, a handful of men left the “ Center ” to do for her the last service she would ever need at their hands. They started with horse and sleigh, but after going a few rods the plunging steed tore off a shoe, cutting his foot so badly as to disable him ; and so they abandoned his help even as Katherine had abandoned her steed near Wyoming long years ago. The men now drew the sleigh across the drifted fields to the place, two miles away, where, heedless of all tumult now, the body of the heroine lay in peace.

Greatly exhausted by the hard road and digging, the men were obliged to rest and take food before making further effort.

One still living, who was a boy, was present at this strange burial recalls clearly the scene, and how the body of Katherine was placed upon the sleigh while her old friends and neighbors, with their own hands, drew it to its final place ; even as in ancient times great heroes were borne upon the shoulders of those who would do them honor ! About eight men were present at this final scene, but no woman was among them. A tragic ending to a tragic life !

“ Never more, O storm-tossed soul—
 Never more from wind or tide,
 Never more from billow’s roll,
 Wilt thou need thyself to hide !”

“ Connecticut.”

Authorities.

“ Miner’s History of Wyoming.”

“ History and Pedigree of a Branch of the Gaylord Family,” by Mary
 Phelps Brooks (daughter of “ Lorena.”)

Unpublished Mss. in the family of Lorena.

Family traditions from the branches.

Town and Church Records.

Wyoming Monument, &c., &c.

ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON,

Chairman.

MARGUERITE DICKINS,

HARRIETT M. LOTHROP.

NOTE.—When the question arose as to the naming of the Bristol, Connecticut, Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, they sought for the name of a woman known for her personal courage and heroic deed. Many names there were of wives and mothers of great men, and of women who had exhibited, in sudden peril, great bravery or self-sacrifice ; but upon that honored roll there was not one who had endured that which Katherine Gaylord had endured, or who had in any way shown the sustained courage which brought her through the gates of death. A woman of lesser heroism would have died, and her children with her. And so they chose her as their heroine. In 1895, through the efforts of the Chapter, a monument was erected to her memory in the old burying ground at Burlington, Connecticut, and dedicated 1896 with appropriate ceremonies by the Chapter members. The monument bears this inscription :

KATHERINE COLE GAYLORD,

Wife of

Lieutenant Aaron Gaylord.

1745—1840.

In memory of her sufferings
 and heroism at the massacre
 of Wyoming, 1778, this stone is
 erected by her descendants
 and the members of the Kath-
 erine Gaylord Chapter of the
 Daughters of the American

Revolution,

July 3, 1895.

Katherine Cole Gaylord was daughter of James Cole and Catherine Wood. She was born November 28, 1745, at Harwinton, Connecticut ; married Aaron Gaylord about 1763 and died in 1840. She was descended from the earliest settlers of New England. The name Cole is the same as Cowles.

The writer of this biography wishes to acknowledge with thanks aid from the following sources : From paper by Mrs. Mary Phelps (descendant) ; paper by Mrs. Helen Maria Potter (descendant) ; Mrs. Sylvia Kirkpatrick (descendant) ; Mrs. M. L. Peck (Vice-Regent) ; Mr. Milo L. Norton, Mr. Warren Bunnell, Miner's History of Wyoming, Town and Church Records.

FLORENCE E. D. MUZZY,

Organizing Regent Katherine Gaylord Chapter.

SKETCH OF EARLY NEW HAMPSHIRE.

[Read before the Molly Stark Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, January 4th, 1897, by (Mrs. David) Anna Q. E. Cross, Chapter Regent.]

" A GOODLY realm !" said Captain Smith,
 Scanning the coast by the Isles of Shoals,
 While the wind blew fair, as in Indian myth
 Blows the breeze from the Land of Souls ;
 Blew from the marshes of Hampton spread
 Level and green that Summer day,
 And over the brow of great Boar's Head,
 From the pines that stretched to the west away ;
 And sunset died on the rippling sea,
 Ere to the south, with the wind, sailed he.
 But he told the story in London streets,
 And again to Count and Prince and King ;
 " A truce," men cried, " to Virginia's hearts ;
 The North is the land of hope and spring !"
 And in sixteen hundred and twenty-three,
 For Dover meadows and Portsmouth river,
 Bold and earnest they crossed the sea,
 And the realm was theirs and ours forever !"

Thus poetically has Edna Dean Proctor, our New Hampshire poetess, told of our first New Hampshire settlement. Ten years before this, however, in 1603-04 adventurers had coasted along what are now the shores of Maine and New Hampshire, had carried a description of the country back to England, and had aroused the interest of a young man Sir Fer-

dinando Gorges, who was then governor of Plymouth in England. He had been all his life in the wars of Elizabeth, and the quiet round of official duty was tiresome to him. His ambition burned to be the head of a great feudal estate in the new world, so, with some others of note and character, he procured from the King a royal charter in 1606, and fitted out a vessel and a company who arrived at the mouth of the Kennebec in 1607. A dreadful winter followed and the party returned discouraged to England. But Gorges refused to give up his plans and sent his vessel again and again to make settlements or discoveries in the new land.

Meantime, Captain John Smith, of Pocohontas fame, had explored all the coast within the limits of the charter of 1606, had landed on what is now the Isles of Shoals, which he named for himself, Smith's Isles, and had drawn a map and given a description of the country. An old history says "he did another thing, which had no small effect in encouraging his countrymen to come hither, he called it New England."

There was in the Council of Plymouth at this time another young man, whose fame belongs to New Hampshire, Captain John Mason. He had been governor of Newfoundland, and from that cold island had looked with covetous desire towards the more southern lands of New England and was not long in procuring from the King a grant of all the land from the river of Naumkeag, now Salem, to the Merrimack. This district was called Mariana.

In Mason, Gorges found a kindred spirit and they resolved to unite their fortunes, and in 1622 a grant was made to them jointly of all the land between the rivers Merrimack and Sagadahock, extending back to the great lakes and the river of Canada.

In endeavoring to fix the boundaries of what New Hampshire was and is, we must remember that the grants made by the Plymouth Council were so inaccurately described, and the lands overlap each other that innumerable controversies have arisen, some of which have but just ended. Thus the Colonial Charter of Massachusetts Bay, granted in 1628 and 1629, gave to the governor and others "all the territory lying between two easterly and westerly lines running three miles north

of the Merrimack river and south of the Charles river, and extending from the Atlantic ocean to the Pacific." It was then supposed that America was a narrow strip of land. It was known that the Isthmus of Darien was narrow, and the whole continent was thought to be of the same width. It was taken for granted that the course of the Merrimack was easterly and westerly, as it is so near its mouth, and the error was perpetuated by the words of the charter. Through this misapprehension there have arisen almost endless disputes between Massachusetts and New Hampshire in regard to the southern boundary line. At one time a commission was appointed to fix this line, and they proceeded up the Merrimack to Lake Winnepisaukee. There they marked, in the summer of 1652, a granite boulder with the name of Governor Endicott. This was discovered about fifty years ago and means taken for its preservation. It is known as the "Endicott Rock."

Massachusetts at one time claimed its northern boundary as running in a straight line from that point to the sea, which would have taken in nearly all of Mason & Gorges' grants. Much confusion arose and Massachusetts and New Hampshire each chartered towns in the same territory, causing the greatest difficulties as to jurisdiction, taxes, etc. Finally when the commissioners could not settle the question the matter was referred to the King. "Massachusetts took its stand on the words of the charter and New Hampshire on its spirit." The King decided for New Hampshire and gave to her a strip fifty miles long and fourteen wide, more even than she had claimed. What is now Nashua, Concord, and all the towns west and south of them were then supposed to belong to Massachusetts, but were restored to New Hampshire. The exact line has continued in dispute till 1889, when, I believe it was finally settled. The eastern boundary of the State was established when Gorges and Mason divided their claim in 1669. The wild region east of the Piscataqua was relinquished to Gorges, and took the name of Maine, while the tract west of that river extending sixty miles north from its head waters was confirmed to Mason.

In the earliest times the Hudson river was considered the western boundary, then a line twenty miles this side following

the bounds of Connecticut and Massachusetts. While the country was unsettled it seemed a matter of little consequence, but when in 1761 Governor Wentworth began to fill his coffers by granting townships to the number of one hundred and thirty-eight in two years, New York became alarmed and appealed to the King under the right of the grant of King Charles, which had extended New York to the Connecticut River, and King George declared the western bank of that river as far north as the forty-fifth degree of latitude to be the boundary between New Hampshire and New York. This still continues our western boundary, but Vermont has been taken from the old State of New York. Canada forms our northern boundary. So much for New Hampshire considered geographically.

To go into a study of the endless discussions in regard to the Mason claims would be neither interesting nor instructive, so we will proceed to the early settlers of the State.

After Mason and Gorges had bought this vast region of the wilderness they at once set to work to colonize it. They sent over some "fishmongers from London" with others to establish fisheries and salt works. The first white man to settle in New Hampshire was named Thompson. He came in a ship called Jonathan and landed near the mouth of the Piscataqua "in the spring" of 1623. The ground being covered with the blossoms of the strawberry, they gave the settlement the name of "Strawberry Bank." This is the spot where Portsmouth now stands. Thompson built the first framed house in the State on Odiorne's point. This was called the "Manor House" and afterward "Mason Hall."

The Hiltons went eight miles up the river to a place which has been called successively Hilton's Point, Cocheco, Northam, and is now Dover.

For several years these plantations made little progress, but a new movement was made in 1631.

The first settlers of New Hampshire were merchant adventurers. Romance and avarice were blended in their characters, but their energy and perseverance, their fortitude and courage made them the terror of the Indians, and fitted them for the struggles of freedom against oppression.

Though the colonies of Massachusetts had been founded for

the "purpose of religious freedom," it was for "freedom to worship God" as the rules of the colony appointed. Indeed they carried their religious bigotry so far that it was said by one of their own men "that the government at Boston was as zealous as the scribes and Pharisees, and as Paul before his conversion."

In 1638 a religious persecution arose in Massachusetts which terminated in banishing from that colony the pious and learned Wheelwright and his noted sister Ann Hutchinson with many others who bore the name of Antinomians. They came to New Hampshire and settled at Squamscot Falls, calling the place Exeter.

Thus a religious element was mingled with the romantic strain. They formed themselves into a church. They also combined to form a special government, and chose rulers and assistants. This is the first government in New Hampshire. The settlement at Exeter was the foundation of the State. This government has continued with trifling alterations for more than two hundred and fifty years.

About the same time the salt marches of Winnicomet attracted another company partly from Norfolk, England, and partly from Massachusetts, and they formed a settlement which they called Hampton. After the example of Exeter they also formed themselves into a body politic.

Up to 1640 Dover and Portsmouth had no power of government delegated from the Crown and feeling the need of a more determinate form of policy than they had yet enjoyed, they formed combinations similar to those at Exeter and Hampton. The date of the Dover combination is October 22, 1640, but that of Portsmouth is unknown, as they destroyed their first book of records after copying out what they thought proper to preserve. Thus four distinct governments were established which became the State of New Hampshire.

They stood as four cities of refuge thrown open to those whom persecution might drive from beyond the Atlantic or from neighboring colonies.

When the colonists first came from England very many left their wives behind, and it appears from the Mason correspondence that they contributed quarterly to their support at home.

Later we find the following in a letter from Thomas Eyre to Mr. Gibbins: "Your wife, Roger Knight's wife, and one wife more we have already sent you, and more you shall have as you write for them." Still later we find that homes are being formed, and that the women and children came with the proprietors.

There were two other classes of settlers who came to New Hampshire nearly one hundred years later. The first were the refugees from the persecution in Ireland. Sixteen families who settled in Londonderry early in 1719. Large accessions of their countrymen were soon added to them, and in a few years the church numbered two hundred and thirty members, strong in the Presbyterian faith. Industry was a prominent trait of these settlers of Londonderry, and next to their piety their national pride and high sense of honor were their most striking characteristics. Still another class were the colonists who came from Connecticut and Massachusetts and settled in the valleys of the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers. So many sources have supplied the life blood of our State. It is not strange that the earliest owners of the country were disappointed in their expectations. The fabulous tales of the riches of Mexico and Peru were half believed in England, and when Mason and his men came to New Hampshire, the mountains, which they called the "Chrystal Hills," were expected to yield gold as the Southern mountains had done to the Spaniards. It appears from the letters of the Portsmouth planters that "their views were chiefly turned towards the discovery of lakes and mines." They spent time and money in digging for precious metals which they never found, and confined their husbandry to the planting of vines which never bore fruit. Many became discouraged and left the country, and the visions of Mason were never realized.

We have seen how the first four large towns had formed distinct governments. These combinations were merely voluntary and as the Mother Country was in so distracted a state as to give no attention to their welfare, the more considerate men saw the advantage of a union with Massachusetts. This was consummated in 1641, and continued till 1678. During all this time the histories of the two colonies are blended together

and the laws of Massachusetts were the laws of New Hampshire. Only in one respect were the people of New Hampshire more free than those of Massachusetts. In Massachusetts only church members could hold office or vote in town affairs or in General Court, but no such test, or temptation to hypocrisy, was demanded in New Hampshire. This was a stretch of toleration which some declared "to amount to absolute atheism."

These early laws were founded on the principles of the laws of Moses and were enacted against all kinds of immorality. This kept the new colonies free from those emigrants who fled from one country to another to escape punishment of crime. These laws being framed by the ministers many things were taken into consideration not generally supposed to come within the sphere of magistracy. For instance the drinking of healths and the use of tobacco was forbidden. Laws were enacted to regulate the intercourse of the sexes, and the advances toward matrimony. They required a ceremony of betrothing which preceded marriage. Women were forbidden to wear short-sleeved or low-necked gowns, and men were obliged to cut their hair short that they might not resemble women. No person worth less than two hundred pounds was allowed to wear gold or silver lace, or silk hoods or scarfs. Thus economy and godliness were made to go hand in hand, and have been always characteristic of New Hampshire

The church was the center of the state, the ministers the only real rulers. These laws were all independent of the Mother Country, and the English government considered them as we consider by-laws of a national constitution of our Daughters of the American Revolution.

It is a cause for congratulation that the persecution of the witches and the intolerance toward the Quakers were due, not to New Hampshire laws but to those of Massachusetts, and to the influence of Massachusetts governors, or officers, but even with that excuse it is the darkest picture on our state panorama. The fact that the belief in witchcraft and the persecution of the supposed witches was then universal in the old world as well as the new, does not take from the sadness, though it does seem to lessen the fault of our fathers.

After New Hampshire had been united to Massachusetts for more than thirty years, the heirs of Mason petitioned the King for the restoration of their property, and the English judges decided that "Massachusetts has no right of jurisdiction over New Hampshire." They also decided that Mason had no right of government within the territory which he claimed, and the King proceeded to erect New Hampshire into a distinct province. The government was to consist of a president and council to be appointed by the Crown, and an assembly of representatives to be chosen by the people. This government continued from 1680 till the accession of James Second in 1685, who appointed first Dudley and then Sir Edmund Andros Captain General and Governor-in-chief of all the New England Colonies. Andros made himself so obnoxious by his tyranny and exactions that on the accession of William and Mary, the people arose in a body and threw him into prison. Then, in 1690, New Hampshire again united with Massachusetts. It was the policy of English statesmen to weaken the power of Massachusetts, so in 1692, New Hampshire became again a separate Colony and continued so for seven years, till in 1699 they were again united under one Governor, and so continued till 1741, when George II made New Hampshire entirely independent of Massachusetts and appointed separate governors, Shirley for Massachusetts and Benning Wentworth for New Hampshire. Wentworth remained as governor of New Hampshire till 1767, when he was superseded by his nephew, John Wentworth, the last governor appointed by the King. In 1775 the British government in New Hampshire was dissolved and the people formed a Provincial Convention of which Mathew Thornton was President. In 1776 a temporary constitution was framed to continue during the war with Great Britain. Under this constitution Meshech Weare was annually elected president.

This brings the political history of New Hampshire to revolutionary times. No sketch of New Hampshire in early times would be complete without reference to the Indians and the numerous wars with them and the French. At the time of the settlement of New Hampshire wars with neighboring tribes and pestilence had reduced the number of the natives to about

five thousand. The tribes were numerous but all acknowledged allegiance to Passaconaway, the great sagamore of the Pannacooks, whose home was where Concord now stands. Passaconaway was renowned for his sagacity, duplicity and moderation. He was jealous of the whites but feared them, and at his death entreated his tribes never to make war upon the white men. His son, Wonolanset, remembering his commands always remained friendly or neutral in the Indian wars.

It is the glory of New Hampshire that

“ From where the ocean meets the sands of Rye
To where the Chrystal Hills uplift the chrystal sky ”

there is abundant evidence still surviving to show that every rod of land occupied by the white men, for a century after they sat down at Piscataquack, was fairly purchased from the Indian proprietors and honestly paid for. So says Governor Bell in his semi-centennial address before the historical society. When Wheelwright came to New Hampshire he purchased all the land from the Merrimack to the Piscataqua. Mason also had acquired his lands from the Indians. This is a much better title than could be given by any king who claimed the land because his ships had sailed along its shores.

In the early days Elliott preached to the Indians at the Falls of Amoskeag, and the government took great pains to prevent fraud and injustice towards them. But the avarice of a few of the settlers and the careless thoughtfulness of some American sailors excited to violence the Indians of Maine called the Tarateens. These sailors had heard that Indian children could swim as naturally as brutes, and happening to meet the wife of Squando, sachem of the Pequawketts, crossing the Saco River with her child in her arms, they upset the canoe. The child sank, the mother dived and recovered it, but the child died. Squando, the father, became the inveterate foe of all the white settlers. At that time what is known as King Philip's war was raging in New England, and the Indians came down upon New Hampshire with such fury that all business was suspended and the only method of protection was to flee into the garrisoned-houses, which were built in every town and village. One of these houses is, I believe still standing in Durham. I will read the description as we always hear them

mentioned in connection with Indian warfare. "It is constructed of solid white pine logs a foot thick, some of them two feet in depth as high up as a few feet above the second floor, thus forming a parapet to serve as a breastwork, the roof being of moderate pitch. It has in front the projection common to such houses to beat off assailants and prevent them from setting fire from below. Its small windows and various port-holes and look-outs were provided with heavy blocks of wood to protect the inmates from the enemies' bullets. The Indians' own castles were girded about by thick-set palisades and this outer defense was likewise adopted by the settlers for the garrison-houses,"

This war continued with dreadful barbarity for three years, and it is computed that about one man in every eleven of the whites was killed. A treaty was made with Squando, but it remained in effect only a short time and from 1675 to the close of the French and Indian war in 1760, New Hampshire was almost continually in arms.

The French had made friends with the Indians and through the Jesuit priests had gained great influence over them. The French Baron de Castine had married a daughter of one of their chiefs so that the alliance was very close between the French and Indians, and when France and England were at war with each other, the English Colonies had to suffer from Indian atrocities too fearful to mention. These wars are known by the names of King William's war, which lasted from 1689 till 1697; Queen Anne's war, which lasted a much longer time, and these in turn were followed by King George's and the French and Indian wars, treaties being often made, but no sooner made than broken.

During all these years New Hampshire, being on the Canadian frontier, was the battle ground, and though no battles of the Revolution were fought in this State, there was never a time for nearly a hundred years when she was free from the attacks of the Indians or when her people could lay down their arms. Companies of militia were continually being formed, and many of them like the Roger's Rangers, of whom General Stark was an officer, have earned undying fame. The Abernague or St. Francis tribe of Indians were the greatest and

most powerful enemies of the English, and they were scattered along the whole northern part of New Hampshire. They had a large village at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and St. Francis rivers, which was filled with their plunder. The story of its destruction by the Roger's Rangers and their terrible experience thereafter reads like a dreadful fairy tale.

In every battle with the French, at Crown Point, Louisburg, and on the Plains of Abraham, New Hampshire men received the training which made them, when the Revolution came, ready to do good service to keep and make free the State they had so hardly earned and so dearly loved.

JAMESTOWN, VIRGINIA.

ON December 19, 1606 three small vessels with one hundred souls on board set sail from England, under the auspices of the London Company, which was an organization of "Noblemen, gentlemen and Merchants" for the colonizing of Virginia. After four long months, a part of which time was passed in the West Indies, they came in view of the wide expanse of peaceful water familiar to us now as the Chesapeake, or "Mother of Waters." They had been greatly tossed by storms, so-called this first place of landing, Point Comfort. We have every reason to believe this water presented the same quiet haven on that day, April 26, 1607, that it now does 188 years after. The river Powhatan, soon changed to James in honor of James I of England, becomes historic before all else in this new world.

Could it's waters reflect the scenes enacted upon them, could they speak of the blood drops mingled with them, they would cry out for very anguish.

We are told that it was not until May 13 that the vessels reached the point of settlement, thirty-two miles up the river, afterwards called Jamestown. This now is a sort of island lying along the north bank of the river. To be on any land must have filled these men with thankfulness, but all who know the banks and lowlands of the James, first seen in the month of May, can better understand their gratitude to God,

and that among their first acts was the stretching of an old sail between trees, for a place of worship. Here in this tabernacle Virginia's Church began with Virginia's history. A log church soon replaced this and in 1610, Lord Delaware found here a building sixty feet long by twenty-four wide in which they met daily for prayer and two sermons on Sunday.

The summer months brought chills and fever and with sickness came dissatisfaction. Many wanted to return to England, but this was prevented by most active measures on the part of Smith. Good was it for this colony that Smith made one of their number. Not yet twenty-eight years old, he had seen every form of hardship and adventure. For courage, bravery, and intrepid integrity he had no equal in that period, but owing to some petty jealousies during the voyage; he was held as prisoner, and at first debarred from serving in the Council appointed by the King. But he demanded a trial and "was acquitted by the first American jury" (Cook.)

Gosnold had died and the other rulers proved men of no force or ability and the entire rule soon devolved upon Smith. He tried to interest the people by exploring the country around, for this was a part of the condition of the charter. He determined to meet the sovereign of this region, King Powhatan, who ruled over thousands of Indians. Accordingly, we are told, he visited him at his wigwam not far below the falls of the James, about where Richmond now stands. Powhatan's chief hunting ground lay along the north east bank of the Chickahominy river and was called "Orapax" and is so named to this day.

(It may be interesting to say, that on this same tract of land is the writer's home called "Orapax.")

Weeks and months of exploring and privation was gone through with, and Smith's well known adventures are the most interesting part of Virginia history. By his ingenuity the colony was provided with corn for which he gave trinkets and axes to the friendly Indians.

These, however, were not all friendly, and took deep revenge for any slight injury. Through Pocahontas the colony was apprised of danger, and often she carried corn to the starving colony. Her fate was the one strange romance connected with

the time, and proves to us that God uses even so weak a vessel as an Indian girl of twelve years, and her devoted love, to work the establishment and the preservation of a colony and the opening of a new world, a great nation, which time only can bound.

In the spring of 1608 Jamestown was in a most distressing condition. Only thirty or forty had survived the sickness and starvation, when at last Newport arrived with food and new settlers the colony was saved. Hence the name of Newport's News, which is fast losing its significance in the present day by dropping the possessive 's'.

Smith passed two years in Virginia doing all in his power to help his people, but meeting with an accident was obliged to find medical aid in England. Left alone the colony suffered greatly with no wise head to guide and sickness and dissension ever in their midst. The arrival of Gates with stores only deferred, for a time, the breaking up of the settlement. Finally they embarked for England, but were met on the James by Lord Delaware, who had been appointed Governor. Through his influence and the feeling of respect due a nobleman and a Governor sent from the King, these poor sufferers were induced to return and inhabit again their deserted huts. Now began again the settlement at Jamestown, and in this crisis it was only such a man as Delaware who could have quieted their minds and restored peace and health to the colony.

It may be well for Virginia aristocracy that these first settlers were gentlemen, but it came near ruining the colony, for being unused to work of any kind, and knowing nothing of hardship or privation, they were totally unfit for their surroundings, in which poor and foreign food alone would have caused dissatisfaction and ill health even to sturdier men.

About 1610 one hundred acres of land was given to each man, and this land was called a "plantation." Tobacco now was cultivated, and history says twenty thousand pounds were sent to England in the year 1619. On June 22, 1619, the first Colonial Assembly met at Jamestown, representing these "plantations." Prosperity now seemed to belong to this little band of settlers, but the advantage gained by separate farms was more than lost when in 1622 these scattered homes were

attacked by revengeful Indians. Powhatan was dead and his subjects became jealous of encroachments made by the white men upon their hunting grounds.

In 1647, a regular trade having been established, thirty-one vessels are said to have lain in the James at one time. With prosperity came the need for educational advantages, and William and Mary was founded and endowed. In 1660 the colony numbered thirty thousand. Eight years after, fifty thousand. Bacon's rebellion divided the people and caused much suffering, and in 1676 Jamestown was burned, but the act of Assembly for the building of a capital in the city of Williamsburg was not passed until 1699. The following year, (1700) the seat of government was removed to Williamsburg, and met in William and Mary College, or, as some say, in the old church, until four years later the capital was completed.

Love and romance give interest to the bare details of history, and who does not recognize the coloring given to Jamestown and its suffering by the winsome grace, the faithful love and service of Pocahontas—

“Bright stream between two hills.”

MARIA PENDLETON DUVAL.

TOPANEMUS BURYING GROUND, MARLBORO, N. J.

“TOPANEMUS was the name applied in the early history of Monmouth county to a locality originally situated in Freehold township, but now in Marlboro. The name is perpetuated by its application to an old graveyard situated on the farm of John Vanderveer. It was here through the efforts of George Keith that a Quaker meeting house was built in or about the year 1692, which subsequently, when he repudiated Quakerism and joined the established church of England, became an Episcopal house of worship. As such it was used for some time but later was substituted by an edifice built at Freehold called St. Peter's. Topenamus was in no sense a settlement but merely a church site.

The Rev. Thomas Thompson writing in 1745-1750 says the situation of Topenamus which is distant from any town is however, convenient enough to the congregation and was re-

sorted to by many families in Middlesex county. At a date subsequent to 1751 but prior 1760 the church at Topenamus was torn down and still bearing the name of St. Peter's was rebuilt in the village of Freehold. Into the new structure was worked a portion of the material taken from Topenamus and it is in this now old church that the Episcopal service is still conducted. The site of the graveyard at Topenamus is distant some little way from the road yet can easily be seen. Trees and underbrush are plentiful and the stones are moss-covered and broken and some unhappily lost beyond repair. Of the origin of the name there is no certainty but from the peculiar sound and resemblance to other Indian names it may fairly be inferred to have a similar origin.

MARGARET H. MATHER.

[ED. NOTE.—The descendants of the people buried in Topanemus are indebted to the efforts of the accomplished Dr. J. E. Stillwell, physician and antiquarian, for the knowledge of the location and published copy of inscriptions to be found in this graveyard. He cut his way through twining thickets of cat brier and mercury vine and copied the inscriptions and published them.]

Mrs. Margaret H. Mather, a member of the Broad Seal Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of New Jersey, has removed the reproach of undergrowth from this beautiful spot, having had the place cleared of all briars and weeds and the broken stones replaced. There is still work to be done, and to accomplish it an association has been formed known as the "Topanemus Association." A handsome iron fence will enclose the ground, and instead of cat brier and mercury vine beautiful shrubs and flowers will adorn the last resting place of those brave and only people.]

WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

BANQUETING ROOM OF INDEPENDENCE HALL.

AFTER months of preparation and months of hard work the long cherished hopes and plans of the members of the Philadelphia Chapter, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, were brought to a full fruition, and with feelings of pride and satisfaction we presented to the city of Philadelphia the banqueting room of the venerable Independence Hall restored with historical accuracy to the condition it was in a century and a quarter ago.

The ceremonies were held on the afternoon of February 19, 1897, and were as beautiful and unostentatious as the colonial architecture of the room. Beyond the national colors and the banner of our Chapter there were no decorations, as it was felt that the room should be kept in its original simplicity. The Chapter had as their guests the Colonial Dames, the Society of the Cincinnati, Colonial Wars, and Sons of the Revolution, mayor, judges, and city officials.

The inspiring strains of the "Star Spangled Banner" opened the exercises. While the music was still echoing through the rooms, our Regent, Mrs. Charles Curtis Harrison, who stood with the mayor on a raised platform in the center of the room, began the address in which she handed the keys of the restored room to Mayor Warwick. Mrs. Harrison's concluding words were, "Can you doubt that it is with a just pride in our work, which we believe to be a perfect restoration, that we have the honor to-day to return to the city of Philadelphia, through your honor the mayor, and you gentlemen of Councils, the banqueting room of Independence Hall restored by the Philadelphia Chapter, of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

After the orchestra had played "Hail Columbia," Mayor Warwick made the address of acceptance. He began by say-

ing, "This is a happy day for the mayor, a good day for the city and a great day for the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is in fact a red-letter day in the history of our Nation.

After a very brilliant speech he closed by saying, "I am happy as the mayor to accept this key as a symbol that the hall has been given over to the care of the city. The heart of the Nation pulsates here, sending out through its arteries all over the Republic the life blood that will save it. God bless it and preserve it. I take it back restored to the condition that it was at the time of the Declaration of Independence. I am sure that the Daughters of the American Revolution can never be repaid for the work which they have done here in preserving the glories of Colonial Architecture in all its purity. I ask you to join with the city in keeping the hall secure and preserving it safely. It is the Ark of the Covenant of American Liberty."

He then returned the key to Mrs. Harrison, the orchestra played "Home Again."

Mr. Charlemagne Tower made the address of the day, reviewing the history of the building since its erection in 1776 and concluded with these words:—"It is to the patient labor of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution that we now owe the restoration. With the zeal and spirit of true Americanism which deserves the highest commendation these ladies, acting with their distinguished Regent have brought to bear on this work, an understanding and intelligence of the subject which have won the cordial support of his honor the mayor and the city authorities. They have brought this beautiful room back to its original form and appearance. They have subscribed from their own resources the money with which to carry on this work the sum of more than \$5,000, and it must be said to their honor in this connection that many of them are not rich. They now hand over to the city their completed task. It is a spectacle worthy to be upheld among the best examples of American civilization. They should be held in honor by every citizen of the United States."

The exercises were closed by the orchestra playing "America."

The rooms were then inspected by the guests who were all enthusiastic in their praise of the work done by the Chapter. The money used in the restoration was entirely raised by free will offerings of the members and we feel that we have in restoring this monument of American Independence to the Nation, proven ourselves true daughters of the American Revolution.

--FANNIE PRICE RHODES, *Historian*.

QUEQUECHAN CHAPTER.—A special meeting of the Chapter was held Tuesday evening, April 20, in the Mount Hope Hall to which many guests were invited, about 125 were present.

The hall was trimmed in a pleasing and effective manner. The ribbon of the Daughters, made of cheese cloth, was draped around the hall, being caught up in thirteen places, where were stars in white with names in red of the thirteen original States and the dates of their admission into the Union.

Over the mantle were draped two United States flags and hanging between them, the Insignia in blue on a white ground. Above it hung flax tied with blue. On the double mantle were arranged some old china quaint and of fine workmanship. Hanging below was the knapsack of a revolutionary ancestor of one of the members, made of calf-skin with the hair on.

On one side of the fire place stood a table holding a Britanic tea set, and on the other a table on which was a large pewter platter and a very old and curious pitcher filled with flowers. Pewter plates and porringers were used in passing refreshments.

Some calico of curious design. The first made in this country, in 1776 was furnished by Miss Louise Lloyd, and the Vice-Regent added a book 200 years old.

The electric lights were shaded with crimped paper in alternate colors of red, white, and blue. The exercises consisted of music on the piano by a guest, Miss Mary A. Lincoln, and singing by Miss Rose Tromer. A few words of welcome by the Regent, Mrs. Mary J. Conant Neill. Here followed a paper

by the Historian, giving short sketches of the revolutionary ancestors of some of the members, containing many interesting incidents, and a paper by Miss Susan Wixon on "The Women of Revolutionary Times," which was repeated by request, having been read at a regular meeting during the winter. In it was a poem founded on an incident related by a member of her great-grandmother, and called "How Dorcas took the Spy." The exercises closed with coronation played by Mr. Charles H. Robbins as the accompaniment to a patriotic hymn composed by Mrs. John Bell Bowton of the Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and furnished through her courtesy.

A social hour followed. The meeting was a pleasant ending of an enjoyable and interesting season, and the literary committee who had it in charge feel repaid for the time and thought spent by them.

These meetings to which friends of Chapters are invited help to keep up the interest of those already members and give a better idea to those uninformed of what the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution means.

Its objects are manifold. Its members have opportunities for good work—and pleasant reunions are not its least attraction.—MRS. CORNELIA W. LINCOLN DAVOL, *Historian*.

"HOW DORCAS TOOK THE SPY."—AN INCIDENT OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION.

'Twas in the winsome month of May,
And spring-time odors were afloat,
When over Narragansett bay
Was heard a warning martial note.
At Newport lay the British fleet,
King George's soldier-band—
'Twas boldly said that they would beat
The Yankee's from the land ;

That meadow fair and fertile field,
From Fogland dells unto the "hights,"
Their gracious wealth to them should yield,
With all the people's dues and rights ;
That up and down the land they'd stray,
All at their own sweet will ;
And on the "hights," from day to day,
Their regiments would drill.

"Nay, nay, that ne're shall be," replied
 Each brave and noble-hearted son ;
 "With all a patriot's love and pride,
 We'll guard the shores of Tiverton."
 With watchful eye, both day and night,
 By blue Seconnet's strand,
 The patriots stood for truth and right,
 For home and native land.

And, while at bay they held the foe,
 With loyal heart and courage rare,
 The women, too, failed not to do
 Of valiant deeds, an equal share.
 And in that quaint and ancient town,
 There dwelt a dark-haired dame ;
 She wore a linsey-woolsey gown,
 And Dorcas was her name.

One day there came unto the door,
 A stranger fair, as I've been told ;
 Quoth he: "Good mistress, I am poor,
 And very hungry, too, and cold.
 Couldst thou give me a piece of bread,
 To help me on my way ?
 I've traveled far, by business led,
 E'en since the break of day."

Without a word, good Dorcas turned,
 Upward, and out, the table-leaf,
 For to the needy she e'er yearned,
 Nor to the poor was she e'er deaf,
 She drew a chair,—“Come sit thee down.”
 She said, with native grace ;
 While honest welcome, like a crown,
 Shone in her handsome face.

She placed before him “pork and beans,”
 A salted herring, dry and red ;
 A dish of “dandelion greens,”
 Also, some “rye-and-Indian bread.”
 And as she looked the stranger o'er,
 She very gently said,—
 “The men, kind sir, are at the shore,
 But thou, sir, shall be fed.”

Cold water from the spring below,
 In pewter pitcher, then she brought ;
 “Thy name,” she said, “I'd like to know,”

He sharply answered—"Touch Me Not!"
"Too much, thou'dst like to know I fear,
My ways are not as thine;
Attend thou to thy business here,
And I'll attend to mine."

Then Dorcas, angered at his word—
Her face was like a rosy flame—
"I never dreamed," said she, "or heard
Of such a strange and curious name."
Then straightway to the barn she went,
And snatched the leathern reins;
Her patriot blood high courage lent,
As it rushed through her veins.

She seized, at once, the stranger guest,
She bound his hands, likewise his feet;
Said she: "Good sir, thou here mayst rest,
And soon my husband thou shalt meet,
Thou'rt not a friend, I plainly see,
Though venturing to this spot;
And as a spy I'll capture thee,
O haughty Touch-Me-Not."

The maidens helped her lash the man,
With cord from off the spinning-wheel;
They left the dishes in the pan—
The distaff stopped, also, the reel.
The frightened stranger raved and swore,
And vainly tried to run;
Fair Dorcas said: "I'll hear no more,"
And then reached for the gun.

"O Lord!" he gasped, "what have you there?"
And wherefore am I treated thus?
What can you do, my lady fair,
With that old, rusty blunderbuss?"
"I shoot wild geese, Sir Touch-Me-Not,
With this old trusty gun;
I brought down two at one good shot,"
Said Dorcas—"just for fun!"

Just then, there came up from the shore,
The patriots, with eager hands,
And Dorcas gave the prisoner o'er,
All tightly bound by leathern bands.
A noted spy he proved to be,
On secret mission bent,

All round the town, from lake to sea,
By British General sent.

His after fate was ne'er made known —
'Twas simply said—"He disappeared ;"
Where'er it was that he had gone,
His presence nevermore was feared.
And soon the British fled away,
To England o'er the sea ;
Fair Liberty illumned the day,
And made the country free.

The actors in these troublous days,
Long since have changed to silent dust ;
But memory sweet, with silver rays,
Keep bright their names with love and trust.
And 'mong the famous deeds of old,
The deeds that never die,
There stands this one, that's often told—
How Dorcas took the Spy.

SUSAN H. WIXON.

Fall River, Mass., April 20, 1897.

FORT GREENE CHAPTER, of Brooklyn, New York, was organized on December 28, 1896. The membership limit of two hundred, set at that meeting, had to be promptly rescinded when it was found that over two hundred application papers had been issued. The Chapter is not composed wholly of new members; many have been members of the National Society, and of other Chapters for several years. The officers are Mrs. Henry Earle, Regent; Mrs. Samuel Bonnie Duryea, Vice-Regent; Mrs. James Harvey Williams, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Ernest W. Birdsall, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. George H. Rogers, Registrar; Miss Elizabeth Eames, Historian; Mrs. Henry Beam, Treasurer. On the Committee of Safety are Mrs. S. V. White, Mrs. D. T. Mangam, Mrs. W. H. Van Linderen, Mrs. A. Van Wyck, Mrs. D. L. Mills, Mrs. P. H. de Murguiondo. To the earnest and enthusiastic efforts of Mrs. S. V. White the Chapter owes much of its success. She is chairman of the Committee for the Erection of a Monument to the Martyrs of the Prison-ships of the Revolution. For this Chapter has taken as its special work one of the noblest objects possible in America. In the prison-ship, anchored on

Wallabout Bay, on the shores of Brooklyn, over eighteen thousand brave American soldiers died during the Revolution. Their bones are buried in Fort Greene in the heart of the city. No monument marks their resting place. But the patriotic women of America, Daughters of the American Revolution, have a sacred duty to perform in erecting it.

In the three months of the Chapter's life, much has been accomplished. A charter has been presented to us by our State Regent, Miss Forsyth, thus giving us legal existence. A series of lectures on parliamentary law have been delivered to the Chapter by Mrs. E. H. Walworth, thus giving us orders. And a christening party, with interesting papers on General Nathaniel Greene, and the story of Fort Greene, gave us our name. The last meeting was held at the residence of Mr. Charles Albert Hoyd, a member of the Order of the Cincinnati, who has presented to the Chapter, a beautiful silver-mounted gavel, made from the oak wood from Frances Tavern. Another gavel, equally beautiful, and a handsome record-book, were presented to the Chapter by Mrs. S. P. Ferree, at the first meeting.

For framing our charter, oak wood has been presented by Mrs. Beam from the house at Concord where Paul Revere awakened the patriots, Hancock and Adams; magnolia wood was given by Mrs. Underwood from the last tree planted by Washington; Mrs. Earle gave a piece of the frigate Constitution, and Miss Forsyth gave a piece of the beam of the old State House at Kingston. The Chapter frankly asks for other bits of wood from historic localities.

We are honored in the membership of one "real" Daughter, Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth Palmer, whose beautiful life of ninety years is ending in a beautiful and cherished old age. Three other "real" Daughters are prospective members. The members of the Chapter have given over six hundred dollars to the Continental Hall, and we hope to increase largely that sum. We have in turn had a generous gift for the "Monument Fund" of one hundred dollars from the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution. An approaching meeting is arranged with an original poem by our member, Mrs. L. A. P. New, on an episode in the life of her great-grandmother in the Revolution; a paper by Mrs. G. H.

Thompson on the services of her great-grandmother in New York during the Revolution, upon which services were based Mrs. Thompson's admission papers ; a paper upon the domestic influences and habits which induced patriotism in the women of the Revolution.

A patriotic church service under the charge of the Chapter will be held on the afternoon of May 16 at the Church of the Holy Trinity. At this the rector, Rev. S. D. McConnell, and other " Sons " will officiate. The members of patriotic societies in the vicinity are invited to attend. In addition to these celebrations the Chapter is preparing an exhibit of books written by the Chapter members to send to the Tennessee Exposition for the woman's building. Short as has been our life we mourn the death of two members, Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Harriet T. Smith.

We are truly proud of our Chapter, of the enthusiasm and true patriotism shown at its meetings, and we look forward to a noble and useful future.

LUCRETIA SHAW CHAPTER.—The members of the Lucretia Shaw Chapter, New London, Connecticut, were the recipients of an agreeable surprise at their late January meeting. The Regent, Miss Chew, read a letter which she had just received from Mrs. Emma Tate Walker, Regent of the Chicago Chapter. In this letter Mrs. Walker begged the acceptance, by our Chapter, of a flag which she proposed to present to us. This generous offer was promptly and most gratefully accepted by the delighted members.

Mrs. Walker is a native of New London, a member of one of our oldest families (the Tate), but has been for many years a resident of Chicago. Through her sister, Mrs. Peleg Williams, a member of our Board of Management, Mrs. Walker had learned that our Chapter did not own a flag, hence her timely gift. Accompanying the flag and exquisitely embossed in blue on white satin (giving the colors of our organization), was the following poem, showing that the *divinus afflatus* of poetry glows as brightly in the heart of the generous donor as her patriotic zeal.

For the
 Lucretia Shaw Chapter,
 D. A. R.
 Our Flag.

I.

Out into the West where the sunsets die—
 And the days linger the longest to gladden the eye ;
 In the South, where the citron and orange trees bloom,
 And the golden fruit ripens midst sweetest perfume ;
 Away in the East, where the first flush of dawn,
 So silently heralds a day newly born—
 O'er all our dear land, from sea unto sea,
 Hail ! Emblem of Liberty—" flag of the free."

II.

For the lamps of the night are alight over head
 Departing day gives us—your color—the red.
 The nebulous cloud of luminous light
 Another tint adds—and gives us—the white,
 And the glorious stars, in their azure blue vault,
 Were the last heavenly hints from which you were wrought.

EMELINE TATE WALKER,
Regent Chicago Chapter, D. A. R., 1897.

The Lucretia Shaw Chapter has desired the Historian to draw up suitable resolutions embodying their appreciation and gratitude for this gift. The following resolutions were therefore adopted :

WHEREAS, The Lucretia Shaw Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has received a very welcome and beautiful banner from the Regent of the Chicago Chapter, Mrs. Emeline Tate Walker ;

Resolved, That the Lucretia Shaw Chapter do hereby tender their most sincere thanks for this appropriate benefaction.

Resolved, That the accompanying poem, so fraught with poetic and patriotic fire, shall be framed and preserved with our Chapter treasures ;

Resolved, That the token of amity thus sent from the Chapter in the "Queen City of the West" to that, in our seaside city, is a symbol of the harmony existing between the patriotic sisterhood from the Atlantic to the Pacific, working in our grand cause together. A work, not the least of whose objects it is ever to fitly honor the folds of "Old Glory."

Resolved, That when, at each meeting, we shall hereafter use this flag, it will bring to our hearts most cordial and tender memories of our generous friend and co-worker, the Regent of Chicago Chapter, Mrs. Emeline Tate Walker.

Respectfully submitted,—MRS. MARIAN REED HEMPSTEAD STAYNER,
Historian.

JANE DOUGLAS CHAPTER.—The celebration of Washington's Birthday by the Jane Douglas Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, assisted by the Samuel McDowell Society, Children of the American Revolution, was one of the most charming social events of the season. The commodious residence of the Regent, Mrs. John Lane Henry, was beautifully decorated with flags and bunting wherever they could be made effective, from the main entrance on through the large hall and suite of rooms thrown open to the guests.

The dignified old hall clock, that had ticked off time during the first Administration, calmly looked down upon the gaiety and wondered, no doubt, why it did not always wear that brilliant red, and clear white, and vivid blue drapery which was so plentiful that it hung from grill work, stair railing, pictures, and doorways, as far as its face could see through the soft artificial light.

On each mantel in the parlors was a large star, emblem of the great Lone Star, greater than all the thirteen original ones honored in the badge of the Society put together. Many objects of interest were displayed, among them photographs and old engravings of Mount Vernon and of scenes representing particular events in the life or times of the great soldier. None were more interesting than a pen and ink portrait of Mrs. Henry's grandmother, who was Elinor, the youngest sister of brave Isaac Shelby, first Governor of Kentucky. One object which attracted much attention was a flax wheel in perfect preservation, a "hand" of flax on the distaff ready for spinning. Another equally interesting but less peaceful reminder of the "spirit of '76" was a sword, black with age and redolent of gory memories of Valley Forge and the battle of Trenton, which hung over the piano. Above it was a life-size portrait of Washington, effectively brought out by an elaborate decoration of the national colors extending entirely across that panel of the wall. Wax candles in a pair of lovely old candelabra on the piano shed a soft light upon those noble features and those stern but kindly eyes.

Mrs. Henry, who is also a Colonial Dame, and the first one appointed in Texas, was attired as a colonial dame, wearing with this costume her beautiful Daughters of the American

Revolution badge, just presented to her by her mother. In the hub of the wheel is a diamond, valuable to the wearer as a keepsake. She was assisted in receiving by Mesdames Harrison, of Fort Worth; Samuell, Worthington, Gabriel de Jarnette and Miss Yocum. It must be said that powdered hair is very becoming to these ladies, but the tableau they made owed much of its effect to two diminutives in the foreground, dear little Samuel Welsh Clark and his sister, Virginia Maxey Clark.

Costumed as George and Martha Washington, these charming children of the American Revolution stood upon a rug just inside the entrance and gravely smiled a welcome to the arrivals, very much after the manner of their illustrious originals, he with cocked hat under his arm and she toying with her fan. His brilliant uniform of white satin knee breeches and blue satin coat, gold embroidered, set as easily as if an every day affair, as also her quaint little dress with its scant long skirt and modest neckerchief, while the peruke with its bow of black ribbon and the wealth of blonde mob curls were perfect specimens of the coiffeur's art.

At a given signal the assembled guests retired to the sides of the rooms, thus making an aisle through which Mrs. Henry, Chapter Regent, and Mrs. Moody, President of the Society, led a procession of the Children and Daughters under an arch from which was suspended a United States flag, to be given the West Point salute by the Children.

Miss Ella Moody, appropriately gowned in a quaint old dress with neckerchief and powdered hair, presided at the piano and opened the following programme: "America," sung by the Children and others; invocation, Rev. W. M. Anderson; piano solo, "Star Spangled Banner" (by request), Miss Laura G. Yocum; vocal quartette, "Daughters of Great Heroes," Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Clark, Miss Morgan, Mrs. Moody; presentation of the gavel to the Children, Mr. W. H. Clark; patriotic song, Mrs. Jules Roberts; full chorus, "Star Spangled Banner," Chapter and guests. (The fourth and sixth numbers were dedicated to the National Society of the Daughters).

The especial feature of the celebration was the presentation of the gavel to the children. This was sent to Mrs. Henry by Mrs. Harvey McDowell, of Cynthiana, Kentucky, a great-

granddaughter of Samuel McDowell, who was the first Circuit Judge of Kentucky appointed by President Washington, and for whom the Dallas Society was named. It was made by her son of wood given her by her relative, Henry Clay McDowell, grandson of Samuel McDowell and the present owner of Ashland, famous as having been the home of Henry Clay. The tree of which the gavel was part was planted by that great statesman, who little thought as he watched its growth of the destiny of a fragment of its noble trunk. Mr. Clark was invited to make the presentation because he is a member of the McDowell family. The choice was a happy one, as his address, which included sentiments of purest patriotism, was couched in words chosen with a due regard to the age and intelligence of his younger auditors. The gavel was accepted for the Children of the American Revolution by their youthful president, Joel Samuell, who acquitted himself well under what must have been a trying ordeal. The programme ended, dainty refreshments were served, beautiful music being furnished meanwhile by the Dallas Mandolin and Guitar Club. The decorations in the dining room were very handsome, scarves of red and blue uniting with snowy linen in keeping up the national color scheme, which was observed also in the wax candles in exquisite golden candelabra.

CAYUGA CHAPTER, (Ithaca, New York.)—The anniversary of Washington's wedding day, January 6, 1897, which has been chosen by the members of Cayuga Chapter to be annually observed as their "Chapter Day," was the occasion of a brilliant reception tendered them and their friends by one of their number, Mrs. J. B. Sprague, at her spacious and beautiful residence, "Fairlawn."

The evening—the hours were from eight to ten—was all that could be desired for a scene of festivity, and every detail had been so thoughtfully designed and perfectly superscribed that it seemed, indeed, fitly commemorative of the memorable occasion it recalled, a century or more ago.

The portraits of George and Martha Washington, framed in the folds of a silken banner which draped the reception hall, greeted the guests on arriving, another encased the broad arch

of the dining-room; while palms and flowers and clinging vines, grouped in corners, massed on mantles, and glowing in loveliness everywhere, added the crowning touch of fragrance and artistic grace to the wide rooms, already crowded with luxurious furniture, and rare objects of virtu and art.

Mrs. Sprague was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Jane Coryell McElheny, Vice-Regent, in the absence of Mrs. Schuyler Grant, the Regent, and Mrs. Harriet Derrey Freland, Historian.

Among the "Daughters" and guests, numbering about one hundred and fifty, were a number of the faculty of Cornell University and their wives, several of the latter being included in the list of members.

The "Daughters" represented some of the bravest heroes of the revolutionary struggle. The hostess and her sister, Mrs. Jane Dey Bostovick, being descendants of Colonel Dey, the friend of Washington and La Fayette. The old "Dey Mansion," where they were mutually entertained, and which was at one time "Washington's headquarters," being still extant and well-preserved at Preaknass, New Jersey.

Others of the members are descendants of Brigadier General Bloomfield, Colonels Dubois and Jacques, Oliver Walcott, the signer, Captain Turner, one of the heroes of Fort Ticonderoga, the Schuylers, distinguished as statesmen and soldiers, and others, whose proud record of patriotism and service to the country is the most priceless possession of these true "Daughters."

They were fittingly attired in Colonial costume, with 'kerchiefs, puffs, and powdered hair; and many an old time brooch or bracelet was displayed, or other glittering ornament seen, which had been sacredly cherished since their grandmother's time, while others were sedately carrying beaded bags, and other quaint reminders of the past.

The musical and literary program, while not encroaching upon the social elements of the occasion, gave an added zest. "America" and the "Star Spangled Banner" were sung by the Society; and a patriotic medley rendered by the accomplished pianist, Miss McCormick, in her own inimitable manner; solos were sung by Prof. Dahm-Petersen, of the Ithaca Conservatory of Music, and by two lady guests; after which an admir-

able paper in Washington's early life, courtship and marriage, was effectively read by Mrs. Charles Day Johnson.

Then followed the gem of the feast, an address by Prof. Charles Mellen Tyler, Dean of the Department of Philosophy at Cornell University. This address briefly reviewed the career of Washington and presented his character in an altogether new and original light; dealing chiefly, as it did, with Washington, not as the General, whose history is known and read of all men, but of the man in private life—the generous friend, the kind foster-father, the tender and true lover-husband.

Prof. Tyler did not even spare to enumerate those signal characteristics, the verile force and strength of Washington which, upon occasion, would burst forth as the pent-up flame of volcanic fire; instancing in evidence the "strong language" he is said to have used when falsehood and traitorous malice merited the righteous rebuke; "and," said the Reverend Professor, speaking with the ardor of the candid historian, and with manly sympathy of man, "I am glad of it! I am glad to remember that he sometimes used "strong language."

The address was replete with historic facts, wit, and wisdom, rendered in choicest diction, and was greatly enjoyed by all, in especial by the members of the Chapter, who justly estimating the affectional, human side of Washington's nature, gladly viewed him, not as the illustrious hero nearly deified by grateful countrymen, but as the loyal husband of the stately, beautiful "little woman," Martha Parke Custis.

The refreshment table, which was a picture in itself, was presided over by two officers of the Society, Mrs. Roger Williams, Secretary, and Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Jervis, chairman of the Executive Board. Both were quaintly attired, one with the abundant, silvery coils of her hair crowned by an heir-loom in form of a beautiful high-top comb; the other with a tiara glittering in such a perfect representation of powdered puffs, bandeaux, and drooping curls of the fashion of "ye olden tyme," the guests could almost imagine they were being served by some stately colonial dame!

After adieux had been exchanged with the hostess and grateful acknowledgments made for the entertainment which had been successfully carried out, the Daughters adjourned to the home

of the Secretary, not far away, where a merry hour was spent in having flash-light pictures taken of the staid matrons and maidens who would soon doff their colonial airs and return to nineteenth century ways.

And when at last the good-nights had been said and the festivities of "Chapter Day, '97" were ended, the stars were shining in the midnight sky as serenely as they shone, doubtless, one hundred and thirty-eight years before, upon the *real* wedding day of our hero—Washington!—HARRIET DEWEY IRELAND, *Historian*.

[An interesting account of the "Dey Mansion," referred to in the foregoing, and of its owner, with other records of the family, which dates back to an early period at Amsterdam, Holland, can be found in the Magazine of American History of August, 1879. H. D. I.]

BUNKER HILL CHAPTER (Boston, Massachusetts) began the year of 1897 by keeping "open house" for its seventy-five members and other Daughters and Sons, combining sociability, patriotism and good wishes in a delightfully informal manner. The affair was given in Hotel Coupley, the home of its Regent, Marion Howard Brazier, and in the adjoining apartments of one of its members, Miss Marie Ware Laughton, the entire floor being thrown open to the several hundred guests. Outside a large American flag was flung to the breeze, a similar one was draped at the staircase entrance and others in the doorways, while about the reception rooms were standards of silk flags, garlands of laurel and cut flowers in profusion. One flag was especially noticeable, having fourteen stars, one of the very few in existence, made when Vermont was admitted, one hundred and six years ago. It is a valuable relic in the Regent's family. A most efficient quartette of ladies arranged the tables and decorated them with carnations, red-shaded candelabra and attractive dainties. Another flag deserves special mention as the property of a member who found it on the battlefield of '61, when she went to the front to sing to the soldiers, by special permission of Abraham Lincoln. The G. A. R. and W. R. C. sent several flags to aid in the decorative display and high up over the festoons of laurel were the words "Happy New Year."

Miss Brazier, the Regent, was assisted in receiving by Mrs.

Edith Prescott Wolcott, of the Warren and Prescott Chapter and wife of Governor Roger Wolcott ; Mrs. Samuel Eliot, Colonel Henry A. Walker, commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery ; Colonel Henry Thomas, of the Governor's staff ; Miss Laughton, Mrs. Ella Worth Pendergast (who represented Bunker Hill city), Mrs. James W. Cartwright, Regent of the Paul Revere Chapter, and Mrs. Laura Wentworth Fowler, Regent of the Old South Chapter, the newest in the Bay State.

Telegrams were received from the Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic and from other dignitaries ; greetings and flowers came from far and near. Nearly every Chapter in the State and the Mary Washington Chapter, of the District of Columbia, was represented most ably.

An impromptu programme of songs by talented members and whistling solos by Ella Chamberlain ended the day's festivities. Congratulations on the Chapter's growth, its prospects and patriotic enthusiasm were numerous from the four hundred guests, among whom were representatives of the Mayflower Society, Order of the Cincinnati, Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution and Sons of the Revolution, Daughters of the Revolution, the Woman's Relief Corps and Grand Army of the Republic, and many social, musical and literary lights. The Bunker Hill Chapter will be represented in Washington by nearly twelve members, who will accompany the delegate and listen to the proceedings of the Continental Congress in order to become thoroughly in touch with our grand and ever-growing patriotic work.—S. M. BROWN, *Historian*.

DOLLY MADISON CHAPTER.—The regular monthly meeting of the Dolly Madison Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at the residence of Mrs. George G. Martin, 1326 L street, N. W., on April 13, 1897, the Regent, Mrs. Charles B. Bailey, presiding. After singing the "Star Spangled Banner" the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, and the usual order of business transacted. Miss Lyman was elected to fill a vacancy on the Board caused by the resignation of one of its members. Discussion also arose as to the advisability of holding a "Tea" on Dolly Madison's

birthday, and upon motion it was decided to leave it in the hands of a committee, with Mrs. John Tweedale as chairman. At the close of this session a delightful programme was rendered, as follows : Miss Villa Custis, the Historian, giving a short talk ; Miss Boyd, a piano solo, " The Mountain Stream ; " Miss Lyman, a paper, " The Women We Love to Honor ; " Mrs. John Schaff, a song, " When I am a Man I'll be a Soldier," most appropriate for the occasion ; Mrs. Gay Robertson, a poem, " The Three Seekers ; " Mr. de Maurey, a solo from the opera " La Favorite," and Miss Grace H. Jones, two piano solos, a " Rhapsodie " from Liszt and " Bescease " by Chopin. The singing of " America " by the Chapter concluded the programme and refreshments were then served. Among the guests were Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, of Rhode Island ; Mrs. Krebs, of California ; Miss Curtis, of Boston, Massachusetts ; Mr. and Mrs. Harlan, Mrs. Giddings, Mr. and Miss Larner, Mr. John Tweedale, Dr. Gibbs, Mrs. W. M. Ketchum and Mr. Findlay Harris.—AGNES MARTIN DENNISON.

GENERAL DAVID FORMAN CHAPTER (Trenton, New Jersey).—A very interesting meeting was held on March 5 at the home of Mrs. Robert N. Oliphant, Secretary. Mrs. David A. Depue our newly elected State Regent was the guest of honor, and after being graciously introduced by our Chapter Regent, Mrs. John Moses, she favored us with a short but very interesting talk. Mrs. Samuel D. Oliphant ex-Vice-Regent of the State, and Mrs. Margaret Mather, historian of the Broad Seal, favored us with their presence, also several other ladies prominent in their respective Chapters. Mrs. Hughes Oliphant of the Oliphant Chapter, read a most entertaining paper on one of her ancestors, her great grand mother Margaret Bunyon, (Mrs. John Morgan.) Miss Charlotte Edwards Hale, of the New York city Chapter, gave some reminiscences of George Washington, and a recitation which was loudly applauded. Mrs. Daniel R. Foster, Vice-Regent of the Chapter, had prepared a very clever and entertaining paper on the recent National Congress, which in her absence was read by the Chapter Regent. Mrs. Edward W. Evans gave a paper on General Lafa-

vette. After the literary programme was finished a delightful tea was served by the hostess.—MARY HUNT EVANS, *Historian*.

FORT DEARBORN CHAPTER, Evanston, Illinois.—The twelfth regular meeting of Fort Dearborn Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was in the form of a reception at the home of the Vice Regent, Mrs. Marshall M. Kirkman on Thursday evening, January 21st.

It was rather a notable affair, being the first time the "Daughters" have ventured to hold a meeting after candle-light, or have been bold enough to ask the "Sons" to join them.

With all the courage born of their inheritance they planned it, with the determination bred of their ambition they achieved it, vanquishing every difficulty, they scored a success that will serve as a precedent for future triumphs in this line.

Among the guests invited were the officers and resident members of the Chicago Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, also the officers and resident members of the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution.

A paper was read by a member of the latter society, Mr. Spining, on the second battle of Morisiana. The day being an anniversary of the event lent an added interest as did also the fact that ancestors of the reader had participated in the struggle.

Some very delightful songs were given by Mr. Watrous.

Delicious refreshments were served in the dining-room.

The acting hostesses of the occasion, the Regent, Mrs. Holabird, assisted by Mrs. Poucher and Mrs. Bogert, dispensed a hospitality that made the evening one to be remembered with pleasure by all present.—ELLEN LEE WHITE WYMAN, *Secretary*.

MARYLAND LINE CHAPTER.—The creation of the "Maryland Line" Chapter was conceived and carried out by Miss Alice Key Blunt and Miss Elizabeth Floyd Pennington assisted by Miss Forence Mackerbin in the month of April, 1896.

The Chapter was formally organized with the assistance of Mrs. Ritchie, the State Regent, on May 12, 1896, with

thirteen charter members, ten of them being newly elected members of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, and three having entered from the "Baltimore Chapter." Miss Florence Mackerbin was named Regent by Mrs. Ritchie, and selected new officers for the year, as follows: Regent, Miss Florence Mackerbin; Recording Secretary, Miss Sallie Howard Murdoch; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Rebecca Russell Fowell; Registrar, Miss Elizabeth Floyd Pennington; Treasurer, Miss Elinor Donnel Wilson; Historian, Miss Eleanor Mackerbin Calvert; Board of Managers, Miss von Copff, Miss Pennington, Miss Alice Key Blunt.

The charter for the Chapter was obtained by its Regent from Registrar General in the month of August, the name "Maryland Line" being the unanimous choice of the members.

At the request of Mrs. Mitchel, and by invitation of the committee from the New York city Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, for the Key Monument Association Loan Exhibit, Miss Florence Mackinbin collected and sent to the committee a number of valuable Maryland relics which were cordially appreciated at the exhibition.

The Chapter, owing to the small number of its members and necessary expense of its establishment, has been unable to contribute to the fund for the Continental Hall in Washington; it hopes however later, to add its donation to this noble enterprise. One of its cherished objects is to contribute to the fund for the erection of a monument to the soldiers "Maryland Line" from whom the Chapter derives its name. In the purpose it has named a standing committee to consider ways and means for its worthy accomplishment.

The Regent and members of the Chapter duly observed the 19th of September—the centenary of Washington's farewell address to the people of the United States, (being notified to this effect by the State Regent) by downing their Society's emblems urging the display of the flag in their own and their friends homes. Miss Alice Key Blunt also entertained all members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who happened to be near the mountain home on September 19, to commemorate the day.

The officers and members of the Chapter will assist at the

celebration of General Washington's birthday in Baltimore, arranged through the efforts of the "Sons of the Revolution."

The Chapter holds its general meetings on the third Friday in the month from October to June. The board meetings are held a few days prior to each general meeting. There are nineteen members now belonging to the Chapter, with some ten members whose papers are already sent, or about to be sent, to Washington for admission to the General Society and thereafter to this Chapter. The Treasurer reports the payment of all members dues for 1897. The Regent, Miss Mackinbin, will attend the sixth Continental Congress in Washington. Mrs. Charles B. Calvert serving as the alternate.—FLORENCE MACKINBIN, *Regent*.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA CHAPTER, Los Angeles, California.—Met on the 22nd of February to celebrate the birthday of the illustrious Washington, by a luncheon given at the ladies' annex of the California club. The Chapter numbers now, February 1897, twenty-seven members, twenty-two of who responded to the Chapter invitation.

The members were graciously received and welcomed by the Regent, Miss Eliza Houghton, and were then invited to be seated around the luncheon table, which was brilliantly decorated with Eschscholtzias, the golden flower from which the Chapter takes its name. As soon as the eye grew accustomed to the dazzling hue, there was seen a beautiful silken flag, and the dates 1776 and 1897 in the center of the table. At each end was outlined the insignia of the society. The wheel in white and blue ribbons rimmed with the gold blossoms with the distaff of flax laid across, while at each plate lay a sheaf of poppies bound about with knots of the same ribbon. The card souvenirs were dainty pen etchings of the fair women and brave men of long ago, in which each Daughter sought some fancied sign of her patriot sire.

Miss Jessie Benton Fremont, the Chapter's first Regent, who was unable to be present, was toasted with enthusiasm, and her card afterwards sent to her—a pretty medallion of a Colonial beauty, and the legend "God bless the gentle Lady."

A relic from the Mayflower, the property of one of our mem-

bers, which had come to her in direct descent from Governor Bradford, was a link to the past, and was handled by each one in turn with curiosity, mingled with reverence, and then the beautiful rich voice of a gifted member sent little thrills of patriotism tingling in our veins, as she sang our beloved national hymn.

There was a merry exchange of wit and good stories, the illustrated menu card causing much amusement. It was further enriched by the signatures of those who were present to be preserved in the archives of the Chapter as a memento of the occasion. At a signal from the Regent all rose; joining the while in a patriotic chorus. Cordial greetings were then extended to two new members who were present, and all departed full of good humor, feeling much better acquainted with each other, and full of pleasant plans for the future.—MARY AGNES CRANK, *Historian*.

BALTIMORE CHAPTER was entertained by a delightful tea given by Miss Elizabeth Y. Thompson, at her home on Chase street, on the 18th of February. Miss Thompson received her guests, assisted by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, Mrs. J. J. Jackson, Mrs. Jervis Spencer, Mrs. Neilson Poe, Mrs. B. F. Smith, Mrs. E. V. Miller, and Mrs. George Norbury McKenzie, who each wore a tricolor badge pinned with a button surmounted by an American flag. The decorations were especially beautiful. American flags were arranged upon the walls and two of unusual size and great beauty were draped as portieres over the drawing room door. The coat-of-arms of Maryland was hung in the hall, and the stair case was draped with red and white bunting. The light was softened by red shades, which gave the prevailing tone of color as an atmosphere through which the scene was viewed, while the beautiful red and white carnations gave the last touch of completeness to the symphony of colors. The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung in chorus by the assembled company, and Mrs Wesley Ohr added to the pleasure of the occasion by singing several charming songs. Mrs. J. J. Jackson read a very interesting scrap of history from General Bradley Johnson's Memoirs of General Washington, describing Linch Tichlman's ride up

the peninsula of Maryland carrying the news of Cornwallis' surrender to Philadelphia. She compared that incident in picturesqueness and interest to the famous ride of Paul Revere. Mrs. E. V. Miller moved to offer a vote of thanks to Miss Thompson for her charming tea, and so closed one of the most delightful afternoons ever spent by the Baltimore Chapter.—E. W. FREELAND.

CAMDEN CHAPTER.—The first social and literary meeting of the Camden Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at the home of Mrs. George F. Conant, the Regent, on Friday, December 11, 1896, when the members were invited by Mrs. Conant to a red, white, and blue luncheon at one o'clock p. m. Mrs. Mary J. Strong, a member of the Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, of Windsor, Connecticut, was also present. The tables were very handsomely arranged with colonial ware in blue and white, and these decorations were carried out as nearly as possible in the more modern china, while red and white carnations in dainty oases rested on ribbons of blue. Candelabra on either end of the table held lighted tapers with red shades, and the electrolier above had red, white, and blue shades. At each plate was a miniature flag of satin and dainty blue and white boxes containing red bonbons as favors for each guest. The menu was choice and dainty and heartily enjoyed by the Daughters. After proper attention had been given to the lunch, the ladies assembled in the spacious library of Mrs. Conant's home, where the following programme was rendered: Opening, the Lord's Prayer in unison; piano solo, Mrs. Lois Snow Kendall; "Synopsis of Ancestors of Charter Members," Mrs. Clara Harvey Stoddard; "Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in Camden," Mrs. Nancy Empey Edie; "Our Flag," Mrs. Susan B. Cromwell; piano duet, Mrs. Grace Strong Case and Mrs. Lois Snow Kendall; singing, "America." The papers were all very interesting and the music excellent. It has already been found that there are twenty-six revolutionary soldiers buried in Camden, and there may be more. A hearty vote of thanks was given Mrs. Conant for the delightful entertainment she had given to the Chapter. About five o'clock they dispersed all feeling well

pleased with their first meeting and that the work of the Chapter had been favorably begun.—S. LUCY MILLER, *Secretary*.

HARRISBURG CHAPTER.—A most enjoyable meeting of the Harrisburg Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at the house of the Historian, Miss Pearson. In spite of the gloomy day a goodly number were present, and looking at the beautiful decorations of flags, flowers, and red, white and blue ribbons the stormy weather was forgotten and all felt repaid for their going. The business routine of the Chapter was taken up and nominations for officers governing the board and prize committee were made, the election to take place at the meeting in May. The old officers were nominated with the exception of Miss Buehler, Registrar. Miss Mary McAllister was named for the office. Mrs. John C. Kunkel resigned from the governing board and Mrs. Norris put in this place. Mrs. John C. Kunkel was placed on the prize committee, which has this year Mrs. M. W. McAlarney as chairman.

A report was heard from the committee on entertainment. A social gathering was held on March 20, at which Miss Myra Lloyd Dock delivered an address on John Bartram, the botanist.

Mrs. Louis W. Hall gave an animated and interesting account of her visit as delegate to the Continental Congress held in February in Washington, speaking with enthusiasm of the growth of the Society and of the work already accomplished by it.

After the business of the Chapter was completed a very dainty collation was served. As the Harrisburg Chapter could not meet on February 22, owing to the Congress being on that date, the celebration of George Washington's birthday was deferred.

CUYAHOGA PORTAGE CHAPTER.—The accepted members of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Akron, met at the residence of Mrs. Col. A. L. Conger, January 25, 1897, organized and appointed the officers named by the Regent, Mrs.

A. L. Conger, who was appointed by Mrs. Elroy Avery, State Regent of Ohio.

Officers: Regent, Mrs. Col. A. L. Conger, (Emily Bronson); Vice Regent, Mrs. Henrietta Dall (Sanford) Ganter; Registrar, Mrs. Charles Baird (Lucy Allyn Voris); Treasurer, Mrs. George C. Berry (Martha King); Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. S. W. Parshall (Hattie E. Pardee); Recording Secretary, Mrs. M. R. Hayne (Minnie Wheeler); Historian, Mrs. M. A. Allen (Frances DeWolf). *Committee of Safety.* Mrs. Helen (Beebe) Raymond, chairman; Mrs. Delos Hart (Phoebe A. Haley), Mrs. A. H. Sargent (Sue Sella Sargent), Mrs. Byron M. Allison (Caroline Augusta Hine), Mrs. Harry Thompson (Laura Cooke), Mrs. A. C. Voris (Lizzie H. Ladd), Mrs. Emma E. (Ladd) McNeil. *Delegate to the Continental Convention.* Regent, Mrs. A. L. Conger; First Alternate, Mrs. Henrietta D. Ganter; Second Alternate, Mrs. Edward F. Voris. The name adopted was an historical one, that of Cuyahoga Portage for their chapter. MRS. S. W. PARSHALL, *Corresponding Secretary.*

THE CUYAHOGA PORTAGE—SKETCH OF ITS HISTORY.

The history in brief of the name Cuyahoga portage is as follows: The Cuyahoga portage, known at the present time as the Portage Path or Indian Trail, was the great highway between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, being the only break in the chain of water communication between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico.

In the Indians' migration south in the autumn and north in the spring this was their route. In going south they left Lake Erie, entering the mouth of the Cuyahoga river they followed the river to its most southern point, where it bends to the east. Here they left the river bearing their canoes and burdens on their backs and going southward over the portage, a distance of nearly eight miles, they reached the most northern point of the Tuscarawas river, the right branch of the Muskingum river which empties into the Ohio. This portage has always been an exceedingly important historical boundary in the United States.

Before the Europeans came to this country the Cuyahoga river and the portage formed the boundary line between the Six Nations of the East and the Western tribes of Indians.

In the Lancaster treaty of 1744, between the British and the Indians, it is mentioned as a boundary.

In the Treaty of Fort McIntosh, in 1785, it is a celebrated boundary, and the Treaty of Fort Harmar, 1789, confirmed the McIntosh Treaty.

The Treaty of Greenville, 1795, made this portage again part of the eastern boundary between the United States and the Indians.

Thomas Jefferson, in his notes published in 1801, refers to this portage.

In the ordinance of 1787 for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river it is provided that the " navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and Saint Lawrence and the carrying places between the same shall be common highways, and forever free as well to the inhabitants of the said territory as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other States that may be admitted into the Confederacy, without any tax, impost or duty therefor."

A portion of the Cuyahoga portage is still an open and traveled highway and is located partly within the city of Akron and partly west of its western boundary.

WESTERN RESERVE CHAPTER.—Mrs. E. C. Pechin, of No. 587 Prospect street, Cleveland, gave a tea to the Western Reserve Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Pechin and daughters are members of the Chapter and their hospitality was made the occasion for a pleasant incident which for some weeks has been eagerly anticipated by the society.

After perfecting arrangements for the reception to be given at the Colonial Club to the delegates of the National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution, the real object of the gathering became manifest when Mrs. Pechin, in a graceful speech, handed to Mrs. W. H. Barriss, the regent of the Chapter, a little package, who in turn presented it to Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, late State Regent of Ohio and present Vice-President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Barriss said:

" Mrs. Avery, the ladies of the Western Reserve Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution doubt whether your modesty permits you to realize how much you are esteemed by them, and how greatly your services in behalf of the chapter are appreciated. As their representative it is my pleasant duty to say in your presence the things we are in the habit of saying to each other. We realize that this Chapter owes its origin to you, that since then you have labored for it continuously, effectively, and unselfishly. We realize, also, that we are sharing the honors which your character and ability have won from the Chapters of the State and from the members of the Continental Congress. We rejoice that you are ours. The

Chapter has decreed this trifling token of our pride and appreciation."

The box contained a Regent's pin and five gold slides called "ancestral bars," each of which was engraved with the name of a Revolutionary patriot from whom Mrs. Avery is descended. They were Colonel John Bailey, Gad Hitchcock, LL. D., Gar Hitchcock, M. D., Deacon Samuel Tilden, Samuel Tilden, Jr.

The presentation was a complete surprise, as intended, and Mrs. Avery was too much overcome to respond to it. About forty members of the Chapter were present. Miss Daisy Pechin presided at the tea table and was assisted by Miss Elizabeth Clifford Neff.

OLD COLONY CHAPTER.—Washington's birthday was commemorated by the Old Colony Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, by a Colonial tea at the house of Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln, on Main street. The guests were received by the committee of the occasion: Mrs. Melcher, Miss Mary E. Lovett and its chairman, the hostess herself, in costumes of the Colonial period, high-dressed powdered hair and patches to add to the antique effect of their brocaded gowns and old-time laces. The Regent of the Chapter reproduced the picture of Mrs. Washington in her attire, and most of the other Daughters wore dresses and tuckers, broad collars and high combs of their ancestresses, which, with Mrs. General Lincoln's scarlet cloak, worn by her great-great-granddaughter, and a quaint little red riding-coat of the revolutionary period sported by another lady, gave a picturesque quaintness to the assembly. The parlor was adorned with flags and decorations of red, white and blue, and were gay with beautiful flowers sent by the Registrar, Miss Brady. Enlivened by the handsome costumes and smiling faces of the guests the scene was charming and will long be remembered by the Chapter as one of the prettiest of its celebrations of historic anniversaries.

The meeting was opened by the usual business after which the Regent, Mrs. Robbins, made a short address upon the character of Washington. This was followed by an interesting essay from Mrs. Starkes Whiton upon the mother of the great patriot, which so impressed the Chapter that a resolution was

at once passed to contribute to the endowment fund, by which the monument, already erected to the memory of Mary Washington by the Daughters of the American Revolution, shall be forever protected from neglect and vandalism.

Mrs. John W. Day then read a valuable paper full of important suggestions as to the best way of impressing the children with vivid pictures of the past, and in accordance with her ideas a committee was appointed to report upon a scheme for some celebration for their benefit.

The singing of America by the assembled guests with guitar accompaniment by Mrs. S. H. Spalding followed, and finally a poem was read by Mrs. J. W. Spooner, written in honor of one of her colonial ancestors by another descendant.

After the exercises of the Chapter were over the guests enjoyed a tea and social conversation in another room, and separated full of enthusiasm for the charming entertainment provided for them by the committee and the genial hostess of the occasion.

CALIFORNIA CHAPTER, of San Francisco, California, which was organized in April, 1896, by twelve of the former members of Sequoia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held a monthly meeting of uncommon interest on Monday, January 25, 1897, when Mrs. Timothy Hopkins, the Treasurer, and one of the organizers, entertained the Chapter and some guests with revolutionary ancestors, at the Century Club rooms, the Regent, Mrs. A. L. Bancroft, presiding. After the business of the Chapter was concluded the guests were received by Mrs. Hopkins, assisted by Mrs. A. L. Bancroft and Mrs. Joseph L. Moody. A paper was read by the Historian, Mrs. C. Elwood Brown, on the battle of Long Island, with especial reference to the six heroic charges made by the four hundred of the Maryland brigade under General Alexander, Lord Stirling, who had espoused the American cause, who covered the retreat of Washington and his army with the sacrifice of their lives in a nobler cause than did the famous Light Brigade in their charge at Balaklava. The audience was much charmed by the exquisite rendering of some vocal solos by Mrs. O. P. Evans, of San Francisco. This historical and social occasion

came to a happy close with the serving of a delicious menu, after which the audience dispersed. Among those present were Mrs. A. L. Bancroft, Regent; Mrs. S. M. Van Wyck, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Frederick Heulett, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Florence C. Moore, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Timothy Hopkins, Treasurer; Mrs. Joseph L. Moody, Registrar and chairman of the Committee on Approval; Mrs. C. Elwood Brown, Historian; Mrs. S. W. Holloday, Mrs. John M. Chretien, Mrs. George A. Crux, Mrs. Osgood Putnam, Mrs. Albert Bancroft, Mrs. Charles Bancroft, Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. E. W. Newhall, Miss E. M. Jones, Miss Marie Voorhies, Miss Simeon Wenban, Mrs. Wm. O. Mills, Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. J. Henshaw Ward, Mrs. John Boyd, Miss A. G. Catlin, and Miss Mary Verry. Mrs. S. W. Holloday neé Georgiana C. Ord, is a lineal descendant of one of the Maryland four hundred, Michael Cresap.—HULDA H. BERGEN BROWN, *Historian*.

SA-GO-YE-WAT-HA CHAPTER (Seneca Falls, New York). In February, 1893, Miss Cowing was accepted as a member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, being the first person from this village to join the organization, her number being 3218. In April, 1894, Miss Janet Cowing was accepted, her number being 4961. And to the patriotic efforts and zeal of these two "Daughters" is due in large measure the existence of Sa-go-ye wat-ha Chapter. After a time Mrs. Lillian R. Sanford became interested in the movement; and in February, 1896, a chapter was organized with eleven members.

Sa-go-ye-wat-ha was selected for our name as being especially appropriate because of his connection with the revolutionary times. The great chieftain Sa-go-ye-wat-ha (Red Jacket) was born a few miles from here and a graceful monument to his memory in form of the trunk of a tree stands on the shore of Cayuga lake, near the place of his birth.

Our officers for the first year were Mrs. Sanford, Regent; Mrs. Dickinson, Secretary; Miss Cowing, Treasurer. Pleasant meetings have been held during the year, and new members have been added until now we number thirty, and others contemplate joining us.

Mrs. Mott represented us at the meeting of the state regents at Utica in June. The regent and Miss Jane McKay Cowing represented us at the congress of the State Federation of Womens' Clubs and Societies in Buffalo.

In March of last year we joined in a petition to Congress to make an appropriation for printing the Continental records and sent copies of the petition to our congressmen and to others who we thought would be likely to urge the passage of the appropriation. Early in the year we, in connection with the other chapters of the state, purchased a pin for the State Regent in appreciation of her work.

Our aim is to collect a library on subjects as will serve to carry out the intentions of the founders of the Society, and a bookcase in our library building is set apart for our use.

Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, met at the residence of Mrs. Yawger to celebrate the birthday of Washington. The handsome house, built in the old colonial style, was tastefully decorated; American flags were everywhere; Washington's coat-of-arms was over the mantelpiece with Washington's portrait; even the traditionary hatchet was in evidence.

An interesting literary and musical programme had been arranged by Miss Janet M. Cowing and Mrs. Mott, after which a tablet with pencil attached and decorated with a tiny American flag was handed each member, and a series of questions on the life and character of Washington were asked, the members writing their answers on the tablet. This was creditably done, giving evidence that we were well acquainted with the history of the father of our country. The prizes were awarded to Miss Cowing and Mrs. Yawger. A dainty repast was then served, the delicate china used having been in the family of the hostess many generations.

As this was the anniversary of the organization of the Chapter, officers were elected as follows: Regent, Mrs. Lillias R. Sanford; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Addison; Secretary, Miss Claribel Teller; Registrar, Miss Janet McKay Cowing; Historian, Miss Blanche R. Daniels.—SECRETARY.

LEXINGTON CHAPTER (Lexington, Kentucky).—During the

past year the history of the Lexington Chapter has been one of activity and achievement. We have earnestly endeavored by every means in our power to fulfill the purpose of our organization. Our efforts have been received with kindly interest and encouragement in our own community; and they have also attracted attention and aroused interest throughout the State. In April, 1896, the Lexington Chapter placed portraits of Washington in each of the nine public schools of Lexington, Kentucky. On June 9 the Chapter tendered a reception to the members of the National Association of the Veterans of the Mexican War, then holding its annual convention in Lexington, Kentucky. On July 18, in response to the appeal from Miss Clara Barton, the Chapter subscribed the sum of \$21.55 to the Armenian Relief Fund. The most important work accomplished by the Chapter was the completion and dedication, at a cost of \$325.00, of a memorial to the Pioneer Women of Bryan's Station, Kentucky. In placing this memorial our Chapter has not only commemorated one of the most important events in the history of our State, but we have also earned the distinction of having erected the first memorial ever raised in this country *to women by women*. On August 15 the memorial was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies which attracted wide-spread attention. An evidence of this is found in the fact that the Filson Club, of Louisville, Kentucky, has offered the proceedings of our Chapter upon this day as their publication for 1897. On September 19 the Chapter observed the Centennial Anniversary of Washington's Farewell Address. At our request the city papers published in full the text of the address which was thus carried to almost every home in the city. In December the Chapter adopted a form of prayer to be read at the opening of its sessions. On January 28 Colonel Bennett H. Young, of Louisville, delivered an address before the Chapter upon the battle of Blue Licks. The results of the work of the Chapter during the past year have been most gratifying. We enter upon another year with every prospect of continued growth and usefulness. With the interest which our efforts have aroused in our community, with a membership which has doubled itself during the year, with a treasury in most excellent condition, with the zeal and

enthusiasm of our members greatly augmented, we feel that our Chapter has cause for congratulation for past achievements and just expectations of increased prosperity.—LUCRETIA HART CLAY, *Regent*; ELIZABETH B. SCOTT, *Secretary*.

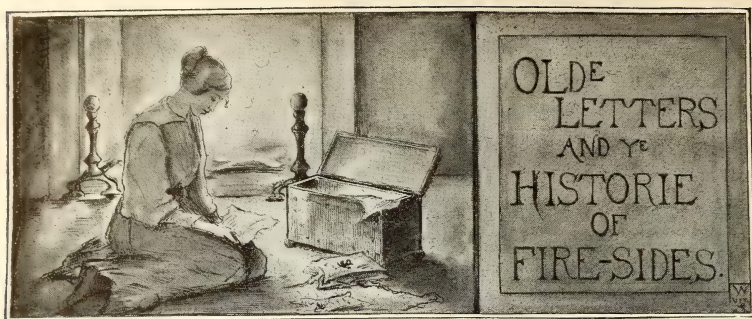
WILTWYCK CHAPTER.—The regular meeting of Wiltwyck Chapter, of Kingston, New York, was a most enjoyable affair. Mrs. Le Grand Abbey was the hostess and had made her home beautiful with the colors of France and America. The Regent's table was draped in a magnificent flag—the Star Spangled Banner—and everywhere were flags and bunting. The topic of the day was “Our Treaties with France,” which was the subject of the principal paper by Miss K. A. Young, preceded by a paper on “Lafayette,” by Mrs. M. J. Michael, and “Franklin,” by Mrs. H. B. Snyder. The music was a solo, “Barbara Fritchie,” by Miss L. L. Graham; “Marseillaise,” by a semi-chorus (a paper giving the history of this hymn, by Mrs. T. D. Lewis), and concluding with “Columbia the Gem of the Ocean,” sung with much enthusiasm. At this meeting the Chapter decided to have a series of lessons on parliamentary law.

CAMP MIDDLEBROOK CHAPTER, of Bound Brook, New Jersey, held their third annual banquet at the Sterling on January 18, 1897. After a most delicious and well-served dinner, toasts were responded to by a number of patriotic citizens, and all rose and drank, in silence standing, to the memory of Washington, of water brought from the well-known “Mollie Pitcher” spring, on the Monmouth battlefield. At the close of the exercises Mrs. N. H. Dunham, always most keenly alive to the interests of the cause, presented the Chapter with a beautiful flag in honor of the recent growth in membership.

OLD SOUTH CHAPTER.—The fourth regular meeting of the Old South Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held in the Legion of Honor Hall, 200 Huntingdon avenue. There was a large attendance of members, and many Regents from other Chapters were present as guests. Among them were Mrs. Samuel Elliott and Mrs. Grinnell, of the War-

ren and Prescott Chapters; Mrs. James Cartwright, of the Paul Revere Chapter; Mrs. J. H. Barnes, of the General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, East Boston; Mrs. Allen, of the Hannah Goddard Chapter, Newton; Mrs. Evans, Regent, of the Lockport, New York, Chapter. After patriotic music, the Regent, Mrs. Laura Wentworth Fowler, gave an account of the meetings in Washington. Afterward, by request, she gave her impression of inauguration day. Miss Brazier, one of the guests, supplemented the report, and several of the visiting Regents made brief remarks. The Chapter will have a spring outing, probably at the old Fairbanks house in Dedham. Miss Rebecca Fairbanks, the present occupant of the house, who is of the seventh generation of the family, is a charter member of the Old South Chapter.

NEW YORK CITY CHAPTER.—Regent, Mrs. Donald McLean; First Vice-Regent, Mrs. Jamie LeDuc; Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. G. V. C. Hamilton; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Caroline Brickett Stewart; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Sara Francis Hall; Treasurer, Mrs. Clarence A. Postley; Registrar, Mrs. Vernon M. Davis; Historian, Miss Emma G. Lathrop; Safety Committee, Mrs. Edwardes Hall, Mrs. Webster Elmes, Mrs. Mary E. Moffat, Mrs. William Cummings Story, Mrs. Leon Harvier, Mrs. Washington Morton, Mrs. James W. Randell, Mrs. James Fairman, Mrs. Edna B. Allen, Mrs. John Stanton, Miss Ingraham, Mrs. George H. Dominick, Mrs. James A. Striker.



MEDFORD, Massachusetts, 8 April, 1897.

MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,

Editor of the American Monthly Magazine.

DEAR MADAM: I send a copy of an autograph letter in my possession, which was addressed to "Lieut. John Gilpatrick Wells," whose services with those of another ancestor of mine made me a Daughter of the American Revolution, hoping it may be of use to you in your Magazine. I have also the original commission appointing him second lieutenant, which was issued by "The Major Part of the Council of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England," 29 March, 1776, which I can copy for your use should you desire.

Very truly yours,

(Miss) ELIZA M. GILL,

Historian Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter.

The arrangement of the lines, erasures and corrections are in all respects like the original. Two lines at the close seem to have been cut off. The writing is very fine, but very distinct, there being but one doubtful word before the signer's name, which I have copied as it was written:

BEVERLY, 31 May, 1780.

Sir,

I recd yours of ye 26 may by Mr Conant & am glad to hear of your good health the sweets of which I know by experience

.
the mistake you mention is not as you Conceive it to be—I Suppose Sir the weages you speak of are the State weages, as you recd. Neals Continental weages at Providence with the weages of the rest of your Detachment for which I have your receipt in which Sam Neals Name is inserted with the rest . . But with regard to Neals State pay he recd it of me at Providence perhaps you may remember that he was Detain there on business of mine til after the rest had Set out for home, he then

told me that as he Lived a very Considerable Distance from both you & myself therefore he Should be very glad if I would advance his State pay which I Did & have his receipt for the Same the receipt was a general receipt worthe for & Signed by the Company individually as they recd their State Pay Neal recd his money & Signed the receipt at Providence—a Coppy of which receipt I inclose you in this Letter

I Conclude with my best regards to you
remaing—Sir your friend

& SIST SIMEON BROWN

P S this I intended to have sent by Mr Conant but when I got to his Brothers with it he was gone

NEW YORK, *April 7th*, '97.

MRS. MARY LOCKWOOD,

Editor American Monthly Magazine.

DEAR MADAM: The following is an exact facsimile of an old letter I have. With much of the old manuscript belonging to my grandfather Capt. Bernard Hubley, the author of the History of the American Revolution, published in the twenty-seventh year of the Independence of the United States of America. It may be of interest to your many readers.

Respectfully,

ELIZABETH MCCALLA STEPHAN,
No. 57 West Eighty-fourth Street, New York.

To John Hancock Esquire President of Congress

Camp at cambridge July 14th, 1775.

SIR:

Since I did myself the honor of addressing you on the 10th inst. nothing material has happened in the camp. from some authentic and late advices of the state of the ministerial troops, and the great inconvenience of calling in the militia in the midst of harvest. I have been induced, for the present to Move it:—but in the mean time recruiting parties have been sent throughout the province, to fill up the regiments to the establishment of the provincial congress. At the same time I received these advices, I have also obtained a list of the officers of the enemy killed and wounded in the late battle at Charlestown, which I take this opportunity to enclose.

The—

The great scarcity of fresh provisions in their army, has led me to take every precaution to prevent a supply, for this pur-

pose, I have ordered all the cattle and sheep to be drawn from the low grounds and farms within their reach. A detachment from general Thomas's Camp, on Wednesday night, went over to Long Island, and brought from thence twenty cattle and a number of sheep, with about fifteen laborers who had been put on by A Mr. Roy Thomas, to cut the hay, &c., by some accident, omitted burning the hay, and returned the next day at noon to complete it ; which they effected amidst the firing of the shipping, with the loss of one man killed and another wounded in the maylee.

Last—

Last evening also, A party of the Connecticut men strolled down on the march at Roxbury, and fired upon A centeg; which drew on A heavy fire from the enemy's lines—and floating batteries, but attended with no other effect, than the loss of one killed by A shot from the enemys lines, in the meantime, we, are, on both sides, continuing our works. * * but there has been no other movement, than what I have noticed above. * I shall endeavor to give A regular and particular * account of all transactions as they occur, which yoo will please lay before the honorable congress.

Note the above * *

I have the honour to be, &c,

— WASHINGTON.



SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN REILY.

TAKEN IN PART FROM "JAMES MCBRIDE'S AUTOBIOGRAPHIES."

No words can do justice to the lives of many of the first pioneers of this county. For a week past I have been pouring over their brave deeds, their hardships and privations, and in some instances their complete victories and triumphs, and have found them so heart-stirring and inspiring that I want you to share with me the sketch of the life of one of them, Mr. John Reily, for whom our Chapter is named. The story of his life speaks volumes of encouragement to all and every one to lead true, industrious, brave and well regulated lives.

John Reily was born in Staunton, Rockridge, county, Virginia, April 10, 1763. People lived near block houses or forts in those days, where the families could take refuge when attacked by Indians, who made free incursions into the settlements. The subject of our sketch remained with his parents until 1780, when at the age of seventeen he joined the Revolutionary Army, and served 18 months in the Southern Department, under the famous Major General Nathaniel Greene.

The first battle Mr. Reily was in was that of Guilford Court House, fought March 15, 1781. The second was that of Camden. The Third action was the taking of the town of Ninety-Six, which was a long-contested fight, and General Greene said in his official report that "never was greater bravery exhibited." The fourth affair of consequence Mr. Reily

was in, and which was a hard-fought battle, was that of Eutaw Springs, in South Carolina, on the 8th of September, 1781, near the close of the war. At the expiration of his term of eighteen months, when Mr. Reily retired from service, he received a certificate of honorable discharge under the hand and seal of General George Washington himself. He returned to his home in Virginia, where he remained about two years, and then set out to seek his fortune in the wilds of Kentucky. He had a brother-in-law residing in that State near where the town of Danville is now, and Mr. Reily made his home there for some five or six years. He worked on the farm, and being possessed of a mechanical genius, occasionally assisted at carpenter work in building houses in the then new settlement.

In 1789 he removed to Columbia, where he opened and taught an English school, the first taught in the whole Miami country. It was customary with the early settlers to carry their rifles to their corn fields and potato patches with their hoes and other implements of husbandry, and when they assembled on the Sabbath to engage in worship, whether in a log cabin or under a tree, it was with loaded rifles at their sides. Indeed there was an act passed to have them take this necessary precaution. After remaining in Columbia five or six years Mr. Reily abandoned school teaching, went to Cincinnati, and found employment in the office of General John Gans, then clerk of the court of Hamilton County. He remained there until 1799, conducting a large portion of the business of the office. The neat and systematic manner in which he arranged and preserved the papers relating to the business of the court was a frequent subject of remark among the attorneys who practiced at the bar of that county. Mr. Reily was elected clerk of the Territorial Legislature at Chilicothe in 1799 and was reëlected for a second and third term.

When the town of Cincinnati had a charter granted by the Legislature Mr. Reily was appointed one of the seven trustees. At the first election he was made clerk and collector.

In 1802 a number of citizens of Cincinnati met for the purpose of establishing a public library in that town. Mr. Reily was one of the number, and by the generous subscriptions of about twenty-five men what was afterwards known as the Cin-

cinnati library was organized. It was the first library in the Northwestern Territory, and two years afterwards the "Coon-Skin Library" was founded at Ames, Athens County.

Mr. Reily removed to Hamilton in 1803, and resided there until the time of his death. The inhabitants were few in number, mainly composed of soldiers and other persons who had been attached to Wayne's army. Mr. Reily took an active part in the new settlement. In 1804 he surveyed and laid out Rossville. About this time he was appointed clerk of the court of common pleas, and held the office under successive re-appointments until 1840, a period of nearly thirty-seven years, when he declined the office. He was also appointed clerk of the Supreme Court of Butler county, and retained this office nearly thirty-nine years. Mr. Reily was recorder of Butler County eight years and clerk of the board of county commissioners from 1803 to 1819. He was often called the guardian of the people of this county, for his ruling was economical and prudent. No heavy debts were incurred, and the people were not subjected to unreasonable taxes.

Under the administration of Thomas Jefferson the first Hamilton post-office was established in 1804, and Mr. Reily was appointed postmaster. There was only one mail route through the interior of the Miami country, the mail being carried on horse back once a week. Starting at Cincinnati, it passed through Hamilton, Franklin, Dayton, Staunton (the present site of Troy), Urbana, Yellow Springs, Lebanon, and back to Cincinnati. Mr. Reily filled the office of postmaster twenty-eight years.

When the Miami University was established in 1809, he was elected a trustee and held this office for twenty-nine years.

¶ Although Mr. Reily was one of the busiest men from his early manhood, devoting his life and services to his country and to his adopted town (indeed engaged in profitable work wherever his lot in life chanced to be) he was also a domestic man, for in February 1808 he married Miss Nancy Hunter, residing in the vicinity of Hamilton. Three sons and two daughters blessed this union. The older members of this chapter will remember the younger daughter, Mrs. L. D. Campbell, who passed away from among us a few years ago.

The oldest son, James Reily, was living in Texas at the breaking out of the late war, and was a general in the Confederate army. He lost his life in battle in Louisiana. The younger son, Robert, was a colonel on the Union side, and died from wounds at the battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia. They died within four days of each other.

In every department of life Mr. Reily was faithful and scrupulously honest. Notwithstanding the severe trials upon his constitution in early life, he generally enjoyed uninterrupted good health until the time of his death, which occurred at Hamilton on the 7th of June, 1850, at the age of eighty-seven years.

We consider this chapter most fortunate in having for its Regent Mrs. Estes G. Rathbone, a granddaughter of such a gentleman as Mr. John Reily.

From the Hamilton Ohio Daily Republican: "Mrs. Rathbone, the founder of the Hamilton Chapter, was one of the members of the "Original One Hundred," who formed the first national organization. Once a member of the "Mary Washington Chapter," in Washington, District of Columbia, she, with seventy other ladies, formed a new chapter, known as the "Dolly Madison Chapter," and ever since has been an enthusiastic worker in the good cause."

MARY C. HOWELLS,
Historian.

GEORGE WALTON, PATRIOT SOLDIER AND STATES- MAN.

The ancestors of George Walton came from England to the American Colonies as early as the year 1682, and from them he inherited that intolerance of tyranny and oppression, which characterized his eventful life.

He was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, in the year 1741, but after the death of his parents he left his native State and settled in Savannah, Georgia.

His talents and literary taste attracted the interest of influen-

tial friends who aided him in the study of law, and while yet a youth he was admitted to the Georgia bar.

His gift of eloquence he devoted to the cause of liberty and with its "electric thrill" he roused the patriotism and action of the people of the struggling colony.

Before the memorable battle of "Bunker Hill" he was elected a member of the Council of Safety, and from that time until the close of his life he was in the service of his country. In 1777 he married Dorothy Camber, daughter of an English gentleman who resided in Chatham County, Georgia. The following year we find him bravely leading his regiment in the defense of Savannah. Here he was desperately wounded and taken prisoner by the enemy. General Robert Howe, addressed him a letter of sympathy and commended him for his bravery. In a letter written by Walton at this time to his young wife, with the probabilities of death threatening him, he says: "Remember that you are the beloved wife of one who has made honor and reputation the ruling motive in every action of his life." He lived, but his career as a soldier had ended and his record as a statesman began. He was twice Governor of Georgia, six times a representative to Congress, once a Senator of the United States, once Chief Justice of the State of Georgia, several times a member of the Legislature and four times Judge of the Supreme Court.

After enumerating this list, Sanders in his biography of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, says of him: "There are indeed few men in the United States upon whom more solid proofs of public confidence have been conferred."

In 1791 we find him living at "Meadow Garden," Augusta, Georgia. This was his home until the year of his death, 1804. Under its hospitable roof were entertained the best, the bravest, the most cultured in the land. In time of trouble the hand of sympathy opened wide its doors to the unfortunate and distressed. A shadow fell across its doors when the husband, father and loyal friend was borne to his silent resting place on Rosney Hill.

The struggle o'er, the contest done,
The warrior sought a place of rest ;
He chose the sweetest, fairest one,
Where meadows lift their golden crest.

Forgotten are the cares of State ;
His loved ones gather around him now ;
Gladness and pleasure on him wait,
To chase the shadows from his brow.

Stranger, withhold thy ruthless hand,
Truth will defend his home, forbear—
Thou can'st not rend, nor break the band,
That links the name of Walton there.

Oh, Spirit of the sacred past,
Enfold within thy mighty wings,
Name, honor, love, our precious things,
They only death and time outlast.

(Signed)

CATHARINE ELIZABETH WALTON.

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE best of all governments is that which teaches us to govern ourselves.—*Goethe*.

FREEDOM is the power by which men can do what does not interfere with the right of another ; its basis is nature ; its standard is justice ; its protection is law ; its moral boundary is the maxim : DO NOT UNTO OTHERS WHAT YOU DO NOT WISH THEY SHOULD DO UNTO YOU.—French Constitution (1793).—*Extracts from "Our Country."*

THIS comprehensive letter, read for the Bunker Hill Chapter, will speak for itself :

In a few words I will try to give my impressions, as a delegate to the Continental Congress, and also show the profit gained by attending it. It is of the greatest benefit, the knowledge that comes from personal contact with those that compose our National Board, and also with the members at large, that meet there, as Regents and delegates for discussion.

You learn to know their faces, their individual characteristics and above all, their earnestness and devotion to the work of the Society.

They are a noble band of women, strong intellectually, of great executive ability, versed in parliamentary law, and thus well equipped to meet and discuss the difficult questions that come to them.

The experience that I gained was so great that I strongly advise any one who can go next year to do so, for I know of no better way to come in touch with the work of the Society. Your views become broadened, your interest increases, and your respect for the Society deepened. It has led me to feel that we should, as a Chapter, be very careful not to do anything that would seem to be antagonistic to the National Society, but give them the credit of having carefully thought out what would be for the best interest of all the members.

Another helpful thing to keep in touch with the work of the Society is to take and read the AMERICAN MONTHLY, a magazine published by the Society, and in which full proceedings of the Board are published. By it you acquire an accurate knowledge of what has been said and done. I consider it very essential to a delegate in preparing and posting herself on the subjects that will be brought forward in the Congress. I subscribed, while in Washington, and since my return some back numbers

were sent to me, and I regret that I had not read them before leaving home, for I should have been so much better prepared.

I will not speak of the Congress, for our Regent gives a full report, but I must say a word of the delightful receptions given by the Chapters and by private individuals. We were most cordially greeted by superbly dressed ladies and made to feel perfectly at home. Our Massachusetts badge gave us, I think, an extra warm greeting, for many said, "I am always glad to see a Massachusetts woman, for I came from Massachusetts." I came home prouder of her than ever for her delegation did her credit, for whenever they spoke it was always well and to the point. I felt it was an honor to be a member of it, and of Bunker Hill Chapter.

Read before the Bunker Hill Chapter, Boston, Massachusetts, March 18, 1897, by Mrs. C. S. W. Vinson.

WE give below the words of "An American Hymn," by Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth. Miss Forsyth also composed the music which is arranged as a vocal chorus in four parts. It is also arranged for an orchestra and was played by the Marine Band at the late Congress. The music can be procured at the publishers, Carl Fisher, 6 and 8 Fourth avenue, New York.

AN AMERICAN HYMN—UNTO THEE, O THE GOD OF OUR FATHERS.

Unto Thee, O the God of our Fathers, we raise
The incense of pray'r that is mingled with praise.
For we are thy people upheld by thy hand
That beckon'd us forth to a new "promised land."

CHORUS.—*After verses 1 and 5 only.*

As our past, be our future, O Father above!
Over brooded by infinite wisdom and love!

As thou madest "of one blood all nations," of old,
So, here they are gathered again in one fold!
Though varied life's currents and impulses run,
The hearts of the nation are beating as one!

For the smiling of plenty o'er all our wide fields,
For treasures the heart of the mountain ridge yields,
For wide opportunity thrilling the soul
That upward and onward would move to its goal.

For the power to do and to be and to dare,
The spirit of freedom we breathe with the air,
We bless Thee, our father! Low bending the knee
We solemnly pledge our allegiance to Thee!

Make us strong through the deeds that our fathers have done,
 And meet for the heritage heroes have won.
 We need not the pillar of cloud nor of flame,
 If led by Thy spirit, we trust in Thy name !

A LITTLE booklet has come to hand, "An American Patriotic Catechism," by Elizabeth Sedgwick Vaill. It is a brief history of the settlement of the American Colonies, their royal charters, the causes of separation, and the establishment of their Independence of Great Britain in the form of question and answer. This little book has been prepared with an imaginary audience of those who love the story of liberty attained by our forefathers. It must prove of unquestionable value to readers of history.

TACOMA, WASHINGTON, *April 26, 1897.*

MRS. M. S. LOCKWOOD,

Editor American Monthly Magazine :

DEAR MADAM: Mary Ball Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Tacoma, is proud of the fact that in her list of members are two real revolutionary daughters. One is Mrs. Rebecca Smith Tylee, born in Pennsylvania, aged eighty-seven years, daughter of Austin Smith, who enlisted in Connecticut and served during the war. The other is Mrs. Elizabeth Bartlett, aged ninety-four, of Ogden Centre, Michigan. Both have been admitted this year and have received their Souvenir Spoons.

Very sincerely,

JULIA RANDOLPH HARDENBURGH,

Historian.

ANOTHER DAUGHTER OF THE REVOLUTION FOUND.—In her country home at Mantua, Ohio, lives Mrs. Charlotte Goodell, the daughter of Samuel Sanford, of Milford, Connecticut, who enlisted when but ten years old and who received a pension from the Government in his old age for the services rendered when a child. Like all boys of revolutionary times he became imbued with the "war fever." His father being unable to keep him at home and afraid to trust him alone in the long struggle for independence which had just begun, took the boy with him. There was but one position in which the father could have the boy's rash enthusiasm under his constant control, and to that position young Samuel Sanford was appointed—namely, as "body servant" to his father, Captain Sanford.

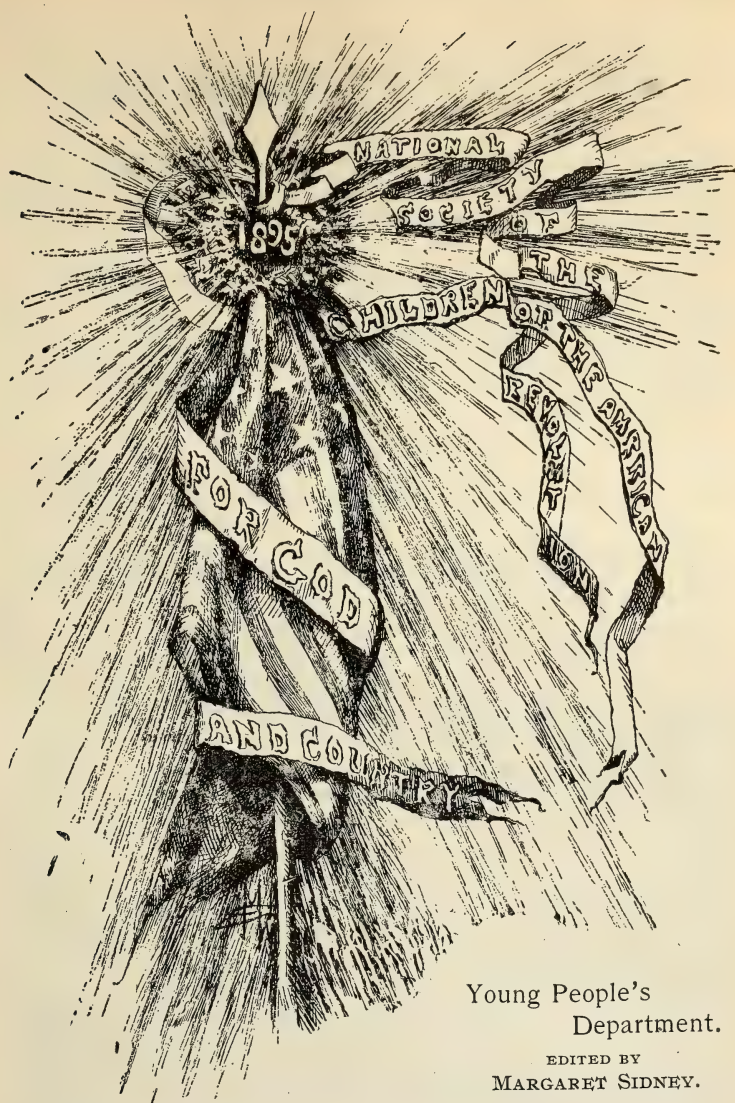
At the close of the Revolutionary War Captain Sanford removed with his family from Milford to Plymouth, and several years later the son Samuel married Miss Rhoda Atwater, of Harwinton, near Plymouth. Mrs. Sanford's brother, Judge Atwater, had gone West to "New Connecticut" or the "Western Reserve," now Ohio. His widowed mother with her two sons and daughters soon followed. Mrs. Sanford, when she could no longer bear the separation from her family, urged her husband to go too. So on February 28, 1817, they started with their flock of little children, giving up the comforts of civilization for the privations and hardships of frontier life. Charlotte Sanford, the subject of this sketch, was at that time not quite five years old and well remembers the long journey made in canvas-covered wagons, and the camping out at night in the forests. It required just four weeks from the time they left the town of Plymouth, Connecticut, until they reached the settlement at Mantua, Ohio. On January 29, 1825, Charlotte Sanford became the wife of Mr. Carlton Goodell, and now at the age of eighty-four has for companions in her home life her son, Mr. Homer Goodell, his family, and her daughter, Miss Amelia Goodell. Her father, Samuel Sanford, died at Mantua, September 27, 1858, at the age of ninety-two, and was buried with military honors. Only three of the children of this revolutionary patriot are now living, Mrs. Goodell, Mrs. Parthenia Cole, of Nelson, Ohio, aged eighty-six years, and Mr. Edwin Sanford, aged seventy-nine, a resident of Mantua.

Answer to the question: "Where was George Washington when he had small-pox?" "George Washington had the small-pox while he was on the island of the Barbadoes in 1751."

EDITH JUDKINS,

Fort Washington Society, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *March 15, 1897.*



Young People's
Department.

EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.

MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

Until the complete report of the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution is printed, this department with the other departments of the Magazine are always omitted for the months of April and May.

We begin therefore this month our Report of the Annual Convention of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution at Washington, District of Columbia, February 22 to 27, 1897.

All members will please exercise great patience in waiting for the report of each day's proceeding, as our space is small, and everything must come in order.

The Question Box is omitted this month, to utilize all the space for the reports.

OPENING OF THE CONVENTION.

MONDAY, *February, 22.*

Public patriotic meeting at two o'clock in Columbia Theater. The house was crowded; galleries and aisles being filled with a fine Washington audience, representing all ages. We can not do better than to let the members see how the patriotism of the young people appealed to the audience, by quoting from the Washington Post, of February 23:

THEIR COUNTRY'S FLAG.

Rarely, if ever, has there been so elaborate a celebration of Washington's birthday as that which occurred at the Columbia Theater yesterday afternoon. The celebration was by the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, and the long programme was full of interesting features. At the rear of the stage, which was draped with a profusion of United States flags, a large portrait of Washington was suspended from the wall. The lower part of the house was filled with the different societies, and the children, dressed in white and bearing flags, made a pretty scene. Each society was provided with a large standard and a banner bearing its name.

The programme opened with prayer by Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, Chaplain of the National Society, the children repeating the Lord's Prayer at the conclusion. The "Patriotic Alphabet" by Mr. A. C. Quisenberry of the Sons of the American Revolution, and under the able direction of Miss Mary Dary D. Breckinridge, was a unique feature. Sixty-five children, headed by the Henderson Drum Corps, marched upon the stage and arranged themselves in a pretty group in the center. Twenty-six of them bore the letters of the alphabet on wands. The children, one by one, alphabetically stepped forward and recited a patriotic verse, after which ten of them formed in line, side by side, spelling the word "Washington" while they sang "The Star Spangled Banner." A flag salute

followed. Henry Skillman Breckinridge recited "Our Flag of Liberty" written by the National President, in a masterly manner, after which the audience sang "America."

Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, President of the National Society, delivered an address of welcome to the little delegates. The day, she said, was a sacred one, and while a holiday, it was invested with the hallowed associations that cluster around the nation's liberty. She welcomed the children, the audience, and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

PATRIOTISM IN THE HOME.

"Our National Society," she said, "standing as it does, for children and for youth, has a special claim to be heard this day. We, American mothers and daughters, are endeavoring in this channel, and by the ways and methods adopted in the constitution of our Society, to protect the childhood and youth of our land from that indifference that kills national zeal."

However humble the home, she continued, so long as its children comprehend the possibilities of what it was to be an American, it had that within it that would save the country. The love of liberty was born in every soul, to expand as it was fed. Children should be trained to love their country and its flag. The Constitution was not law, graven on stone, but law graven on the hearts of the people. Mrs. Lothrop said she believed the Constitution should be studied next to the Bible. It was a sacred duty to be informed of its contents, and to govern our conduct by it.

Mrs. J. C. Breckinridge, the director for the District of Columbia, who was to have responded to Mrs. Lothrop's address, was prevented by illness from being present. Her address was read by Miss Breckinridge. Mrs. Breckinridge, in her address, said no one appreciated more than the District children, the marvelous energy displayed by Mrs. Lothrop, by which order had been brought out of chaos and life imparted to the organization.

THE RETURNS OF THE NATIONAL EMBLEM AND CHILDREN'S FLAG DRILL.

The address of Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, State Director for Connecticut, returning the National Emblem presented last year for 1896, by the National President, to the State having the largest number of societies, was read by Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Connecticut, and also State Promoter of the Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. Slocomb being unable to be present. Mrs. Kinney was surrounded by the "Nelly Custis Society," of Washington, prettily dressed in white, each child bearing a flag.

The beautiful Emblem was received by the National President and placed in its standard. It will be presented at the close of the convention to the Banner State for 1897.

After the address the little flag-bearers went through an intricate and beautiful drill, which evoked loud applause.

Senator William P. Frye was the next speaker introduced, and he fired his youthful hearers with patriotism by his eloquence. He congratulated Mrs. Lothrop on her success in perfecting the organization. He appreciated her interest, because he had seven grandchildren and wished he had seven more. The extension of patriotic societies to children was already bearing fruit.

The Columbian anthem was sung by Miss Virginia Powell Goodwin, and the chorus of the combined societies. Then came one of the prettiest scenes ever witnessed in Washington. Thirteen girls, dressed in colonial gowns, with powdered hair, each representing one of the original States, marched on the stage to fife and drum music.

YOUNG DELEGATES EXTEND GREETINGS.

Each grasped a streamer of red, white, and blue, which centered at the top of a pole, carried by a little boy in powdered wig, satin knickerbockers, and silver buckled slippers. Leading the procession was Miss Columbia. After a patriotic song, Columbia recited an ode to the flag, waving as she completed each verse, a silken standard. The children were heartily applauded. Two-minute greetings were made by representatives of five of the societies in the national order. All the youthful orators spoke well, and each was applauded as he and she completed the greeting.

Mrs. Donald McLean, one of the State promoters of New York, spoke brilliantly, and told the children several anecdotes with patriotic morals. Mrs. Stephen Putney, State promoter for Virginia, instead of reciting a poem, as the programme announced, made a brief but fine address.

The "Tiny Members," little tots of from four to six years of age, made a hit. They recited in concert with admirable precision and expression.

General Breckinridge was last on the programme and had been expected to deliver an address. "The most pleasant thing to think about now," said he, "is how nice your dinner will be when you get home." He told the children he would not tire them with an address. The meetings of the Children's Society are being held in the First Congregational Church every morning."

[The entire programme was given in the March number and will not be repeated here.]

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY THE NATIONAL PRESIDENT, MRS. DANIEL LOTHROP.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Children of the American Revolution, Citizens of Washington, and other Friends: The occasion that has called us forth is of no ordinary significance. This day is a sacred day, set aside, it is true for innocent enjoyment on the part of our people as a legal holiday; yet it stands invested with the hallowed associations that cluster around a Nation's liberty, and it is sublime in

the enclosures it enfolds, of power to kindle the holy fire of patriotism and to incite to good citizenship.

Our National Society, standing, as it does, for children and for youth, has a special claim to be heard this day. We, American mothers and daughters, are endeavoring in this channel, and by the ways and methods adopted in the constitution of our Society, to protect the childhood and youth of our land from that indifference that kills national zeal—from that open disregard of national responsibility, that blasts a people more effectively than any other evil. We are striving to hold our banner high, taking the love that comes with motherhood, and with the fraternal relation, as a type of the national protection and loving care disclosed in the fibre of our National Constitution for all, the weakest as as well as the strongest. And we firmly believe that the impressible years of childhood, when the tender hearts are naturally drawn to love the good, the noble, and the true—these are the valuable years in which to work, if we mean our country to be safe.

It is easier to train a boy to constantly acquire more love for his country, and for his flag, and to daily incite him to the better study of her laws and to the better comprehension of what it means to be a good citizen, than it is to work, and to plead, and to pray and to break our hearts over him, when he has gone on the dark path downward, whose gates are black with despair. A boy or a girl who loves truth, and liberty, home and country, the mother's Bible, and the flag of our blessed country, is safe for time and for eternity.

I care not how the home is situated, what mental or physical environment possesses it, if its children hold the comprehension of the splendid possibilities of what it is to be a son and a daughter of America—the land of the free—that home may be as devoid of this world's goods as it is possible to be, and yet exist, yet it will shine forth as a star beyond a cloud, for it has that within it that may yet save our country in some threatened sudden disaster. Abraham Lincoln, God's servant, suddenly called to his special work, grew into the light of his splendid mission, when he spelled and coned over in the poverty of his boyhood, those eternal truths that flamed his patriotism to the heroic deeds and words of his after life.

I tell you, friends, the love of liberty is born with every soul to expand as he feeds it. And the American child, oh, what glorious training can be furnished him when our free republic, built as it was, on the faith of our fathers who feared God, marks out for him his lessons of truth, justice, respect to, and obedience of, its laws, written in glowing stars on a field of blue, set by the hands of those fathers.

The Constitution of the United States of America, matchless production of God-giving wisdom and statecraft, is a compendium of the truths of the Bible; the laws not graven on stone for the people, but on the hearts of the people; not delivered by the hand of Moses for those he led out of the wilderness to the new land, but put within the outstretched supplicating palms of his servants who besought him for guidance, and who

were led by our Father of his Country, George Washington. I believe that, studied next to the Bible, on the table by the side of the Bible, taken for daily thought and conversation in every home in our broad land, should be the Constitution of the United States. For I hold that it is a sacred duty to be informed of its contents, to guide our conduct by it, to see that our sons and daughters grow into an understanding of it, and to so use it, that through us it will influence others to thus employ it, till our land shall have it inwrought into the fibre of its childhood and youth, it will thus be employed as an active agent in all individual as well as civil and municipal affairs in the generations to come.

Washington, as the Nation's savior under God, as her defender, was also the provider for her future need. Not only in his matchless Farewell Address, in which he implores most tenderly and powerfully his countrymen to adhere with all possible tenacity and faithfulness to the Constitution, but in his office as president of the Constitutional Convention that met in Philadelphia, May 14, 1787, our father became our strong leader who, like Moses of old, pushed his way out from the dangers that swarmed, around his people into the light of the established and settled Chosen of God.

Washington knew that there was nothing to fear from, or for, a people who understood and followed their Constitution. He took it as a direct truth from God, embodying the divine will arranged to meet the needs of the new Republic ; and with that for equipment, the Union of States could go on forever.

Think you, it is a mean heritage that is ours, oh mothers and daughters, thus to train the young minds entrusted to our care? Think you, that what our fathers and mothers toiled for and built—this Republic—this National Constitution—this flag, think you, that these are slight things to occupy our attention and our time? I tell you, they are freighted with the most solemn responsibilities of the hour and the future. They teem with the most magnificent possibilities. Shall we spend our time in picking up the bright baubles of glittering shells on the shores of time? The stars of eternity beckon us, and the whole broad ocean of endeavor invites us to the wide sweep of achievement, and the Ship of State with the Stars and Stripes at her helm, is ours for passage, if we will.

This Society was founded after many months and even years of thought and study on my part ; and it seemed to me that it should be built on the rock pressed by the feet of the Pilgrim fathers and mothers, on the fields where bled the defenders of our homes and firesides and of our National Independence. The heritage must not be lost sight of in the hurrying crowd of events, and the swift current of history. What our fathers entrusted to us, should be imparted constantly to our children, should be cherished as the most precious thing, next to faith in God. Our fathers' God requires it of us. We have neglected it too long. It is our sacred duty to take this heritage, and to bind it to our hearts, fulfilling its trusts and requirements. Then are we fitted—when we and our

children with us, thus realize our responsibilities in having possessed such ancestors; then are we fitted, and not till then, to do our best for all within this blessed and free Republic of ours.

Those glorious principles and institutions founded by our fathers at such a cost, are in danger of being dimmed or entirely lost sight of. Where is our American Sabbath in comparison to the place it should hold in our esteem? I tell you, friends, that glorious gift to man by our All-wise Creator, is in danger. And we, the restless American men and women, high-strung and ceaselessly occupied in the race for acquirement, wealth, position, intellectual attainment, and the thousand and one other objects of our ambition, are in the greatest danger, when we loosen our clasp of this greatest gift to man—the pause of one day in seven for the contemplation of holy things—the season in which we publicly worship God, whom we profess to hope to enjoy forever. I am not arguing for the return to the Puritan Sabbath, or that of the Revolutionary War period, or even of that of half a century ago. Those were dark and troublous times of emergence into a clearer knowledge of God's design for us in spiritual as well as national affairs. I am speaking for the preservation of the American Sabbath, that glorious institution that, along with the home, should be kept as part of our heritage left us by our ancestors.

For the concerted study of every local Society in the United States during the year 1897 I have planned as the subject, "The Constitution of our United States." It seems to me that nothing will so root and ground our young members in the knowledge we desire for them, nothing will help them so much toward that better development we hope for them as the Constitution of our Country. For the next twelve months, therefore, we shall take in the meetings of the local Societies and for the individual work of the members, this study. Examinations will be held at different times, and diplomas for the best examinations issued, which will also include examinations on a line of reading as side lights on the study of the Constitution. In this way I hope to have the work of 1897, till our annual meeting, February 22, 1898, prove a grand step onward and upward.

I can close in no more fitting way for the day and the occasion than to quote the anecdote I have often quoted, given by Count Dumas, as follows: "At the close of the conference with the French officers at Hartford, in March, 1781, Rochambeau detailed Count Dumas to escort General Washington part of the way to his headquarters on the Hudson. They reached a certain town, Count Dumas says, Providence, Rhode Island, at nightfall. A company of children bearing torches came out to meet him, crowding around him and calling him 'Father.' Washington, whose soul was stung by the treason of Arnold, had at this time a deep gloom settling like a pall over his intrepid spirit. He was greatly touched, and seizing the hand of Count Dumas he pointed to the children and said with deep emotion: 'We may be beaten by the British on the field, it is the chance of war, but behold an army that can never be conquered!'"

RESPONSE BY MRS. JOSEPH CABELL BRECKINRIDGE, DIRECTOR FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

To the President of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution: I would that the pleasant duty of saluting our chief officer and duly welcoming her in our midst in the Capital City of our country, had fallen into the hands more familiar with public assemblies and more capable of doing justice to an occasion so unique, and to services and merits beyond ordinary comparison and praise. My hesitation and unreadiness about assuming so unfamiliar a role you well know, and have with your usual kindness condoned; so with this consciousness of my own unskillfulness, let me assure you again of what you must be aware, that no one can appreciate more highly than these District Children, the marvelous energy you have displayed, the tireless devotion, the intelligent and tactful direction, the noble enthusiasm, which has brought order out of chaos, and breathed life into a new organization, whose motive is as high as love of country, and its aim and object to defend "the right as God gives us to see the right" and to bestow the blessings of liberty upon all mankind, in so far as lifelong devotion may enable us by word and deed, to help our fellow man. In the memories of the past, in the duties of the present, and in the hopes of the future, we are united. Our hands may be thousands, but our heart is but one.

"It is the secret sympathy,
The silver link, the silken tie,
Which heart to heart, and mind to mind,
In body and in soul can bind."—(Scott.)

And here gathered and representing every battle of the past from the Fayal and English Channel to Cascassia and New Orleans, and espousing every high purpose for which Franklin wrought or Washington fought, or Nathan Hale died, or the patriots endured and suffered at Valley Forge or Quebec, we, who represent the National Capital, stand here to welcome you who come from every expanding State of our imperial Republic; well knowing when "marching as if to war," with such comrades beside us, and such a leader in our front, and all the inspiration of Old Glory floating o'er us, that we have already won the day. Under the blessing of Divine Providence it doeth still appear that this day and to-morrow is ours, and the hope of the good people of all the earth is still with us.

RETURN OF THE NATIONAL EMBLEM.

As it was impossible, though every effort was made by them, for any Connecticut young delegates to be present, the "Nelly Custis Society," of Washington, District of Columbia, headed by forty-four members of the Henderson Drum Corps, bore the National emblem up the aisle to the platform. They were followed by the other members, who were to execute the Continental March and Flag Drill.

In the absence, occasioned by illness, of Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, State Director for Connecticut, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, State Regent Daughters of the American Revolution and State Promoter Children of the American Revolution for Connecticut, read the admirable address by Mrs. Slocomb, given at the "Send-off Rally" in Connecticut when the emblem was returned to Washington. This address was printed in full in the March number. Mrs. Kinney also read the following message pinned to the floating ribbons of the emblem:

Emblem! return whence you came to inspire and comfort youthful patriots!

Help others work as you have helped us!

Come back! when we have proven ourselves worthy and important enough!

CONNECTICUT CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

NEW LONDON, *February, 1897.*

The Emblem was handed by its young bearer to Mrs. Kinney, who returned it to Mrs. Lathrop; she passed it to the Secretary of the Old "North Ridge Society," who placed it in its standard on the left of the platform, where it remained till the close of the exercises.

The National President received the Emblem, paying a tribute to the Connecticut Societies and to their State Director, and concluding with these words:

I receive from you, representing the Societies of the Children of the American Revolution of the State of Connecticut, the National Emblem presented to you by me at the annual Convention of 1896. It was won by Connecticut, your State, you having the largest number of local Societies, eleven in number.

On the floating blue ribbon you will therefore see the golden letters and figures which have been added, that thus record that yours is the banner Society as regards the number of local Societies for the year just past. In this way, I shall have the record marked each year, as the banner is returned at the Annual Convention.

At the close of this Convention the Emblem will be awarded for the year, to the State having by its annual report the largest number of local Societies.

Some of the two-minute greetings by members of the Society:

GREETING FROM LUCY HAYES BRECKINRIDGE, OF THE CAPITAL SOCIETY,
WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ON FEBRUARY 22, 1897.

In this unprecedented labor of love in which you are now engaged how much there is to absorb, how much to encourage, may easily fail of full appreciation from those who have not felt its enthusiasm nor enlisted in its ennobling work.

This organization has brought together those who are tied to their country's history by every tie of blood and by every hope on earth; and in

those memories and hopes have united us for a purpose so lofty that every true heart thrills with delight that some chance is given to add our mite to the over-flowing coffers of the Children of Liberty. We have joined the throng not as a mob, but as an organized, systematic, disciplined force that cannot long be disregarded, for we intend to do good work, and work that shall be felt in the cause of liberty. We are guardians of an inestimable treasure, earned in trouble and truth and as we pace the streets or rest at home, we are still alert as sentinels on guard.

Under your guidance, we stand and have taken the pledge. Each is ready to say "Here am I, send me" We are heirs of a rich inheritance and do not intend to be recreant to its duties. All who have suffered for fair freedom's care, have done so also for us. We are the heirs of all ages, and of all who have loved liberty and struggled for freedom since the old world began. And in this new world we live our day and give all glory to our Lord of Hosts, from whom all glories, "and pray in season and out of season that He will extend the blessings of liberty to all mankind and save our native land. Others share with us this inheritance, their duties and their hopes. The burden and the delight is enough for all who would partake, to share. Others may forget them or excel us. Let the future prove it. But for us and our house, our pledge is quite complete. For this we are organized, for this we stand shoulder to shoulder, for this we will stand fast!"

GREETING BY MARGARET M. LOTHROP SECRETARY "OLD NORTH BRIDGE SOCIETY" CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

Madam President, Daughters of the American Revolution, Children of the American Revolution and Friends assembled: I bring greetings from the "Old North Bridge Society" of Concord Massachusetts. The society was named for the spot where the battle was fought which brought independence and liberty to all our people. This verse of Ralph Waldo Emerson is inscribed on the base of the statue of the Minute Man:

"By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled;
Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world."

To-day as we come to commemorate Washington's birth day, I think we boys and girls ought to look at Washington as a boy, rather than as a man, and to remember that if he had not done his small duties faithfully, he could never have achieved his grand work, and I think we boys and girls ought to follow "The Father of our Country" in faithfulness in our little duties, and obey the motto which Washington chose as his own, and which is the motto of the National Society "For God and my Country."

GREETING OF JOSEPH T. KELLY, JR., MEMBER OF "PIRAM RIPLEY SOCIETY," OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Madam President, Daughters of the American Revolution, Children of the American Revolution and Friends: It gives me pleasure to extend to you greeting from the Piram Ripley Society of the District of Columbia.

We bid you welcome to our city; a city grown within the century from a meagre country village, fringing the river bank, into one of the fairest capitals of the world; a city worthy to bear the name of him who chose its site and planned its future, and whose body, buried within the precincts of the home he loved so well, guards like a silent sentinel the capital of the Republic which represents to-day the result of his unswerving devotion to God and country.

It is eminently fitting that the day which celebrates the beginning of his life should also mark the opening of this Congress of loyal women and youth, assembled from every quarter of our land to honor him whose deeds and fame ensure perpetual memorial in the heart of a great Republic.

We welcome you to share with us the delights of this great capital. Before you stretches the panorama of noble scenes and sights the city affords; its broad avenues, flanked by stately trees; its parks and reservations, beautiful though dressed in sombre winter colors; its ornate and majestic public buildings; the capital, home of law and justice, the peerless library with its teeming literary collections, the national museum with its treasures garnered from the entire world, other buildings representing the life and history of the Nation in its various departments; and last though not least the Washington Monument, whose pure shaft points ever upward.

We give you welcome, however, not merely to these inanimate memorials of beauty and greatness, but to warm and loyal hearts which have anticipated your coming with pleasure and greet you to-day with assurances of fraternal feeling and regard. We trust that your stay among us may be all that your hearts can wish, that your fondest expectations may be more than realized, and that when you return homeward to replenish the fires of patriotism upon your altars you may have nothing but the happiest recollections of your visit among us.

Convention reports continued in July number.

IMPORTANT NOTICES.

The United States Constitution will be the subject, until February 10, 1898, for study by all the Societies, as planned at the annual convention. Let a part, at least, of each meeting be devoted to it.

The author of the book discussed and recommended at the convention as a guide, "Facts I ought to know about the government of my country," has just ready an edition in red linen binding; price to mem-

bers of the Children of the American Revolution, thirty cents. It is hoped that every member will procure a copy, so that the study can be begun at the June meetings.

Let the book be put into the trunk for the summer vacation. It will not be found dry and hard to understand, but delightful and fascinating. The questions are as good as a game to interest a party of young people.

At the next convention all those members who can show knowledge of the subject satisfactory to the committee will be awarded a diploma.

The question of continuing the study next year will be voted upon at the convention.

The book can be used in any way the President of a local Society may desire. The book is compiled by the principal of the Chandler Street School, Worcester, Massachusetts. He is also the publisher. His address is: Mr. W. H. Bartlett, 129 Pleasant Street, Worcester, Massachusetts.

LET every Society hold a meeting of half an hour at least, on the 4th of July, to read the Declaration of Independence, preceded by "The Salute to the Flag."

It is hoped that the day will be full of fun and pleasure for all our members. Let us be sure to save a little time to get the *spirit* of the day into our hearts deeper than ever. It will help us all through the year in our Society work.

Let each Society elect its reader as soon as possible, to whom will be given this great honor.

IN MEMORIAM.

JAMES POWELL KERNOCHAN.—The New York City Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, has learned with deep regret of the great bereavement which has come to its ex-Regent, Mrs. Kernochan, in the death of her husband, Mr. James Powell Kernochan, and it extends to her its deepest sympathy and condolence in this time of trial and sorrow.

EMMA G. LATHROP,
Historian.

MRS. DONALD MCLEAN,
Regent.

March 26, 1897.

MRS. MARY FRANCES JACKSON PECK.—The Lake Dunmore Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, regretfully ask a place in the "In Memoriam" column of the Monthly, for a loving tribute to Mrs. Mary Frances Jackson Peck, wife of Dr. C. W. Peck,—first of our Chapter members to leave us. Mrs. Peck was the great, great, grand-daughter of Lieutenant Ephraim Jackson, who served in the Old French War of 1755 and 1756. Twenty years later he was on the Newton Alarm List, and, when Paul Revere called to the country folks—"Up and to arms!" Lieutenant Jackson joined the Revolutionary Army, and was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the 10th Massachusetts. He took part in the several battles preceding the capture of Burgoyne, and died in camp at Valley Forge, December 19, 1777.

A loyal and worthy descendant of this patriotic ancestor, Mrs. Peck was a valued member of our Chapter. In the prime of life, attractive in person, gracious in bearing, lovely in spirit, devoted to her family circle, esteemed and loved by her many friends, her loss will remain a lasting sorrow. The memory of her kindness of heart, her ready sympathy, and her helpfulness to all in need, will long serve as an inspiration to us who mourn her too early departure.—*Historian.*

EMMA L. KING DURBROW died in San Francisco, November 19th, 1896, Emma L. King Durbrow, widow of Joseph Durbrow.

Mrs. Durbrow was born in New York in 1821, leaving there after her marriage, and for forty years had lived in San Francisco. On May 1, 1894, she was elected a life member of Sequoia Chapter, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, being eligible from both grandfathers, Count Jean de la Porte, and John King. She traced her ancestry back to 1191, when the brothers George and Herbert la Porte accompanied Richard Coeur de Lion to the Holy Land. A noble woman, active in every walk of life, Mrs. Durbrow was honored and loved by all who knew her.

MISS REBECCA ELLIOT.—It is with deep sorrow that Shikelimo Chapter, of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, records the first death among its membership.

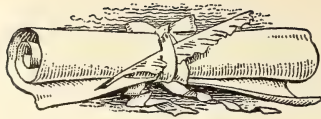
On March 29, Miss Rebecca Elliot died at her home in Germantown, Pennsylvania. Though not a resident of Lewisburg, she became a member of Shikelimo Chapter, because here many of her distinguished ancestors had lived and died. In 1776 her great-grandfather, Henry Spyker, served as adjutant of a militia regiment on duty at Amboy, New Jersey. He also served as paymaster of the militia from 1777 until 1785. His manuscript journal is still in possession of his descendants in Lewisburg, together with many other valuable papers. He was also colonel of the Sixth Battalion of Berks County militia, and from 1788 to 1790 he was member of Assembly from Berks county. Her great-grandfather, Peter Spyker, was appointed one of the Judges of Berks county in 1763, and continued to officiate by appointment until his death in 1789. He was the principal officer of Berks county during the War of the Revolution. In 1732 her great-great-grandfather, Conrad Weiser, was appointed by the proprietary governor as interpreter for the Six Nations. The nobility of her ancestry was richly inherited by Miss Elliot. Her life was devoted to thoughts and deeds of benevolence. She was a prominent church worker, and actively identified with several local charitable organizations. In her, all needy men and women, as

well as all philanthropic movements had a faithful, generous friend. Her funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. McCook, at her late residence, 420 Cheltam avenue, Germantown, Pennsylvania. IDA MAE EDWARDS, *Corresponding Secretary*.

MRS. SUSAN WARNER NICHOLS WAKEMAN.—Died at Southport, Connecticut, March 5, 1897, Mrs. Susan Warner Nichols, widow of Zalmon Wakeman, in the eighty-first year of her age, Regent of Dorothy Ripley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The first deep impulse of sorrow, stirred by the death of Mrs. Wakeman, must soon be tempered by profound thanksgiving for a life sweet and helpful, a character strong, devout, and happy, whose earthly close was free from pain and full of heavenly peace and hope. Her affection for the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was both intelligent and enthusiastic. The granddaughter of a revolutionary soldier, to whose stories of the war and its meaning she had often listened, her interest in the Society, strong at the beginning, grew with the years, and the last months of her long life were richer, brighter and happier because of her personal work as Regent. Her's was the serenity without the infirmity of age.

“ The harvest time had come
To pluck away the frosted leaves
And bear the treasure home.”

Southport, Connecticut, March 11, 1897.



OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL SOCIETY.

902 F St., Washington, D. C.

OF THE

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

National Board of Management 1897

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Franklin Square, Bloomington, Ill.

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Surgeon General.

Librarian General.

MRS. GERTRUDE BASCOM DARWIN,
1524 Twenty-Eighth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Attorney General.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, D. C.

Application should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order, *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

April, 1897.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand March 3,	\$9,141 28
Fees and dues,	1,499 00
Charters and life members,	95 00
Blanks and stationery, &c.,	2 20
Rosettes,	61 70
Directory,	15 00
Ribbon,	7 01
Spoons,	11 00
Lineage Books, 1, 2, 3,	74 00
Plaques,	40 00
Statute Books,	50
Interest on bonds,	50 00
Paper cutters,	22 50
Certificates,	1 00
Continental Hall—	
Saranac,	\$25 00
Mrs. Hazen,	205 00

OFFICIAL.

III3

Mrs. J. W. Hopkins,	\$10 00	
Mrs. S. M. Mammen,	5 00	
Miss English,	10 00	
Mrs. Petes,	10 00	
Mrs. Baldwin,	375 00	
Mrs. Mead,	25 00	
Mrs. Smith,	10 00	
Mrs. Mellon,	100 00	
Mrs. Schautz,	50 00	
Mrs. Smith,	100 00	
Knickerbocker Chapter,	50 00	
Fort Green Chapter,	12 00	
Knickerbocker Chapter,	50 00	
Maryland Line Chapter,	25 00	
		<hr/>
		1,087 00
		<hr/>
		\$12,107 19

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paper cutters,	\$16 88	
Magazine,	650 55	
4 U. S. Bonds, current investment,	4,465 00	
Dues refunded,	150 00	
Rosettes,	80 00	
Ribbons,	27 00	
Spoons,	2 40	
Permanent Fund—		
Continental Hall,	\$1,087 00	
Charters and life members,	95 00	
Plaques,	40 00	
		<hr/>
		1,222 00

Recording Secretary General.

Engraving,	15 75	
Office expense,	1 40	
Clerk,	50 00	
		<hr/>
		67 15

Postage for State Regents.

R. C. Bacon,	\$4 22	
New Mexico,	6 00	
		<hr/>
		10 22

Historian General.

Office expense,	\$1 25	
Clerk,	70 00	
Clerk,	30 00	
		<hr/>
		101 25

Curator.

Stamped envelopes,	\$90 00	
Office expense,	20 00	
Stationery,	55 45	
Binding books,	24 00	
Curator's salary,	75 00	
Acting Curator's salary,	50 00	
	<hr/>	\$314 45

Registrar General.

Postage and cards,	\$16 00	
Engraving,	30 40	
Clerk,	50 00	
Clerk,	50 00	
	<hr/>	146 40

Librarian General.

Binding,	\$8 05	
Index cards,	2 25	
	<hr/>	10 30

Continental Congress.

Transportation of singers,	\$7 00	
Stenographer,	250 00	
	<hr/>	257 00

General Office Expenses.

Rent,	\$125 00	
Typewriting,	1 00	
Printing, etc.,	46 70	
Stenographer,	75 00	
Card Catalogue Clerk,	50 00	
	<hr/>	297 70

Corresponding Secretary General.

Office Expenses,	10 00	
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Treasurer General.

Painting sign on door,	\$ 75	
Typewriting,	7 95	
Cards, &c.,	3 10	
Rubber stamps,	2 50	
Stationery,	3 55	
Check-book,	11 00	
Rent, safe box,	5 00	
Bookkeeper,	100 00	
Clerk,	50 00	
	<hr/>	183 85
Balance on hand,	4,095 04	
	<hr/>	<u>12,107 19</u>

ASSETS.

March 30, Real Estate, Notes and Bonds,	18,472 42	
March 30, Permanent Fund,	4,906 89	
April 30, Permanent Fund.		
Continental Hall,	\$1,087 00	
Chart and L. M.,	95 00	
Placques,	40 00	
	<hr/>	1,222 00
April, 4 U. S. Bonds—Current Invest.,	4,465 00	
April 30, Cash on hand—Current Fund,	4,095 04	
	<hr/>	\$33,161 35

Accrued interest on Securities to May 1 as follows:

\$1,000 Am. S. & T. Bond, No. 20,	\$9 17	
500 Am. S. & T. Bond, No. 67,	4 58	
500 Am. S. & T. Bond, No. 108,	4 58	
100 Am. S. & T. Bond, No. 205,	92	
100 Am. S. & T. Bond, No. 206,	92	
100 Am. S. & T. Bond, No. 207,	92	
100 Am. S. & T. Bond, No. 208,	92	
1,000 Real Estate Note,	28 16	
2,500 Real Estate Note.	71 25	
	<hr/>	121 42

SARAH HILLIARD HATCH,
Treasurer General, D. A. R.

Since this report I have received \$75.00 interest on bonds.

Contributions to Continental Hall Fund received by the Treasurer General since March 1, 1897.

Mrs. Geo. W. Coleman, of Massachusetts,	\$10 00	
Mrs. Francis Nash, of Washington, District of Columbia,	5 00	
Mrs. Thomas W. Worrell, of Frankford, Pennsylvania,	1 00	
Through Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter:		
Mrs. Sarah M. Mammen,	\$5 00	
Mrs. C. R. Parke,	5 00	
Mrs. Mary C. Marmon,	5 00	
Mrs. Emma B. Brown,	5 00	
Mrs. Mary A. Cheney,	1 00	
Miss Grace Cheney,	1 00	
Mrs. C. J. Northrop,	1 00	
Mrs. J. B. Taylor,	1 00	
Mrs. D. Lee Smith,	1 00	
	<hr/>	25 00

George Taylor Chapter,	\$10 00
Milwaukee Chapter,	200 00
Rebecca Mott Chapter,	5 00
Lake Dunmore Chapter,	10 00
Asa Pollard Society, Children of the American Revolution of Massachusetts, through its President, Martha A. Dodge, . .	5 00
Maryland Line Chapter, through its Regent, Miss Florence Mackubin (pledge redeemed),	25 00
Knickerbocker Chapter, through its Regent, Mrs. R. H. Greene (pledge redeemed),	100 00
Through Fort Greene Chapter, Mrs. Alice Morse Earle (pledge redeemed),	\$10 00
Mrs. Kate Flonders Pelton,	2 00
	<hr/>
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ERRATA.

National Magazine, November Number, AMERICAN MONTHLY.

On page 514 at the end of the first paragraph of Mrs. Slocomb's address word "Evangelistical" should be "Evangelical" again.

On page 311, March 1897, paragraph third word, "bustling" should be "hustling," and in paragraph fourth, after "Isaac Wheeler" should be "William Latham, Jr.," left out by the typewriter perhaps, and should come in before the Thomas Avery Society's name. My attention has been called to this oversight by a New York Daughter greatly interested in the "Wm. Latham, Jr., Society," and who came from New York with her grandson (a descendant) for that occasion!

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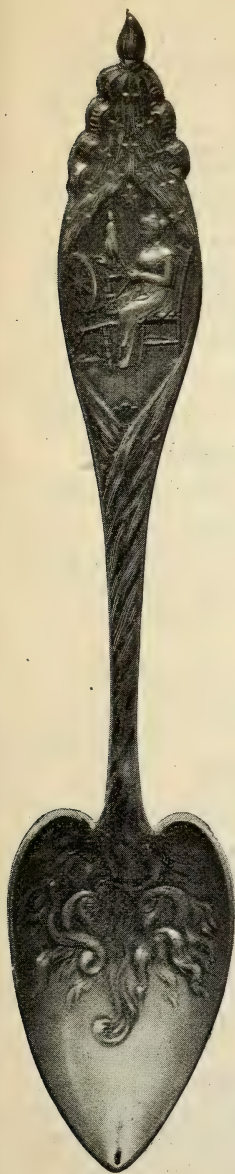
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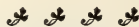
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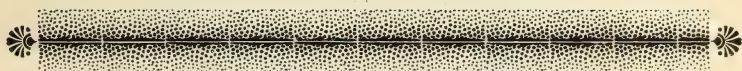
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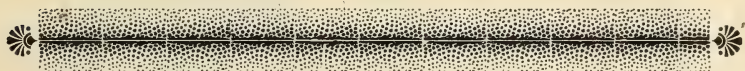


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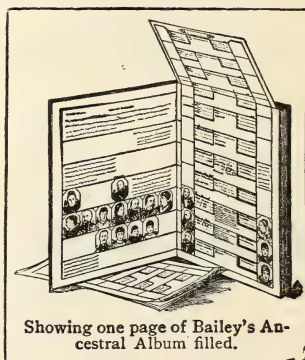
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